

THE TIMES

No 61,561 · FRIDAY JUNE 17 1983 · 20p

THE TIMES

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Thatcher disbands think tank and delays Police Bill

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Central Policy Review Staff, the Cabinet's "think tank", set up in 1971, by Mr Edward Heath, is to be disbanded at the end of July.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has decided, after consultation yesterday with her Cabinet colleagues, that "the purposes for which the CPRS was set up are now being met satisfactorily in other ways," a Downing Street statement said last night.

Earlier yesterday, the new Cabinet, meeting to complete the detail of the Queen's Speech, decided that the controversial Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which caused the Government more trouble than any piece of legislation in the last session of Parliament, is not to be reintroduced until October.

The head of the CPRS, Mr John Sparrow, who led the 16-member unit of eight civil servants and eight people seconded from the Civil Service since April 1982, is to return to Morgan Grenfell and Company when the "think tank" is wound up. He received a warm tribute from the Prime Minister last night.

The decision to scrap the unit, which was foreshadowed in *The Times* last Thursday, had been expected for some time. It is understood that Mrs Thatcher came within an inch of disbanding it in 1979 but was dissuaded by her then senior policy adviser, Mr John Hoskyns.

The Downing Street announcement last night pointed to the establishment or expansion by government departments of their own policy units, of the increased role for Cabinet Office secretariat in preparing issues for collective ministerial discussion, and the establishment of the Prime Minister's own policy unit, under Mr Ferdinand Mount.

In the light of these developments, and of the growth of the role of special advisers for ministers, Mrs Thatcher has decided it should be wound up, being clearly of the opinion that the unit had outlived its usefulness.

It was strongly stressed in Whitehall last night that the demise of the "think tank" should not be seen as presaging the establishment of a Prime Minister's department. It was said that the accretion in Number 10 as a result of post-election changes would not exceed five people. Some 45 senior Government officials work at Number 10 at present.

It was also emphasized that the disbandment was unconnected with the series of embarrassing leaks of CPRS reports. Perhaps the most sensitive was the disclosure last October, just before the Conservative Party conference, of a report recommending radical changes in the financing of the health service, education and social security. But Mrs Thatcher was known not to blame the unit for the leaks.

Mrs Thatcher has given instructions that everything possible should be done to see that the interests of the CPRS staff are not harmed by the decision to abolish it. It is expected that the civil servants will return to their departments. If those on secondment chose to complete their secondment in the Government, efforts will be made to fall in with their wishes.

The Cabinet put the final touches to the Government's heavy legislative programme, to be outlined in the Queen's speech opening the new session of Parliament next Wednesday, in a meeting that lasted an hour and 50 minutes.

Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, intends to have a long look at the Police Bill, on which his predecessor, Viscount Whitelaw of Penrith had to make considerable concessions before it was lost through the calling of the general election. Mr Brittan is clearly anxious to avoid having to make any further embarrassing climbdowns when the Bill returns.

Ministers agreed that Bills to curb excessive rate increases by high-spending councils and to set up a new authority for London Transport, on which a White Paper will be published shortly, will come in the next session.

But it was uncertain last night whether the legislation abolishing the metropolitan councils and the Greater London Council would come in the new session.

As expected, there will be a Bill implementing the latest stages of Mr Norman Tebbit's proposed trade union reforms. It will give union members the right to hold ballots for the election of union governing bodies.

Another Bill will privatize the National Bus Company.

Kinnock ready to abandon pledge to leave EEC

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock, the runaway contender for the Labour Leadership, is next week expected to ditch the party commitment to withdraw from the EEC.

It is known that even before the general election, and despite the party manifesto pledge, Mr Kinnock did not feel that withdrawal would be feasible, but Labour's soft left challenger for the leadership in now expected to argue that the accession of Spain and Greece will pave the way for new, long-term alignments within the Community.

Mr Kinnock's campaign organizers are hoping that he will issue a policy statement or "manifesto" next week, but there was no suggestion last night that he would be attempting to modify his views on the need for unilateral nuclear disarmament.

One colleague of Mr Kinnock's said last night: "There will be no revisionism on the bomb."

Meanwhile, Mr Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley issued simultaneous statements saying that they would indeed both be standing for the deputy leadership as well as the top party post.

The two statements did not, however, include any endorsements and suggestions of a "coalition" ticket were last night discounted by Mr Kinnock's supporters.

The two men said that they had decided to stand for the deputy's job after "representations" and in the interest of party "unity". The contest would also be conducted in a spirit of "comradeship", but it was noted that Mr Hattersley had failed to express Mr Kinnock's view: That he would be willing to work under the other man if he were elected leader.

Mr Peter Shore, another leadership contender, issued a warning that if the party followed the course of recent years, the country would be doomed to years of Conservative rule. The Labour Party would find itself pushed into third place, "to a permanent minority role in British politics".

Mrs Dunwoody: Fight for No 2 post.

Mr Shore was joined in the contest by a close political ally, Mrs Gwynneth Dunwoody, who announced that she, too, would be standing for the deputy leadership.

She joins Mr Michael Meacher, Mr Denzil Davies, Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley. Now that Mr Hattersley has agreed to stand for deputy, Mr Gerald Kaufman will no longer seek nomination.

Some members of the Kinnock camp are hoping that Mr Denis Healy and Mr Michael Foot will not stand in the Shadow Cabinet elections, to make way for the up-and-coming young men. There is widespread Commons speculations that old guard figures such as Mr Stanley Orme, Mr John Silkin, Mr Merlyn Rees and Mr Brynmor John will stand aside.

Names of the young blood mentioned in yesterday's *Tribune* included Mr Robin Cook (Livingston), Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn), Mr Jeffery Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr), Mr Meacher (Oldham, West) and Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh, West).

BSC gets £55,000 part-time chief

The Department of Trade and Industry last night confirmed the appointment of Mr Robert Haslam, chairman of Tate & Lyle, the sugar company, as the part-time chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

Mr Haslam, who is 60, takes up the post on September 1 at an annual salary of £55,000. Mr Ian MacGregor, the present chairman, is to extend his term to the end of August, when he takes on the £60,000-a-year chairmanship of the National Coal Board. He will remain a part-time member of the BSC.

Mr Haslam's appointment was announced by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the new Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, who said the new chairman would spend half of his working week at the BSC.

Mr MacGregor, whose steel contract contained the controversial £1.8m "transfer fee" payable to the New York investment bank of Lazard Freres, drew an annual salary of £48,500 for the full-time post.

Mr Parkinson added that Mr Robert Scholey, the full-time deputy chairman of the BSC, "is expected to play a key role in the future management of the corporation". This is believed to indicate that the BSC board under Mr Haslam is likely to appoint Mr Scholey as chief executive.

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Watch on Lebanon activities

Soviet spy ship keeps eye on Israelis

From Robert Fisk
On board USS Virginia
Eastern Mediterranean

The Soviet Union has sent one of its sophisticated destroyers into the Eastern Mediterranean, along with a frigate and an intelligence-gathering ship, to monitor the activities of the Israeli Army in southern Lebanon and keep watch on units of the US Sixth Fleet off Beirut.

The 4,750-ton Kashin-class destroyer Szderzhanny equipped with Sam anti-aircraft missiles, is cruising up to only five miles off the Lebanese coast in apparent readiness to defend the smaller Soviet intelligence vessel from any Israeli air attack.

The possibility of a sudden Israeli military withdrawal from the perimeter of Beirut back to the edge of Sidon is of critical importance to the Russians, whose Syrian allies are facing Israeli troops in the Bekaa Valley and are refusing to pull their army out of Lebanon.



The Soviet destroyer Szderzhanny cruising off Beirut

From their station beside the Sixth Fleet, the Russians can listen in to Israeli radio frequencies along the coastal highway towards the Lebanese frontier, the main Israeli supply route to Beirut.

At least one large Israeli radio and logistics base, near the Zahrani oil terminal, is scarcely 20 miles from the nearest Soviet ships.

Any intelligence gathered by the Soviet ships is undoubtedly being passed to Damascus. So in an effort to "blind" the Russian vessels a few days ago an Israeli aircraft flew low over the Mediterranean and dropped communications-distorting "chaff" to black out the Soviet monitoring equipment in the Mona-class intelligence ship Kilden.

The Kilden – classified on board the nuclear-powered missile cruiser Virginia as an AGI (auxiliary intelligence collector) – is a 1,700-ton ship with a squat smokestack built at the Polish port of Gdansk. It appears to be carrying "Grail" missiles in addition to its ultra-sensitive radio detection equipment.

According to US naval officers, the Russians are worried that the Israelis, at some moment of hostilities with the Syrians, may bomb the Kilden to prevent Damascus obtaining vital information about the Israeli Army in southern Lebanon.

Moscow has not forgotten how Israeli jets bombed the Liberty – an American intelligence-gathering vessel – at the height of the 1967 Middle East war. On that occasion the Israelis said that the Libery was mistaken for an Egyptian vessel.

Airport greeting: The Pope with Professor Jablonski, Polish Head of State

Solemn return home for the Pope

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

His face taut with emotion, the Pope returned to his homeland yesterday, kissed Polish soil and immediately spoke out on behalf of those Poles who are suffering and are imprisoned for their belief. The first moments on Polish territory clearly set the tone of his eight-day pilgrimage: he will be setting out to heal the wounds opened up by martial law but never forgetting the church's duty to side with the victims.

The waiting crowds seemed to share the solemnity of the occasion: there was little carnival spirit in evidence despite the huge roar of approval that greeted the Pope as he was driven in his glass encased vehicle from the windswept Warsaw airport to the centre of the capital to celebrate Holy Mass.

Red and white carnations were thrown in his path and some of the bystanders raised their fists in a V-for-victory sign, while there was some isolated chating of "Solidarity, Solidarity" and "Solidarity welcomes the Holy Father".

However the choruses did not attract the notice of the police, many hundreds of whom were grouped at the ready in the side streets running parallel to the papal route. The police later asked the crowds to disperse and the people complied, heading for the cathedral.

Mr Lech Walesa, meanwhile, remained in Gdansk where he is under 4 hour surveillance by three security policemen for "his own protection". Mr Walesa, is convinced that they intend to stop him meeting the Pope in Czestechowa but he is betermined to attempt to do so at any cost.

After being welcomed by both the primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, and the Polish Head of State, Professor Henryk Jablonski, the Pope expressed his joy at being in his homeland, the first visit since 1979.

"The kiss placed on the soil of Poland has a particular meaning for me. It is like a kiss placed on the hands of a mother... A mother who has suffered much and who suffers anew," he said.

Sensing that he could not fill all the nation's expectations from the visit, the Pope spoke directly to the victims. "I myself am not able to visit all the sick, the imprisoned, the suffering, but I ask them to be close to me in spirit," he said.

The great gulf between the Government view – although some welcoming officials kissed the Pope's ring – and the church leadership was immediately evident. Professor Jablonski, who after all is the head of a Marxist state, said: "We will not abandon the roads of (Socialist) reforms, nor shall we cease striving to make our

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12 expelled from Stowe after drugs ambush

By a Correspondent

Twelve pupils have been expelled and five others suspended from Stowe School in Buckinghamshire, after teachers uncovered a drugs ring by ambusing four boys who stole a master's car in the middle of the night to go to a party.

Last night, the headmaster, Mr Christopher Turner said: "We had to stamp out drug usage and quite honestly I'm very upset about the numbers involved."

Thames Valley Police drugs squad officers were told about the "cannabis ring" at Stowe, where the fees are £4,000 a year.

Mr Turner said "We had heard rumours about drug usage and I told the staff to be on the lookout. Then in the early hours of Sunday morning it was discovered that a master's car had been taken by four pupils.

"Masters were alerted and they managed to close the school barrier stopping the car before it was driven out of the grounds."

Mr Turner, aged 53, said that the four boys in the vehicle were questioned. They had admitted their parts in cannabis smoking at the school – and they named the others in the ring.

Mr Turner added: "I was compelled to expel 12 boys, all aged between 15 and 18, and rusticate five others. All 17 admitted smoking cannabis."

He added: "I have warned the 650 pupils that the use of drugs results in instant expulsion. They knew the rules."

A Thames Valley spokesman said last night: "Drugs squad officers were called in by the headmaster and substances were taken away for detailed examination. A report will be prepared and will be considered by our prosecutions department."

'Famous two' sue

Anna Ford and Angela Rippon are to sue TV-am for breach of contract over their dismissal as presenters in April Page 3

Andropov becomes Soviet President

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Yuri Andropov was unanimously elected Soviet President yesterday at a session of the Supreme Soviet in the Great Kremlin Palace. There were no other candidates, and the decision was automatically approved.

The move means that, like Mr Brezhnev before him, Mr Andropov now holds three important offices: the party leadership, the state presidency, and chairmanship of the Supreme Defence Council.

It had been expected that Mr Andropov would become head of state shortly after being appointed party leader last November, but it has taken him seven months to combine the two posts. It took Mr Brezhnev thirteen years.

The Supreme Soviet also called for a five-power nuclear arms freeze which would pave the way for future arms reductions. It passed a resolution urging Britain, the United States, China and France to join Russia in declaring a freeze.

The post of President – formally speaking, Chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet – is a nominal one, but consolidates Mr Andropov's position as national leader. It has symbolic significance and enables him to deal with foreign leaders on an equal level.

Mr Andropov was nominated by Mr Konstantin Chernenko, his main rival for the party leadership last November. Mr Chernenko appears to have reestablished himself as a leading political figure, however, and the move was intended to underline Politburo consensus.

It is striking that although Mr Andropov is now President he was not in a position to make changes to the Politburo line-up at the Central Committee Plenum which preceded the Supreme Soviet.

Mr Chernenko praised Mr Andropov as a man of "human qualities, wisdom and experience", and said his appointment as President underlined the unity of party and state.

Mr Chernenko disappeared from public view earlier this year, but this week made a powerful speech calling for an ideological campaign to counteract President Reagan's "crusade against communism" and asserting that Russia would

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BBC pulls out of Ascot

By Kenneth Gosling

Television coverage of the Royal Ascot meeting today and racing from Ascot Heath tomorrow has been abandoned by the BBC after members of its outside broadcast staff who began industrial action on Wednesday refused to sign undertakings yesterday to work normally.

The BBC said its action had been taken with regret; cameras and other equipment were withdrawn from Ascot last night. Transmissions from the BMW tennis championships from Eastbourne continued normally on both BBC channels yesterday, but if the dispute goes on the threat to the Wimbledon tennis championships on Monday becomes more acute.

Last night the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs said the BBC's action in asking for guarantees had changed a serious dispute about an industrial issue into what amounted to an attempt by the BBC to break the union.

When the stoppage began on Wednesday coverage of two World Cup cricket matches, including England's game against New Zealand, was blacked out.

The dispute is about the way the staff are paid allowances for working away from base. But there are various other issues, including a claim for "captive time" allowance – extra money for long periods spent away from home – and for staff to be allowed to go home overnight if they are within reasonable distance. Between 75 and 80 men are involved.

● The World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association, snooker's governing body, worried about over-exposure, has rejected television's bid to screen the Professional Players' Tournament in October.

Rail unions form federation

The two main rail unions yesterday forged a formal link and pledged themselves to use the new joint agreement to fight cuts in the railway network. Formation of the Railway Federation of Unions is designed to bring to an end years of bickering and dispute between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

The two unions in the federation, the main architect of which was Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, are also seeking to widen their links to take in other transport unions.

A main stumbling block to cooperation between the rail unions in recent years had been animosity between Mr Sidney Weighell, former general secretary of the NUR, and Mr Raymond Buckton, Aslef general secretary. That hitch disappeared with the resignation of Mr Weighell last year. His successor, Mr Jimmy Knapp, is much more in tune with Aslef's left wing policies.

Mr George Willoughby

Yesterday's article about divisions within the Communist Party stated that Mr George Willoughby, secretary of the London Central branch of Sogat '82, was a Communist.

That is wholly incorrect. Mr Willoughby, whom we also mentioned in the previous day's article, is a member of the Labour Party, which he has supported all his life. He is not and has never been a member of the Communist Party and has no connexion whatsoever with any Communist, Marxist or Trotskyist party or organization. We apologize to him for the embarrassment caused by our error.

Pledge over safe cruise

Cruise missiles will not be deployed in Britain until they have complied fully with all necessary safety procedures, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday at a press conference in London.

His assurance came after reports from the US that the missile system was still experiencing technical problems. He said he was sure that the Americans would subject cruise to the most rigorous test procedures, and were still going through those procedures.

Man falls out of ambulance

A man was critically ill last night after falling from the back of an ambulance while it was travelling at 40 mph.

Mr Stephen Steward, aged 34, was being taken to hospital at Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, suffering from a drug overdose. The driver and attendant lifted him back into the ambulance and finished their journey. Mr Steward was later transferred to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, with serious head injuries.

Paralysed lone sailor sets off

Mr Michael Spring, a lone yachtsman, left Falmouth yesterday in an attempt to sail 2,400 miles to the Azores. He is paralysed from the waist down. Mr Spring, aged 39, was injured in a car accident 14 years ago.

He has designed a glassfibre cushion on which he lies on his stomach to haul himself about the decking. He sailed single-handed round Britain two years ago.

Falklands 'still killing soldiers'

Servicemen are still dying as a result of the Falklands war although hostilities ended a year ago, doctors have told the South Atlantic Fund.

"We have had a number of cases that have developed since the war ended an medical opinion suggests the war is a contributory factor", Captain Tony Lambourne, secretary of the fund, said yesterday.

Calvi flight saved the Italian Government, inquest is told

By John Witherow

A business associate of Roberto Calvi, the Italian banker found hanging under a London bridge a year ago, was stated in court yesterday to have said that he had arranged Signor Calvi's flight to England to prevent the collapse of the Italian Government.

Mr Robert Clarke, a solicitor, told the second inquest on Signor Calvi that Flavio Carboni, the business friend, had indirectly arranged a private flight from Austria to London and accommodation, saying "he was acting on behalf of Vatican interests and if the arrangements had not been made the Government might have fallen".

Mr Clarke had been told that by Hans Kunz, described as a "fixer", who was a partner in Switzerland of one of his clients. The client had booked the flight to London for what were described as two directors of Fiat, but were in fact Signor Calvi and his alleged bodyguard, Silvano Vittor.

Signor Calvi, aged 62, president of the Banco Ambrosiano, was found hanging under Blackfriars Bridge on June 18, a few days before he was to appeal in Italy against a four-year prison sentence for currency offences. An inquest last year decided that he had killed himself, but that verdict was overturned by the High Court on appeal by his family, who believed he was murdered.

He suggested that Signor Calvi could have a cloth containing ethyl chloride held over his face until he became unconscious for several minutes. During that time he could be injected with a curare-type drug, which would have left him conscious but immobile for a longer period.

Asked by Dr Arthur Gordon Davies, the City of London Coroner, how he reacted to this alleged statement by Signor Carboni, Mr Clarke said: "it was a totally bizarre situation outside my experience".

He said that Signor Kunz, whom he described as having a "grasshopper mind", has offered to attend the inquest and the coroner, asked the police to get touch with Signor Kunz and request him to attend, as he "is somewhere in the centre of this story".

Earlier the jury had requested that Signor Vittor, who left London only a few hours after the body was found, be asked to attend the inquest next week.

Signor Vittor is in jail in Italy but is expected to be released within a few days. Signor Carboni, who was also in London at the time of Signor Calvi's death, as in prison facing charges and ukl;nable to; attted the jinquksst.s

The jury heard from Dr William Wilson, a forensic toxicologist that Signor Calvi had 28 different types of drugs in his flat in London. He had examined the body and found only small traces of drugs.

"This was almost a chemist's shop ready for any eventuality", Dr Davies said. Dr Wilson agreed that if Signor Calvi had wished to kill himself by taking an overdowe of drugs he had adequate supplies.

Dr Roy Goulding, former director of the National poisons unit at Guy's Hospital, in London said it was possible to use drugs which were indetectable or left only minute traces in the body.

Dr Goulding explained the absence of marks on Signor Calvi's body by saying he had injected himself on his left shoulder and right leg. Some 10 hours later he could barely discern the puncture marks. Two colleagues who did not know where they were could not find them. He also demonstrated how easy it was to obtain ethyl chloride by holding up a small bottle he had bought.

Mr Richard du Cann, QC, for Signor Carboni, pointed out that despite exhaustive post-mortem examinations in England and Italy no traces of drugs had been found in Signor Calvi's body.

Miss Manuela Kleinzig, the Austrian friend of Signor Vittor, told the court of what had happened to him the night Signor Cavi disappeared. She said he returned to the flat but found the door locked. Eventually he got someone to open it "but there was nobody inside and he thought Calvi had gone to get something to eat. He slept waiting for Calvi to come back."

The hearing continues today.


Miss Kleinzig yesterday: "Nobody in the flat".

Labour leadership

TGWU not to consult members

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The union with the biggest block vote in the Labour leadership election decided yesterday not to hold a membership consultation exercise on its choice of Mr Neil Kinnock to succeed Mr Michael Foot.

Leaders of the Transport and General Workers' union, meeting in London also decided that the regional voting within the union held during the election for the Labour Party deputy leadership two years ago will not be repeated, and that final decisions on the leadership issue will rest with either the union conference or the executive committee.

The TGWU decision became known as the main health service union, which is in conference at Bridlington, pulled back from debating an emergency motion which attempted to commit it to supporting Mr Kinnock for party leader and Mr Michael Meacher as his deputy.

The 208,000 block vote of the Confederation of Health Service Employees will now be allocated after consultations have taken place among its 800 branches. The other main health service union, Nupe, is conducting a similar exercise.

The executive of the TGWU decided at the end of its five-day meeting in London to put an emergency motion to its biennial delegate conference in the Isle of Man next month that its 1,250,000 block vote should be swung behind Mr Kinnock.

It is unlikely that the conference will take an opposing view, although it is possible for other contenders in the leadership race to be nominated by delegates.

Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, the general secretary of the TGWU said after the executive meeting that the conference was the "widest possible franchise" of any organization considering electing a new leader.

"I think you can elect the leader of the Tory Party in a telephonebox but the Labour Party is much more democratic than that", he said.

Over the next three weeks, before the conference, members in branch meetings would be able to pass on their views to their delegates to the conference, so that when the emergency motion was discussed there would have been consultations with the membership, he said.

However, the executive decided not to repeat the 1981 regional consultation exercise, which threw up strong support for Mr Denis Healey in the deputy leadership race, while in the end the union voted for Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Mr Evans said it would also be "asking a bit too much" to have a one person, one vote exercise within the union because of the high cost.

Cromwellian spending schemes

By John Winder

Revolutionary new parliamentary controls on government spending, including a suggestion that for the first time since the days of Oliver Cromwell government borrowing should be vetted, are recommended today by a Commons select committee.

The committee's 17 recommendations would take much farther a process of strengthened parliamentary control of expenditure already begun.

The report of the Commons Select Committee on Procedure (Finance) sets a priority on its recommendation that the monthly estimates of outturn for borrowing should be submitted formally to the Treasury and Civil Service committee, together with the information now given to ministers showing the performance of the borrowing requirement against the forecast, and the means by which the requirement is financed.

Mr Terence Higgins, chairman of the committee, hopes that Mr Nigel Lawson, the new Chancellor, and Mr John Biffen, leader of the House, will agree with the committee's proposals.

The committee report says that it would be for the Treasury and Civil Service committee to determine the action necessary on the monthly information about borrowings, and on many occasions it might be necessary only to report the figures to the Commons without comment.

On the other hand, the committee could take evidence from ministers and report to the House whenit considered a debate was required. That would give the Commons a proer mechanism for continuous scrutiny and monitoring off the Government's borrowing requirement.

The committee argues that there is just as strong a case for the House to be given formal powers to approve the Government's borrowing requirement as there is for it to control expenditure and taxation.

"We therefore recommend", the committee says, "that legislation should be introduced to provide for a control y the House of Commons over the Government's annual borrowing requirement on its own account."

It says that the exact form of the legislation would depend on the nature of other financial reforms to be introduced. If there was still a single finance bill the borrowing requirement could form a part of it.

If revenue and borrowing were still treated separately, the borrowing requirement could be dealt with by an order which would need the approval of the Commons.

The committee is critical of the new provision which allows the Government to borrow more than it needs. The Finance Act, 1982, gave the Treasury the power to borrow any money it considered expedient to promote sound monetary conditions.


New men in other places: Left, Mr Bernard Weatherill, the new Speaker of the House of Commons, at the Speaker's House yesterday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Above, Mr William Whitelaw, the former Home Secretary, in the Moses Room at the Palace of Westminster yesterday before being introduced to the House of Lords as Viscount Whitelaw of Penrith.

Law halts church 'boycott'

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The law has forced a change in direction of the Methodist Church's policy towards South Africa. The Charity Commissioners have forbidden any further payment to the World Council of Churches fund against racialism. The church's own lawyers have said that any further withdrawal of investment funds from companies with business in South Africa could be illegal.

The church's annual conference later this month will be asked to agree that the policy of disinvestment by selling Methodist shareholdings in British companies with a South African connexion, has gone as far as the law allows.

The funds are managed by a charitable trust, which has a legal duty to maximise its return. Having sold all its shares in companies with substantial South African interests, the fund's managers were under pressure to sell shares in such "blue chip" companies as ICI.

That would have begun to reduce the average rate of yield, and legal advice was that that would not be permissible.

Instead, the conference will be asked to set up a committee to supervise future investment policy, and to raise with companies in which the church holds shares that company's South African involvement.

The Methodist Church is the only one in Britain which makes direct contributions to the Programme to Combat Racism of the World Council of Churches.

Told by the Charity Commissioners that those donations were not legally charitable, the church first investigated the possibility of a court case, which it was told it would not win.

Instead it will open a private fund outside the Charity Commissioners jurisdiction.

Single board likely to replace ILEA

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A single board, comprising representatives of London's 12 boroughs and the City, is expected to replace the Inner London Education Authority under government plans for the reform of local government.

The proposal to abolish the authority, which is a direct result of the Conservative manifesto commitment to get rid of the Greater London Council, is still in preliminary stages of preparation. Legislation is expected in the next session of Parliament.

Ministers will be consulting widely in the coming months and will be meeting with Comservatives on the authority, who are known to be unhappy with the notion that a new board would be made up solely of borough representatives and would have no directly elected members.

At present 35 of the authority's members are directly elected on an education ticket and there are in addition 13 borough representatives.

Professor David Smith, leader of the 11 Conservatives on the authority, who was not consulted about the election manifesto commitment, is concerned that borough representatives will not have the time or the commitment to devote to the authority's work on top of their normal council duties.

The reason the Government is thought to prefer borough representatives over elected members is precisely because they will not be so committed to education and will approach it as another local authority service, competing for limited funds.

Apart from the composition question, there are signs that a new board to run inner London education would differ from the present only in name. In is expected to have the same functions, responsibilities and administration. It is bound to be Labour-controlled, because inner London is Labour, though there may be a few more Conservatives.

Although the number of members has not yet been decided it is understood that the number of representatives allocated to each borough would be related to the population.

Leafier and more Conservative boroughs such as Wandsworth have growing populations, compared with deprived Tower Hamlets.

The reform is not expected to save money. The authority's budget this year is £869. It spends more on each child than any other authority in Britain: £1,733 a year on a secondary pupil. At the same time it has far more problems than elsewhere.

The new board is likely to run on money levied on the boroughs as at present. Although there has been some discussion about dividing London into several boards (say, north and south of the river) this is not though feasible because the bulk of the money comes from the high rates in Westminster and the City.

Sale room

Rare Tang dynasty pot sets new record price

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Many of the world's richest ceramic connoisseurs were attracted to New York on Wednesday for an auction of Chinese Tang dynasty pottery (AD 618-918) with the result that a new auction price record was set, $484,000 (estimate $70,000-$90,000) or £316,339.

The pot was clearly a piece of exceptional quality but Sotheby's had not dared to set an estimate on it too far above previous auction prices.

It soared beyond the price outturn for lesser pieces and the Japanese collector, Seijiro Matsuoka, aged 90, who owns a museum in Tokyo, secured the jar after battle with Hirano, the leading Japanese dealer, who is thought to have been acting for another private collector.

A Japanese dealer secured the other main Tang dynasty rarity, a glazed pottery tureen in the form of a goose, 11in high, at $275,000 (estimate $40,000-$60,000), or £179,735.

Again Sotheby's had not dared to forecast that an exceptional piece would necessarily make an exceptional price. A goose is a great rarity in pottery of that period. However, there is a similar example in the Avery Brundage collection, which has been sent exhibition in Hongkong.

There were two new auc highs in less expensive field plychrome glazed ewer sha as a mermaid made the hig ever price for pottery of Liao Dynasty (AD 907-112: $115,500 (estimate $70,0 $90,000), or £75,490. A 6... high Neolithic pottery 13in high, of the Yang period, made a record $4... (estimate $20,000-$30,000) £28,030.

In Sotheby's London p sale a self-portrait etched Edgar Degas in 1857 sold £39,000 (estimate £15,0 £20,000) to Artemis. It ... superb impression of a very image.

Sotheby's also held a sal sculpture, bronzes and jewe ranging in date from the Mi Ages to the eighteenth cent which was not heavily c peted for, leaving 25 per c unsold, with a total of £223,...

Collectors appeared to lost interest in Renaiss bronzes but terracottas more popular, with a Fre eighteenth-century model f monument making £3,520 (mate £1,500-£2,000).

Science report

Comb jelly fossil is 'rarest of all'

By the Staff of Nature

The first example of a fo from the group of anim commonly known as co jellies has been detected in slab of German slate. though poorly preserved, 400-million-year-old fo looks very much like pres day comb jellies, abund microscopic sea animals.

The specimen has b detected by X-ray analysis o piece of the fossil embedded rich Hunstück slate of Eschenbach slate mine, n Bundenbach in West G many.

The X-ray images, altho faint, reveal an oval-sha body approximately 13mm 9mm with one, probably tentacles. Dimly visible structures that resemble comb-like rows of cilia wh beating propels present-d comb jellies through the sea search of the plankton which they feed.

By comparison with the rows of combs on liv specimens, those of the fos are in disarray. That is surprising, according to discoverers, Dr George St ley, of the University Montana, and Professor W helm Stürmer, of Erlang because they are very delic structures attached to surface of a jelly-like b Nor, in view of their lack hard parts, is it surprising t no fossilized comb jellies h been found before.

Since comb jellies sufficiently different from other twenty or so phyla which the whole of the ani kingdom is divided, they fo their own phylum, the Cte phora.

Dr Stanley and Profe Stürmer claim they h detected the "rarest of fossils". Some will ar however, that the fossil is well enough preserved for identification to be altoget convincing.

But since Professor Stür failed to find another speci in the course of X-ray thousands of other pieces Hunsrück slate, there must little chance of finding a be specimen.

Source: Nature, vol 303, p June 9, 1983.

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Theatre fight over £90-a-week wage

Andy Readman and Rosemary Ashe, two actors, who were told yesterday by their union, Equity, not to sign contracts for work in provincial theatres after September 5.

The union has called for a strike, after rejecting a 6 per cent pay offer, which would bring the minimum rate for a 48-hour week to just under £90.

The two are earning £100 and £110 respectively before tax, plus £20 subsistence in the *Rocky Horror Show* at the Nottingham Playhouse, and are midway through three-month contracts, after which they have no work lined up.

They complained of low wages but feared industrial action. Andy Readman said: "I doubt a strike call would get the necessary backing to make it effective. It is not that actors want to be blacklegs, but with work so scarce Equity members would think twice about a strike."

Rosemary Ashe commented: "Wages have always been traditionally kept down in the theatre world because if you do not like the wages there is always someone else willing to do the job for the lowest amount of cash."

Mr Leslie Cullen, senior administrative officer of the Theatrical Management Association, (TMA), defended the decision not to increase the offer above 6 per cent.

Many theatres have been suffering from reduced attendances, which they cannot offset by increasing ticket prices because of audience resistance, and many of the subsidized theatres, funded by the Arts Council, are in deficit.

The TMA has pointed out that guidelines for pay increases by local authorities and the Arts Council are restricted to 4 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively.

The TMA has arranged to take a whole page in next week's issue of *The Stage* to explain their case. The pay increase was due to come into effect in April, and in some theatres the management has unilaterally implemented the 6 per cent offer.

Figures for the theatres funded by the Arts Council support the TMA's assertion about the number of theatres in deficit. Of 55 building-based companies receiving £7.7m from the Council, 44 were in deficit at the end of the 1982-83 financial year.



RUC officer shot in day of bomb attacks

By Richard Ford

A policeman was seriously injured in a terrorist shooting yesterday during six hours of bomb attacks and hoaxes which brought traffic chaos to Belfast for most of the day.

Gunmen opened fire on the Royal Ulster Constabulary officer as he and his colleagues evacuated the shopping centre in Newry, co Down, after armed men had dumped a holdall containing a bomb in a television hire store.

The men fled to a block of flats near by. Moments after the bomb exploded, seriously damaging the shop, they opened fire on the policeman, injuring him in the stomach. Several shoppers were treated for shock.

Hours earlier a bomb planted by the Protestant Action Force exploded outside the house belonging to the sister of Mr Joseph Bennett, a "loyalist" informer.

A gas cylinder containing 7lb of explosives detonated near the front door of Mrs Joan Galbraith's home in east Belfast, destroying the front wall.

Mrs Galbraith, aged 42, who adopted the informer's two children 10 years ago, said, "I am very bitter about what has happened."

Charity body eschews moral judgment

The Charity Commissio reaffirmed in their report 1982, published yesterday, the organization is a "qu judicial" body which ca make moral judgments charities, investigate their nal affairs, or take... motherly attitude" tow them.

They say that Sir Mi Havers, QC, the Atto General had asked them withdraw charitable status two religious trusts asso with the Unification Ch (the Moonies).

The commissioners ref to do so on the ground tha had no legal power to d under the Charities Act. I Sir Michael is appealing to High Court against the decis

Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and ... for the year 1982; HC Stationery Office (£4.65p).

هكذا من الاصل

NHS launches old-look spectacles for women after 20-year study

By David Hewson

One of the tardiest products of National Health Service bureaucracy, a new pair of spectacles will be launched within a fortnight.

The design, the first made specifically for women, is the end product of two years of discussion at the Department of Health and Social Security. But health officials have been deliberating over the future shape of the spectacles for nearly two decades.

When Mrs Barbara Castle was Minister for Health in the 1960s she initiated a programme to introduce replacements for the much criticized original range, but the final designs were not agreed.

The new spectacles are the result of an initiative by Dr Gerard Vaughn who, while Minister for Health in the last government, once described the old range of glasses as being "like something out of a museum".

For all the anticipation of its launching, the new frames are hardly in line with today's style, which favours lightweight, thin-armed, low-jointed, large lensed frames of colourful plastic.

The 924, as the model is known, has heavy lines, with a slight upsweep, giving a distinctly old-fashioned look. Given the vagaries of fashion, the current 524 plastic NHS frame introduced in 1948, may be considered more chic by some of today's spectacle wearers.

The Government is committed to going ahead with the launching and at least half a million pairs are ready for dispatch by about 16 manufacturers. They should be with opticians by July 1.

The 924 is only the second standard NHS frame to be made in plastic, and comes in four colour options, sherry, tan and lilac, all two-toned, and mottled brown.

The price has not yet been disclosed, but other frames cost from £2.05 for the plastic 524 to £13.05 for a plastic-coated metal frame in the style worn by John Lennon, the former Beatle. The price of NHS-subsidized lenses, £8 to £31, is additional.

Eyes have it: Amanda Dixon, aged 19, trying the new National Health Service spectacles for size yesterday. (Photograph Chris Milligan).



Long and winding road: Mr Pinney's flock makes progress. (Photograph: Andrew Varley).

Trailing the golden hoof

By Michael Horsnell

Mr Aza Pinney is following the 400-mile trail of his ancestors by shepherding a flock of Cheviot sheep from Scotland to Exmoor.

With his dogs Roy and Shep, Mr pinney, aged 47, has now trodden green pastures for five weeks on a three months trek southwards to resurrect the tradition of moving livestock from the Scottish hills to the lowlands of England.

Simple shepherd the Eton and Oxford-educated Mr Pinney is not. In 1970 he forsook the crook of his forebears for the television studio as an independent producer. But behind most film makers, he says, is an instinctive desire to return to their roots. Hence the fulfilment of an ambition which was originally inspired by his mother.

She told him about the legends of migrant shepherds who on arrival from distant parts of Britain found the sheep they had brought with then unable to survive the harsh environment of Exmoor, and so travelled to Scotland to purchase hardier breeds.

Mr Pinney, who is married with six grown children, is aiming to investigate the importance of sheep and of the wool industry to his ancestors, and is making a television series in the process.

Interviewed at Hebdon Bridge, West Yorkshire, he said: "Few areas of Britain have not felt the impact of sheep. It is not for nothing that the Lord Chancellor sits on the woolsack or that sheep are often referred to as the golden hoof."

Mr Pinney, a former chairman of the branch in Bridport, Dorset, of the National Farmers' Union, left the Borders town of Hawick on May 11 with 53 ewe hoggs (and a large number of television technicians) for a steady four-and-a-half-miles-a-day journey south.

More than 250 farmers and landowners have given their permission for the flock to cross their land, and 81 have agreed to allow Mr Pinney to graze his sheep overnight.



Contact with Shergar's kidnappers denied

By Rupert Morris

Another hoax was exposed yesterday in the extraordinary saga of Shergar, the kidnapped Derby winner.

This particular hoax was accidental, or so we are led to believe. Any story connected with disappearing racehorses, Irish policemen and clairvoyants is bound to be regarded with some suspicion.

According to Lloyd's, which has insured Shergar for £8m, a misunderstanding arose on Wednesday which resulted in the press and media carrying reports that agents for Lloyd's had been communicating with the kidnappers until three week ago.

So yesterday, while the Irish police were anxious to question Lloyd's on its reported contact with the kidnappers, the underwriters were holding a hastily-convened meeting to question their press officer and find out how the story had emerged.

At an impromptu press conference in a borrowed office in the City of London, Mr George Argent, the leading underwriter, two fellow underwriters and two silicitors confirmed that Lloyd's was prepared to pay £7m to the horse's owners, who had insured against theft.

Lloyd's is liable for a further £1m if it can be established that Shergar is dead. Mr argent and his fellow underwriters, stand to lose money but were far more concerned yesterday to banish any suggestion that they would negotiate with kidnappers.

"This could have done terrible damage to our reputation", Mr Argent said. "If it were true, anyone could go and kidnap a horse and start negotiations with us.'

He insisted that there had been no communication of any kind since the last call in February on behalf of the presumed kidnappers 10 days after Shergar's abduction in February; confusion had arisen because people had got in touch with Lloyd's offering help and advice on Shergar's recovery.

'Socialite' theory on river body

The heavily jewelled woman whose body was found, wrapped in cloth and weighted, in the river Trent near Nottingham on Tuesday could have been a businesswoman or an upper-class socialite, detectives said yesterday.

Police said they had few clues to the murdered woman's identity apart from the jewelry, worth £700, she was wearing and her teeth; dental records were being checked.

Det. Supt. Colin Rawlinson said: "She may well have been a well known socialite or professional woman, who had to keep up appearances. The jewelry is very tasteful, and her personal hygiene meticulous. Her teeth showed dental work of the highest quality, suggesting expensive private treatment."

Knife killer jailed for life

A jilted man was jailed for life at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for stabbing his former lover to death on the Thames embankment.

Stanley Morris, aged 52, a porter, of Eversholt Street, Euston, used a long-bladed butcher's knife to inflict 88 wounds including nine to the heart, on Mrs Mary McCarte, aged 32, formerly of Bellshill, Lanarkshire, the court heard.

Rolls raider

Police were looking yesterday for a thief who used duplicate keys to steal £1,520 in cash and travellers' cheques, and camera equipment worth £300 from the boots of two Rolls-Royce cars parked at Ascot racecourse.

Food summonses

Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday adjourned until September 19 44 summonses against the Café Royal, in London, alleging breach of food hygiene and health and safety regulations.

Private Eye to pay for adultery 'fiction'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Private Eye, the satirical magazine, has agreed to pay a "very substantial sum" by way of damages to Lady Havers, wife of the Attorney General, over an allegation of adultery which it now accepts was "a piece of scurrilous fiction from beginning to end".

The settlement, estimated to be in excess of £25,000, announced in the High Court yesterday, was agreed between the editor and publishers of the magazine and Lady Havers after she started libel proceedings over an article published in the issue of December 18, 1981, in the "Grovel" column.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, for Lady Havers, said the defendants had published a story below a photograph of Lady Havers in which it was alleged that whenever in need of a bed in town she had to look no further than a hotel in Belgravia, where she was the frequent lunching companion of the general manager.

"It was said that she was there so often that it was assumed that she actually lived there", he said. "The tenor of the story could have left no doubt in the minds of readers of *Private Eye*, as the defendants belatedly now recognize, that Lady Havers had committed adultery with the general manager of that hotel."

Mr Alexander said this "serious allegation of adultery" left Lady Havers with no choice but to start an action for libel.

Additionally, he said, the article suggested that the IRA bomb attack at the Wimbledon home of Sir Michael and Lady Havers, which had received widespread publicity, might not in fact have been an IRA attack at all.

That attack was a "matter which would enlist the unqualified sympathy of every decent citizen of this country", he said. "It is clear that the defendants used this disgraceful attack on Lady Havers as a means of embarrassing the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers."

Mr Alexander said the facts were that Lady Havers and her husband had lunched or dined at the Lowndes Hotel on several occasions before, and when it was the headquarters of a Parliamentary club. They had also lunched there with friends, and sometimes with the general manager, who was an old family friend.

Mr Alexander said the defendants had accepted that their story should never have been published and were in court to withdraw "their fictitious and distressing attack upon Lady Havers in its entirety" and to undertake never to repeat it.

Mr John Mortimer, QC, for Presdram Ltd, the magazine's publishers, and Mr Richard Ingrams, the editor, said that the defendants "unreservedly withdraw the allegation made against Lady Havers, for which they accept there was no foundation whatsoever".

Poll men's tax shock

The tax inspector has caught up with the general election "moonlighters". Thousands of bank clerks and council officials who volunteered to count the votes last week have had a shock in their pay for the night's work.

For the first time in an election tax has been deducted from the fee. In the past it has been left to them to declare it on returns but an Inland Revenue investigation into moonlighting discovered that many failed to do so.

Payments now coming through show that presiding officers who oversaw the vote and the count are getting £27 of their £38.50 fee and polling clerks who did the counting £20 of their £28.50.

Child killer went back to work

From Our Correspondent
Northamptonshire

Robert Julian, a self-confessed child killer, was back at work on his market stall only a few days after being sent to a mental hospital, police disclosed yesterday.

Julian, a coin dealer, of Queen's Road, Wilbarston, Northamptonshire, told the police that he had killed his baby son because "the Russians had landed" and he wanted him to die peacefully.

A Birmingham Crown court judge accepted his plea of not guilty to murdering his son on the ground of diminished responsibility. After Julian had admitted manslaughter he was granted bail on condition that he went to St Crispin's Hospital, in Northampton, for medical reports.

The court had been told that Julian was suffering from schizophrenia and was having hallucinations at the time of the offence last year. He ran naked from his home in the middle of the night carrying his son and attacked him in a field.

Det Chief Inspector Robert Thorogood, of Northamptonshire police, said yesterday: "We can confirm that he did go out for a weekend, but unless there is a change in the bail conditions it is unlikely he will be out again."

Mr Peter True, the administrator of St Crispin's, said that Julian had been allowed out with the knowledge of medical staff as part of his treatment. "He is now staying at the hospital at all times."

BBC criticized over youth music contest

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The BBC was accused yesterday by the heads of singing faculties at some of Britain's leading music colleges of being "highly irresponsible" for its plans to hold an international music competition.

In a letter to Mr Geraint Stanley Jones, controller of BBC Wales, the academics have asked him to drop the competition, which is due to be recorded in four week's time.

Young classical singers from 18 countries have agreed to take part in the contest, the Cardiff Singer of the World, described as being for singers of a minimun age of 18 on the threshold of their professional careers.

The letter, signed by Professor Lyndon van der Pump, of the Royal College of Music, on behalf of the head of singing at the Royal Academy, says, "We wish to express our profound disquiet at such a venture.

"Young singers of 18 are emphatically not on the threshhold of their careers and in our view should not be exposed to the stresses and publicity that such a competition as this will demand."

The letter is also signed by Majorie Thomas, head of the singing faculty, Royal Academy of Music; Alexander Young, head of the school of vocal studies, Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester; Neilson Taylor, Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, Glasgow; Elizabeth Haines, chairman, singing faculty, Trinity College of Music, London; Noel Barker, head of singing faculty, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, London; and Keith Darlington, head of singing faculty, Birmingham School of Music.

The letter adds: "We believe that such an event is not to be recommended at all, but if one has to be held, we would advise a minimum age of 25 for women and 26 for men".

It continues "BBC Wales appears to be acting in a highly irresponsible manner in initiating this event at the time when a body of influential musicians is formulating strong protests about the increasing number of music competitions, especially of the BBC Young Musician of the Year type, because of the unreasonable stress and enormous publicity undergone by youngsters who are not yet ready to withstand such pressure".

The competition carries a first prize of £2,000, with the winner being offered three paid engagements on BBC radio and television. It is planned to show on BBC 2 each of the five rounds and the final. Sir Geraint Evans and Mr Brian McMaster, administrator of Welsh National Opera, are to be among the judges.

A spokesmam for BBC Wales said last night: "We are surprised at this reaction and will be replying to the letter. But it is unlikely that we can make any changes in the plans at this late stage. The aim of the competition is to give young singers their first break."

Cardiff was chosen as the venue, he said, because of the Welsh tradition of singing in Eisteddfod competitions

Ford and Rippon to sue over dismissal

By Kenneth Gosling

Anna Ford and Angela Rippon, two of the original "Famous Five" of TV-am, commerial television's breakfast network, are to sue the company for breach of contract over their dismissal in April as presenters.

Miss Ford said yesterday: "A writ is in the process of being served. We hoped they would see sense and pay us without going to court. We hoped they would behave like gentlemen, but they have not".

She was speaking at a BBC reception marking 10 years of the radio programme *Checkpoint*. As soon as she arrived she was questioned about a wine-throwing incident in London earlier this week involving Mr Jonathan Aitken, who took over TV-am after Mr Peter Jay was deposed. But she refused to be drawn, saying the incident had been "blown up out of all proportion".

She was clearly still angry, however, over what had happened to herself and Miss Ripon when the television station changed hands after a dramatic drop in its audience ratings. "I have not seen *Good Morning Britain* TV-am's breakfast show) in ages", she said.

Miss Ford also announced that she was to sue Mr Timothy Aitken, chief executive of TV-am, over remarks concerning herself in the *Daily Express*.

TV-am said yesterday: "We have not received a writ, nor any notification".

Aids study in new VD unit

A research unit to investigate venereal diseases, made possible by an anonymous donation of £300,000, was officially opened in west London yesterday, Pearce Wright, Science Editor, writes.

Additional funds have been provided by the Wellcome Foundation for research on Aids, the lethal disease which has been particularly rife among some homosexual communities in the United States; it is thought to be caused by a virus.

The unit, at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, is called the Jefferiss Research Wing, after Dr James Jefferiss, who has been senior venereologist at the hospital for 20 years.

It is believed to be the first purpose-built research unit for investigating sexually transmitted diseases constructed in Europe since the 1930s.

It is next to St Mary's Praed Street clinic, the busiest venereal disease clinic in the world.

Atlantic air fares to be cut

By Our Transport Editor

North Atlantic air fares will drop in the autumn as airlines compete to fill empty seats after the summer peak.

Trans World Airlines announced yesterday a 25 per cent cut compared with last winter in the cost of return tickets booked in advance from London to New York and other American cities. The other main airlines on the route, British Airways and Pan Am, are expected to follow suit.

The new £258 London to New York return is still more expensive than the £99 single offerd by People Express and is restricted to midweek travel, booked 60 days in advance. It will apply from September to March except for the Christmas fortnight.

TWA made no mention of People Express, describing the new fare as an attempt to prolong into the winter the excellent bookings for this summer.

Sea eagles flown to Scotland

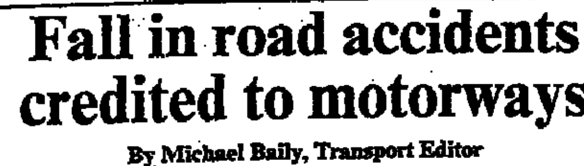
By Ronald Faux

A batch of 10 young sea eagles arrived in Scotland yesterday from Arctic Norway on board an RAF Nimrod aircraft. They were bound, at fastest speed, for the national nature reserve on the island of Rhum, off the coast of Scotland, where 52 young sea eagles have been released during the past eight years.

The arrival of the latest birds, noble-looking preditors with an eight-foot wingspan when mature, coincided with an announcement by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds that the experiment to encourage the return of sea eagles into the natural environment in Scotland was showing signs of success. Eggs were laid in two nests this year but none hatched, probably because the parents were still immature.

The RSPB staff who found the nests and mounted a watch over them were disappointed, but confident that this could be the first sure sign that the patient work by the society and the Nature Conservancy Council will prove successful next year.

Unlike the birds in the Norwegian colonies, the British sea eagles have been persecuted to extinction, mainly because of Victorian notions that anything with beak and talons does irreparable harm to lifestock and is best seen stuffed in a show case.



Fall in road accidents credited to motorways

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Britain's roads are twice as crowded as in 1960, but injuries from road accidents have more than halved. This is partly because of the expansion of motorways, from 192 km to 2,539 km, which are considered to be about six times as safe as ordinary roads.

The number of cars continues to rise despite the recession and rising petrol prices. The number of vehicles in use rose from 10 million in 1961 to 19,400,000 in 1981, according to the British Road Federation (BRF). The number of driving licences rose from 12,100,000 to 25,600,000. The number of women drivers is increasing faster than male drivers, an increase of 15 per cent over the past three years, compared with 3.8 per cent for all drivers.

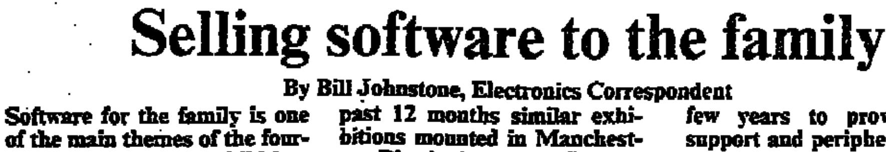
Some 93 per cent of passenger journeys and 82 per cent of freight journeys are made by road. By 1981 there were 57 vehicles for every kilometre of road, compared with 29 in 1960.

Despite its high traffic level, Britain has one of the world's worst records on road expenditure as a proportion of state revenue. Road users paid more than three times as much in taxes last year as was spent on roads, the BRF claims, £9.3m compared with £2.8m.

Britain spent 2.3 per cent of state revenue on roads in 1981, compared with 7 per cent in France, 4.9 per cent in Germany, 13.4 per cent in Italy, 5 per cent in Japan and 4.7 per cent in the United States.

The BRF admits that road spending has improved in recent years but estimates that another £13,000m needs to be spent.

A glimpse at their future: The Belk family, Mrs Wendy Belk, David, aged five, Louise, aged six and Jennifer, eight, at the Earls Court exhibition. (Photograph: John Voos).



Selling software to the family

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Software for the family is one of the main themes of the four-day microcomputer exhibition, "The Computer Fair", which opened in Earls Court, London yesterday.

50,000 visitors are expected over the weekend to see and try the computers and accessories displayed by the 150 exhibitors.

Sinclair, Commodore, Texas Instruments and Atari are among the manufacturers represented at the fair. In the past 12 months similar exhibitions mounted in Manchester, Birmingham and London have attracted more than 80,000 people.

The price of the hardware (computers) being offered by the manufacturers is dropping almost daily because of the severe competition. It is the software (the computer programs) which is gaining prominence. The fair has an abundance of companies which have emerged over the past few years to provide extra support and peripherals which the microcomputer user is now expecting.

The days of the "boffin" being the typical owner of a home computer are long gone. More than 1 million of these devices have been sold to British households.

Price of admission is £3 for adults, £2 for children today and tomorrow from 10 am to 6 pm and on Sunday from 10 am to 5 pm.

Police chief wins damages for libel

Commander Graham Stockwell, head of the Metropolitan Police fraud squad, is to receive "substantial" libel damages for an article in the *New Statesman* which falsely suggested that he had a "murky record", counsel told Mr Justice Comyn in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Charles Gray, for Commander Stockwell, said the Statesman and Nation Publishing Co, Mr Bruce Page and Q B Ltd – the publishers, former editor and printers of the magazine – and the journalist Anna Coote, had also agreed to pay Commander Stockwell's legal costs.

Mr Gray said Commander Stockwell, a policeman for 27 years, had an impressive record. On March 13, 1981, under the heading "New Cross Death Fire: police chief's murky record", the magazine published an article written by Ms Coote.

The article suggested that, during an investigation in 1972 into the murder of Maxwell Confait, Commander Stockwell deliberately falsified the record of answers given during questioning by three young suspects.

"The article went on to suggest that Commander Stockwell, as officer in charge of an investigation into a fire in Deptford in January, 1981, which resulted in the death of 13 young people, had been responsible for the harassment and threatening of young witnesses by officers under his command.

Mr Gray said the defendants now accepted that their criticisms of Commander Stockwell, were unfounded.

Mr Jonathan Caplan, for the defendants, said they now recognized that the criticisms of Commander Stockwell were groundless. "Through me they express their sincere apologies to him."

Europe in the space market

Ariane's flawless launch stakes claim to satellite bonanza

By Clive Cookson and Bill Johnstone

The European rocket Ariane launced two satellites on its "make or break" flight yesterday. The perfect performance puts Europe back into serious competition with the American space industry for billions of pounds worth of business, building and launching communications satellites.

Ariane had crashed on its second and fifth missions, so yesterday's launch, the sixth from the French National Space Centre at Kourou, French Guiana, had to succeed. It will partially restore confidence in the European Space Agency's £750m programme to develop a rival launcher to the US Space Shuttle and the conventional rockets produced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

But ESA officials said that the next firing would have to succeed, too, to put Ariane on target for the £5billion worth of launching business – third of the world market – which the European space industry is seeking between 1985 and 1991. All launches are already booked for the next two years.

France has put up nearly 60 per cent of Ariane's development costs, with the remainder coming from 10 other European countries:: Britain's contribution is only 2.5 per cent. Those proportions will determine the participants' share in industrial contracts and profits, if any.

But Britain has a big role in the construction of the satellites themselves, as opposed to the launcher. Ariane's main payload yesterday was ECS 1, the first in a series of five European Communications Satellites for which British Aerospace is prime contractor. (The second payload, Amsat, is a small West German amateur radio satellite.)

ECS 1 will inaugurate a new European telecommunications system, adminstered by the Eutelsat organization. It will provide telephone, telegraph, special business communications services and television distribution.



Lift off: Ariane leaving its jungle base in French Guiana.

In flight: Artist's impression of the European Communications Satellite.

Seven European countries will share ECS's nine transponders (channels) for television transmissions. Britain has been allocated two: one for Satellite Television and the other probably for British Telecom.

Yesterday Ariane launched the one-ton ECS 1 into an elliptical "transfer orbit". Early today the satellite's booster rocket will be fired, to thrust it into "geostationary orbit" 22,000 miles above the Equator.

ESA mission controllers may not know for a few days whether the craft has ended up in exactly the right position. But the most hazardous phase of the opertion – the initial launch – has been accomplished flawlessly.

Tomorrow Ariane's arch-rival, Nasa's manned Space Shuttle, is due to begin its next flight.

The other European countries and members of Eutelsat, which represents 20 member states to share the nine transponders for broadcasting television, are West Germany, which has two, and Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, which have one each.

The satellite has two beams or footprints. The east beam covers Greece, Turkey, south Italy and East Germany, while the west beam, used by most of the nations, will be able to transmit to Britain, Scandinavia, France, northern Spain, northern Italy and West Germany.

The five-satellite project will cost more than £100m. The second of the series, to be launched next year, will have two more channels devoted to sophisticated business communication. The success of Ariane will not only mean that the European nations have a space vehicle capable of launching their own satellites, but also a significant proportion of the 250 commercial satellites which are expected to be launched by 1991.

According to M Laurent Fabins, the French Industry Minister, who watched the launch: "This is a magnificent success. I am proud that my country and Europe can claim a leading place in the domain of space."

News International, the owner of Times Newspapers, the *News of the World* and the *Sun*, has made a bid for 65 per cent of Satellite Television the company which will operate one of the British transponders.

The company has been transmitting on the European Orbital Test Satellite (OTS) the forerunner of the satellite launched yesterday.

Goldcrest, the British company which has been responsible for financing films like *Gandhi*, *Local Hero* and *Chariots of Fire* has formed a partnership with four American partners, and intends to start a similar service next year.

Syrians are blamed for death of 14 civilians

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

In a savage new outbreak of killing in the Syrian-occupied northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, gunmen firing from a car killed up to 14 people and wounded another 17 as they ran screaming for cover near the harbour.

According to Lebanese state radio, a white Mercedes bearing diplomatic licence plates drove past a row of shops near the port as gunmen inside, the vehicle sprayed the pavements with automatic fire.

The Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that Syrian troops had come under fire during the morning and had killed the civilians when they shot back wildly at their attackers. Further reports from Tripoli suggested that the gunmen were themselves in civilian clothes but that the shooting followed the discovery of two Syrians murdered earlier in the day.

Meanwhile in southern Lebanon the Israeli Army maintained its siege of the village of Deir Qanoun En Nahr six days after three Israeli soldiers had been killed there in a guerrilla ambush. According to a spokesman for the United Nations Force in Southern Lebanon, in whose area the village lies, Israeli troops prevented UN soldiers from distributing food and milk to the villagers. The international Red Cross also complained that the Israelis had refused them permission to enter the village on 15 occassions.

During yesterday morning Israeli soldiers escorted into the village two tanks and two armoured personnel carriers of Major Saad Haddad's private army. What the major's men were doing there was not revealed. Several people among the village's population of 3,000 have fallen ill and the Israelis have permitted them to leave for medical treatment in neighbouring towns.

Israel shows Britain how to handle war correspondents

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel's well-honed system of military censorship and the elaborate arrangements for domestic and foreign journalists to cover its many wars are under scrutiny by a team of independent British experts sent here by the Ministry of Defence in London.

The team, headed by Vice-Admiral Anthony Whetstone, is part of the larger and little-publicized Censorship Study Group established by the Ministry in the aftermath of the fierce criticism of the British Government's handling of the news media during the Falklands campaign.

Others involved in the investigation include Mr John Grant, a former Deputy Editor of *The Times*, and Mr John Thompson, Director of Radio, of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, and a former journalist with *The Observer*.

British and Israeli war correspondents have been questioned about the ways in which the Israeli Army helps and hinders those covering its operations some of them emphasized that one reason for its successful relationship with the news media was the absence of the civilian Defence Ministry "minders" so much criticized for their negative attitude in the Falklands conflict.

Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Hall, assistant secretary of the group said that a number of British reporters, including Mr Max Hastings, of *The Standard*, had spoken highly of the Israeli system as it operated here during the 1967 and 1973 wars.

At a number of meetings, Israeli government spokesmen have expressed admiration for the way Britain was able to exclude the world's press from the Falklands, and yet secure a generally favourable coverage while the opposite happened to Israel during its invasion of Lebanon.

Among those questioned are Brigadier-General Yitzhak Shani, Israel's chief military censor, and Brigadier-General Yaacov Even, the chief military spokesman, who was the target of much internal criticism as a result of critical reporting of the war in Lebanon.

Members of the group have already visited Nato headquarters in Brussels. It is understood that the final report is likely to concentrate on recommendations for handling the news media in a future "European theatre" war other than in an isolated conflict like the Falklands war.

When the findings are submitted later this year by the overall chairman, General Sir Hugh Beach, they are expected to rule out as impractical and undesirable the mass telephone-tapping practised by Israel to ensure that all correspondents adhere to the guidelines laid down by the military censor.

An independent set of proposals is also being formulated inside the Ministry of Defence.

Diplomats pave way for Lebanon pullback

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Diplomatic moves have begun to pave the way for the partial pull-back of the Israeli Army in Lebanon to a new front line which is expected to run parallel with the Al Awali river, about 27 miles from Israel's border.

Lebanon was discussed here yesterday by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Samuel Lewis, the US Ambassador. In Washington Mr David Kimche, the Director-General of Israel's Foreign Ministry, is holding a series of talks with American officials.

Confirmation that Israel is planning to consolidate its troops, in an attempt to cut down on its casualty toll, was given in a television interview by Mr Moshe Ahrens, the Defence Minister, who did "not expect" Israeli troops to be in Lebanon for another winter.

On the key issue of redeployment, Mr Ahrens made it clear that Israel's decision was not conditional on American agreement. "We are thinking, and planning, and beginning to discuss the subject with elements with whom there has been cooperation," he explained. He also hinted at the possibility of new Israeli retaliatory raids against guerilla bases still in Lebanon.

The main Israeli goal is to ensure that the vacuum left by the exit of its men from the troubled Chouf mountains is not filled immediately by the Syrians, or by reformed guerilla units. The present discussions are aimed at determining that "friendly forces" will enter the area.

Plans under review are understood to centre around an extended use of a possibly reinforced multinational force and a wider deployment of the still weak Lebanese Army.

● **Ehrlich "critical":** Mr Simcha, the Israeli deputy Prime Minister, was yesterday in a coma and in a critical condition after suffering a stroke

Long live the Princes – in error

The Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday visited Shelburne, Nova Scotia, which is celebrating its bicentenary. The town was originally settled by Americans loyal to the British crown who were persecuted after the American War of Independence.

But the Prince made a promise that will be hard to keep: After unveiling a commemorative plaque he said, "I hope that we can send our son William back here to celebrate your tercentenary".

The only problem will be that by then, Prince Charles will be aged 134 and his son will be 101. The Prince seemed to have realized his mistake and smiled sheepishly as soon as he had said it.

Trains stop to foil Sikhs

Chandigarh (AFP) – All train services in Punjab today have been cancelled to counter plans by Sikh activists to block the railways in protest at the Indian Government's refusal to accept their political and religious demands.

An estimated 450 Sikhs were rounded up and further arrests were expected. The leadership of the Sikh Akali Dal party had ordered its 100,000 volunteer force to squat on the railway lines and sing Sikh hymns for six hours.

Husband gave wife bullet

Lyons (AFP) – Evelyne Muxart, 20-year-old French housewife, woken by a sharp noise in the night, noticed a trace of blood in her hair. She got up, washed it off and returned to bed with her husband.

Next day a violent headache would not wear off and finally, 10 days later, she went to the doctor. X-rays showed a .22 bullet in the top of her skull. Her husband, Bernard, 30, awaits trial for attempted murder.

Sirhan regret





Sirhan Sirhan (above) the assassin of Senator Robert Kennedy, told a parole board at Soledad, California, that he was being punished as a political prisoner, Reuter reports. He said he had been drinking when he killed Senator Kennedy in 1968 and now regarded his death as a tremendous loss.

Ferry sinks

Jakarta (Reuter) – More than 80 Indonesians were feared dead after an inter-island ferry carrying schoolchildren sank in the Banda Sea south-east of Sulawesi, (formerly Celebes).

UN stays on

New York – The UN Security Council extended for a further six months the mandate of its peacekeeping force in Cyprus and urged the Greek and Turkish Cypriots to continue their search for a political settlement to the dispute.

Off the hook

Cairo (Reuter) – Charges of nepotism and corruption against Fuad Ibrahim Abu Zaghla, former Minister of Industry, dismissed in March after a $100m scandal involving members of the late President Sadat's family, have been dropped for lack of evidence.

Reagan rebuff

Moscow (AFP) – President Reagan failed to reply to a letter from a Soviet schoolgirl, Tatyana Fomina, asking him what he planned to do for world peace, the newspaper *Pravda* said.

Her letter sent in January to "President Reagan, White House, Washington, USA" was returned with a stamp indicating the address was incomplete and the addressee unknown.

Will challenged

Key West, Florida (Reuter) – Mr Walter Dakin Williams, aged 64, brother of the late Tennessee Williams, filed for revocation of the playwright's will, charging he was not mentally competent when he signed it in September, 1980. In an earlier will, Mr Dakin Williams was the primary beneficiary of the estimated $11m estate.

Rugby alert

Wellington (Reuter) – Extra police will be on duty at tomorrow's Rugby Union international here between the British Lions and the New Zealand All Blacks. Protests are expected against plans by New Zealand and British players to go to South Africa next month for invitation matches.

Air Force officer wrote message in own blood

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

A white Zimbabwe Air Force officer who slashed his wrist in a police cell wrote a message in his own blood as a sign of his innocence in the sabotage of aircraft, the High Court here was told yesterday.

Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd, giving evidence for the second successive day in the Thornhill sabotage trial, said that, after being subjected to electric shock torture which he believed was likely to continue, he had decided to commit suicide.

The officer said he had barricaded his cell before slashing a wrist with broken glass from his spectacles. He did not want his suicide to be interpreted as a confession and wrote in his blood on the cell floor, "CID torture with batteries".

Air Lieutenant Lloyd is the fifth of six accused Air Force officers, all of whom have denied complicity in the sabotage of aircraft

On Wednesday the officer, aged 31 and born in Manchester, testified that during the course of his interrogation police had offered him, allegedly on the authority of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, Z$5.000 (about £3.400) in foreign currency and an air ticket to anywhere he chose, if he would give state's evidence.

On another occasion earlier this year, he said, he was brought to Harare for a meeting with Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, the Attorney General, and Mr Honor Mkushi, who is appearing for the state in trial, and was again asked to testify for the state in return for immunity. Air Lieutenant Neville Weir, the sixth accused, had also been at the meeting and had been made a similar offer. They had both refused.

Air Lieutenant Lloyd said he been detained soon after the sabotage and then released. During 15 days at liberty he had been urged by relatives to flee the country.

"I rejected it out of hand," he said. "I was an innocent man." During the days of intensive interrogation after his second arrest, the officer said he was told that Air Marshal Norman Walsh, who retired as commander of the Air Force on the day the trial started, was involved in the sabotage and that the Air Force Board of inquiry was a cover-up.



Bomb terror in Turkish bazaar

A Turkish policeman calling for help as he carried a wounded youth from the sixteenth-century covered bazaar in Istanbul after a grenade and gun attack yesterday by two unidentified terrorists.

One of the attackers died when he fell on his own grenade after being shot by police, Rasit Gurdilek writes. Two people, including a 13-year-old boy, were killed and 23 people injured in the attack and subsequent shoot-out. The second attacker escaped into the crowded bazaar.

Eye-witnesses said that the terrorists were Armenians. If this is confirmed, the attack is the second such terrorist action in Turkey within a year. In August last year a suicide commando of the "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia" (Asala) raided the Esenboga airport here, killing nine people and injuring more than 70.

One of the terrorists was killed by the security men and the other, Levon Ekmekgian, captured during the raid, was hanged earlier this year after his trial.

The Armenian underground organizations have so far killed 33 Turks, mostly diplomats, in a 10-year campaign to avenge the alleged massacre of mass deportation of 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman Turks in 1915.

Turkish governments have rejected the accusations of genocide

Nerve gas setback for Reagan

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

The House of Representatives has turned down President Reagan's request for about $115m (£77m) to resume production of nerve gas and other chemical weapons.

There has been a *de facto* freeze on the production of such weapons by the United States for the past 14 years.

The Democratic-controlled House on Wednesday rejected by 216 to 202 a compromise proposal to begin production of the new binary weapons on October 1, 1985. Instead it voted by 256 to 161 to continue the moratorium on production of chemical wapons.

Mr Reagan had lobbied Congress vigorously to approve about $1,000m for chemical warfare in the 1984 budget. Of this $11m was sought for production of binary chemical weapons, which mix two relatively harmless chemicals in flight to produce nerve gas.

The House on Wednesday, however, approved the remainder of the funds for defensive equipment in any chemical warfare.

The Republican-controlled Senate is likely to approve the President's request for production funds. But the whole matter whould then have to be fought out in "conference" between the Senate and House

W German celebration turns sour

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Today is the thirtieth anniversary of the uprising in East Berlin, when groups of workers protesting at the higher work norms decreed by the East German authorities rose up in revolt against the Soviet occupying forces and were quickly suppressed by the tanks of the Soviet Army.

Since then June 17 has been celebrated in West Germany as a national holiday in affirmation of the concept of German unity. This year, however, the occasion, which has already begun to seem anachronistic to most West Germans, has become a point of bitter argument between those who insist on a formal restatement of the goal of German unity and those who believe such declarations to be provocative and outdated.

A recent poll showed that about 71 per cent of the West German population now believe formal unity with East Germany is no longer possible. A large percentage also believed that relations between the two states could be improved only by talks and negotiations.

Left-wing politicians have called for the dropping of June 17 as a national day, saying West Germany should more appropriately celebrate the anniversary of the federal republic's foundation in May, 1949. Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, insisted that the anniversary should still be observed as the proof of the unbreakable will of all Germans for reunification in unity and freedom.

The flashpoint of the celebrations today will be Berlin, where the uprising took place and where the East-West division is most visible. A torchlight procession to the Wall is planned for this evening by a right-wing organisation "Conservative Action", and this threatens to provoke counter-demonstrations by left-wingers. The marchers will also go to Kreuzberg, the run-down area of West Berlin where the large colony of Turks is based, and the demonstrators will carry banners and shout slogans calling on the Turks to return to their homeland.

Herr Richard von Weizsacker, the ruling mayor, has denounced the march as an unnecessary provocation.

The anniversary is being ignored in East Germany.

Kenya MPs in 'traitor' rumpus

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

In an often noisy parliamentary debate here Mr Elijah Mwangale, Minister for Tourism and Wildlife, said Mr Charles Njonjo, Minister for Constitutional Affairs, was the target of recent suggestions that a "traitor" was being groomed by a foreign power to become a future President of Kenya.

His remarks were greeted with applause, but Mr Njonjo, who was present throughout the 90-minute debate, challenged Mr Mwangale to repeat his remarks outside parliament, where he would not be covered by parliamentary privilege.

The debate was reported prominently in all the Nairobi newspapers yesterday. It was raised as an urgent issue by a backbench MP over reports of a church service in Mr Njonjo's rural constituency near Nairobi last weekend, at which prayers were said for President Moi and for peace.

When the acting Speaker at first refused to allow the debate, most MPs walked out, leaving the House short of a quorum. Later in the day the issue was raised again, and the Speaker allowed the debate to go ahead.

Many members said the church service, which attracted 3,000 people, was partly political, and alleged that it was intended to demonstrate support for Mr Njonjo against his opponents.

Mr Njonjo, speaking with difficulty over interruptions, said he attended the church service but took no part in it. He said the debate was based only on a press report of the service. He said he had always been loyal to President Moi.

Tear gas on Soweto anniversary

From Michael Hornsby
Soweto

Police used tear gas to disperse several thousand blacks as they emerged from a service at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church here yesterday, commemorating the seventh anniversary of the start of the Soweto riots which left more than 600 people dead across South Africa.

A senior police officer, Colonel Leon Mellet, said the police had moved in to counter sporadic stone-throwing by small groups of blacks, and that some skirmishing was still going on late in the afternoon. the rioters had stoned two buses and set a third on fire. They also damaged a police vehicle.

In a later statement, the Public Utilities Transport Corporation announced that it had stopped its buses from entering the central areas of Soweto as a result of the clashes, and that 30 vehicles had sustained broken windows.

Blacks still inside the church, who were able to speak on the telephone, said the police had broken down the doors and hauled worshippers outside. They arrested a number of them, includng Mr Lybon Mabasa, the president of Azapo (Azanian People's Organization), the leading Blacks Consciousness group.

As people left the church they were singing freedom songs and shaking clenched fists. According to police estimates, some 4,000 people attended the service, and another 1,000 gathered outside. The police would not say how many were arrested.

Homelands loophole, page 10

Moroccan local poll rigged, parties claim

From Godfrey Morrison
Rabat

Morocco's Parliament was summoned to meet late yesterday to hear the Government's response to allegations that last week's local elections were rigged.

The charges that the authorities manipulated the poll have come not only from the communist Parti du Progres et du Socialisme and the socialist Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires but also from the Istiqlal, the second largest party in the government coalition.

The conduct of the elections has also been criticized by the Rassemblement National des Independants the biggest party in Parliament, which has been widely called "His Majesty's loyal opposition". It is led by Mr Ahmed Osman.

Channel sludge dumping halted by Greenpeace

By David Nicholson-Lord

Greenpeace, the international environmentalist group, yesterday forced abandonment of the dumping of toxic sludge in the English Channel off Le Havre after volunteers in diving gear swam on the sludge in inflatable beds.

Six crew members from the Greenpeace vessel Sirius boarded the dumping barge five miles from Le Havre and later, backed by about 20 fishing boats from French channel ports, immobilized it by tying its anchors. The French barge company yesterday refused to continue with the dump.

The action was mounted in protest at the dumping of toxic metals at Le Havre and five other sites, which Greenpeace says is polluting the southern North Sea

Copper strike challenge to Pinochet regime

Santiago (Reuter)–Chile's powerful Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC) has called a national 24-hour strike for today to demand the release of Señor Rodolfo Seguel, its prelident.

The illegal strike call is the most serious labour challenge to the rule of President Augusto Pinochet since he came to power in a military coup nearly 10 years ago.

Señor Hugo Estivales, the union's acting president, told journalists that even before the executive took its decision workers in one division had voted to strike from 8am yesterday for 48 hours.

A Chilean judge ruled on Wednesday that Señor Seguel, who was arrested after a day of violent anti-government protests on Tuesday, would stay in custody while he investigated new charges against him.

Señor Seguel is presidennt of the Workers' National Command (CNT), an umbrella group of five labour organizations including the CTC, which called for peaceful protests that turned into widespread rioting in Santiago after dark.

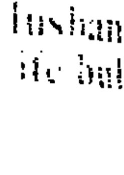
A boy aged 15 was shot dead and several people received bullet wounds. Many were injured as riot police used tear gas, water cannon and batons to break up crowds.

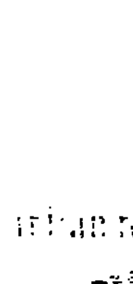
Because the CTC is itself made up of many unions, labour analysts said a positive response to the strike call from them all was unlikely.

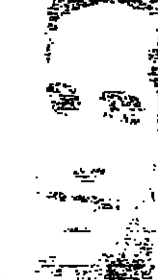
The copper industry is the mainstay of Chile's economy, accounting for almost 10 per cent of its gross domestic product

Leading article, page 11

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Summit must take radical decisions to save EEC from terminal decline

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The whole future of the European Community is at stake when leaders of the 10 member states meet in Stuttgart this afternoon.

With the EEC staring bankruptcy in the face and Mrs Thatcher intent on forcing her reluctant colleagues to agree to a substantial refund in Britain's contributions, this summit will have to take radical and far-reaching decisions if the Community is not to stagnate.

Time and money are both running out and unless the 10 leaders resolve to put an end to the indecisivenes which has characterized the EEC increasingly in recent years, there are fears in Brussels that the EEC could begin to unravel.

Mrs Thatcher and her insistent demand for a British budget rebate can be relied on to concentrate the minds of the other heads of government on the urgency of the problem. She will not be content with anything less than a negotiable chequea made out in Britain's favour.

If she does not get it, she will certainly precipitate the "extremely serious situation" threatened by Sir Geoffrey Howe, her new Foreign Secretary, after a very inconclusive round of talks with other Foreign Ministers on the subject last Monday in Luxembourg.

The amount at issue is likely to be about £280m. This is the difference between the £530m Britain feels it deserves and the £250m which is the most France appears likely to concede. The amount at issue is thus tiny compared with the Community's £15,000m budget.

The hard and wearisome negotiations will have to be concentrated into the first half of the meeting, since President Mitterand intends leaving at lunchtime tomorrow to take part in ceremonmies commemorating the forty-third anniversary of General de Gaulle's radio broadcast from London in 1940, which led to the creation of the Free French movement.

The agument will not be made much easier by the paper being put forward by the West German presidency for decision at the meeting. This is essentially nothing more than a resume of the discussions in Luxembourg last Monday, plus a return of West german compromise conclusions aimed at finding ways for saving money inside the Commuunity.

That approch ran into considerable opposition in Luxembourg and there is little to indicate it will receive a more favourable hearing in Stuttgart.

Brussels diplomats believe that the weakness of the paper reflects a power struggle inside the West German Cabinet between Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the money-conscious Finance Minister, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister.

Beyond trying to get agreement on the rebate, Mrs Thatcher will also be pressing for swift action to reform the financing of the Community.

She will be urging the British view that a series of extra Foreign Ministers' meetings will have to be arranged between now and Christmas in order to agree necessary changes, including measures to cut agricultural spending.

Year	Total EEC budget £m	Britain's net contribution before refund £m	Negotiated refund £m
73	2,189	102	
74	2,177	31	
75	2,612	(net benefit) 56	
76	3,529	167	
77	3,994	369	
78	8,208*	822	
79	9,338	947	
80	9,685	883	645
81	10,184	787	783
82	11,499	1,147	650

* The sharp increase in 1978 is due to a drop in the value of the pound as well as to increased spending.

This idea is expected to run into stiff opposition from a number of countries, but the fact that the EEC looks as though it cannot avoid bankruptcy next year, unless decisions are taken quickly means there could be grudging agreement on such a system of meetings.

This would add a considerable work-load to Foreign Ministers, who are also likely to be asked to speed negotiations for Spanish and Portuguese entry.

The other really contentious issue at the meeting is the proposal drawn up jointly by Herr Genscher and Signor Emilio Colombo, the Italian Foreign Minister, who seeks to create a greater sense of European union.

Herr Genscher is hoping to crown the West German presidency with the signature of this "solemn declaration", as it would be known, by the summit on Saturday, before President Mitterrand leaves.

Since Denmark and Greece still have strong objections to the paper, there cuold still be prolonged argument on it and this would eat into the time available for discussion of the financial problems.

There will also be some pressure for the summit to revive the EEC's dormant Middle East initiative and to see if there is any way in which it can inflence events in Leanon.

Having been critized for bad preparation of the March summit, which took place just after the West German elections, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has put together a daunting agenda for Stuttgart.

Depsite the fact that it is to continue over three days, there is a prevalent view in Brussels that the meeting will not have enough time to take the decisions the EEC desperately need.

Supreme Soviet in unison



Block vote: Mr Andropov waits impassively as Politburo members elect him President. With him (left to right, front to rear) are Dimitri Ustinov, Nikolai Tikhonov, Victor Grishin, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, Boris Ponomarev and Geidar Aliyev.

Acclaim for Andropov amid the gloom

From Richard Owen, Moscow

It was not a joyous occasion, nor did Mr Yuri Andropov look particularly pleased at being elected President.

There was a faint echo of the excitement which briefly gripped the normally moribund Supreme Soviet last November, at a time when it appeared likely that Mr Andropov was going to become head of state immediately after being appointed party leader. But only an echo.

Mr Konstantin Chernenko, his ruddy face topped by a shock of white hair, walked with an air of self-assurance to the podium and declared, without any great enthusiasm, that Mr Andropov had been unanimously nominated Chairman of the Praesidium (State President).

He said Mr Andropov was an outstanding leader of the Leninist type. Mr Andropov sat in his seat on the platform behind; expressionless. Behind him, a statue of Lenin looked down from its niche, equally expressionless.

Mr Chernenko went back to his seat, four places along from Mr Andropov in the front row, and stood for a moment during the applause, finally easing himself down.

Along the row, Mr Andropov permitted himself a slight smile and inclined his head to exchange a word or two with Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister.

Earlier, Mr Andropov had walked unaided but unsteadily on to the platform from the wings, holding the backs of chairs as he skirted his way round to the front row.

He rose in his seat and spoke into microphones on the desk in front of him, his voice sounding curiously thin and distant. He sat down to general acclaim.

Across the aisle, candidate Politburo members who had not been promoted this week at the Central Committee Plenum sat looking glum. Mr Piotr Demichev, the Minister of Culture, stared into space, perhaps contemplating the ideological tightening-up demanded of him by Mr Chernenko and Mr Andropov.

Mr Vladimir Dolgikh, apparently destined to be the eternally up-and-coming Industrial Organizer, chatted to Mr Mikhail Solomentsev, the thickset Russian Federation Premier.

In front of them, the presidency finally settled, Mr Andrei Gromyko attacked the United States and accused the West of trying to subvert Poland. Once himself a candidate for President, Mr Gromyko appeared happief embodying Soviet foreign policy, as he has done for 26 years.

Priest ends Catholic dilemma on Barbie

From Diana Geddes
Paris

The Catholic Church's dilemma over the participation of a Jesuit priest in the defence of Klaus Barbie has been unexpectedly solved by Maitre Alain de la Servette's withdrawal in favour of a tough Parisian lawyer with a reputation for defending "lost causes".

Me. de la Servette, the low-key courteous president of the Lyons Bar Association, who has looked after Barbie's defence since his imprisonment in France four and a half months ago, announced late on Wednesday that he and Father Robert Boyer, the Jesuit lawyer who had been assisting him, would not be acting for Barbie in future.

Me. Jacques Vergès, who has been dealing with the Bolivian aspects of the case, had said he was ready to take over the whole of Barbie's defence, Me. de la Servette said. Barbie had asked him to stay on but he had declined, he added.

It is no secret that the difference in character and style of the two lawyers had been causing increasing difficulties

Outspoken and given to passionate outbursts, Me. Vergès has in the past defended the front de Liberation National, the former Algerian terrorist group; members of Action directe, the left-wing French terrorist group that carried out a series of bombings in Paris last summer; and friends of the international terrorist known as Carlos.

Barbie, known as the Butcher of Lyons for his alleged involvement in the death of 4,000 French resistance fighters and Jews in Lyons between 1942 and 1944, and the deportation of a further 7,500, is facing charges of crimes against humanity.

On Tuesday Mgr Albert Decourtray, Archbishop of Lyons, put out a statement, with the approval of the French Jesuit authorities, expressing deep concern over Father Boyer's involvement in the Barbie case, while stopping short of forbidding him to continue to act for Barbie. It was a matter for Father Boyer's conscience, Mgr Decourtray said.

The Catholic Church had always considered the right to be defended an essential human liberty, the statement continues. However, the priestly responsibilities of one of the defence lawyers in this particular case of international interest "could not fail to weigh heavily and ambiguously" in the case.

To denounce the murderous insanity of Nazism, which aimed at the extermination of the Jews just because they were Jews, is everyone's duty.

"There would therefore be something contradictory if the church, in such a context, appeared as the defendant of this man who, furthermore, has never publicly admitted his crimes.

Father Boyer, who is one of only two lawyer-priests in France, has refused to make any comment on the archbishop's statement or on his involvement in the Barbie affair.

Starvation threat to 65 nations

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

More than half of the world's developing nations will be unable to feed their people by the end of this century, according to a United Nations survey, published today.

As many as 31 of the 51 countries in Africa are likely to be in trouble, while in South-West Asia, where the problem is most intense, only one out of 16 states will manage on its own.

Data about soils and climate in 117 lands was fed into a complex computer programme to produce the "grim conclusion", according to the UN Fund for Population Activities which sponsored the survey in collaboration with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

About 65 Third World countries will be unable to produce enough food if their agriculture remains at the level of "peasant farming". But the position of 19 of them would remain critical even if they switched to high-intensity methods with modern fertilizers, pesticides and machinery.

The fund points out in its 1983 report that the world already produces enough food to feed its total population. But the food is not where the people are, which is why there is a butter mountain in Europe, a grain surplus in the United States – and famine in Africa.

Africa, it says, can sustain a total of 1,250 million people by subsistence farming but it is expected to reach a population peak of 2,000 million before levelling out. Yet one country, with help, might be able to feed itself many times over while those in the next-door state starve.

Even in South America, where no country is incapable of feeding itself, people go hungry because of poor distribution. Large areas of the Andes are already over-populated.

These assessments are also based on an assumption that the world's population will total about 6,500 million by the year 2000, compared with 4,500 million now.

As the global population is not expected to stop growing until it reaches 10,200 million around the year 2095, "the implications for food supply can be imagined".

Moreover, it will stop growing only if the size of the average Third World family continues to fall from five children now to the two childen born to most women in the industrialized countries. One target is to bring down the rate of infant mortality, since many women in the Third World have more children than they need in the expectation that some will not survive.

Mortality rates in the developing nations have fallen from 164 in every 1,000 live births in 1950 to 90, according to Mr Rafel Salas, the fund's director.

But in some parts of the world the figure is still as high as 150. There is little hope of reducing this to 120 by 1985, which was the target established for 1984 by the International Conference on Population.

Kohl hoping to keep row in the family

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in reply to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's prediction of a "frightful battle" at the Stuttgart summit meeting that partners usually quarrelled about money, but he hoped that this would remain a quarrel within the family.

Dr Kohl said that no one in Europe was only a paymaster and no one was a recipient of charity. He told the mass-circulation *Bild Zeitung* that a return to nationalist divisions was unthinkable.

The British Prime Minister's remarks in the *Daily Express* have been given wide publicity here, and the German press has made much of the coming conflict it believes the British position will provoke in Stuttgart.

Bonn is probably closer to the British standpoint than most other members of the Community, but Dr Kohl is in the unenvialbe position of being the host who has to preside over what is likely to be the roughest summit meeting of the Community for years.

● **Minister under fire:** A chorus of protest mounted yesterday over assertions by a Christian Democratic Minister that pacifism in the 1930s made possible the mass extermination of Jews at the Auschwitz concentration camp, Reuter reports.

Herr Heiner Geissler, the Youth, Health and Family Minister and general secretary of Dr Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, made the remark in a parliamentary debate on Wednesday

Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the leader of the Social Democratic opposition, said in an open letter to Dr Kohl yesterday that the statement was false and intolerable and the SPD would demand Herr Geissler's removal unless he retracted.

Moscow intellectuals fear turn of the screw

From Our Own Correspondent

Moscow intellectuals say their fears of an ideological tightening up have been realized after hardline speeches this week by Soviet leaders.

At the two-day session of the Central Committee in Moscow, both Mr Yuri Andropov and Mr Konstantin Chernenko attacked ideological shortcomings in the arts, sciences and the media, and said more stringent controls would be imposed.

"A cold wind is blowing through our intellectual life," one writer commented, "and the best thing to do is keep our heads down for a while".

Soviet officials have been waiting since last November for definitive guidance from the Andropov leadership on cultural matters. Now that it has been given, in the first full plenum on ideology for some 20 years, a number of unorthodox books, films and plays which have been awaiting the censors' approval are unlikely to see the light of day for the time being.

Both Mr Andropov, who made the closing speech, and Mr Chernenko, who opened the session, emphasized that the Soviet Union would win the East-West "ideological struggle" by force of argument.

Echoing the moderate line taken by Mr Chernenko, Mr Andropov said that socialism would "prove its advantages in peaceful competition with capitalism".

Both men also warned, however, that the West was becoming increasingly aggressive, and that Russia would respond by stepping up its armed might and intensifying ideological warfare.

Mr Chernenko, in particular, called for a Soviet propaganda offensive to counteract President Reagan's "crusade against communism".

"There can be no respite in the ideological struggle," he remarked. He criticized platitudes, lack of ideals and artistic futility in books, plays and films, and said film-makers seemed to prefer unhappy destinies and whining characters to noble ideals and ideological conviction.

He called on the press to conduct propaganda more effectively and respond to events more swiftly. Mr Chernenko also deplored "negative phenomena" among the young, and said some of them wanted to show off not their knowledge and diligence but expensive things bought with their parents' money.

He attacked writing which idealized God-seeking and the patriarchal way of life. A reference to novels and films which portray the eternal values of the Russian countryside rather than Marxism-Leninism.

The one consolation for more independent-minded intellectuals is that the ideological crackdown – like Mr Andropov's earlier drive for work discipline – might peter out after several months, and that cultural officials will become less vigilant after an initial display of zeal.

Leading article, page 11

Europe acts to save Ireland's vanishing bogs

By Patricia Clough

While helping Ireland to extract peat on a large scale, the European Community is seeking to help save its last intact bogs before it is too late.

The mission is urgent: the European Parliament was warned that if action was not taken soon the unique ecosystems which have developed over thousands of years in the Irish bogs will vanish in five years.

The Parliament has asked the Commission in Brussels to help with funds, to buy up surviving bogs. The move, steered by concerned Dutch and German MEPs, must come as a surprise to many Irishmen who have traditionally considered bogs as little more than a source of peat for cheap fuel.

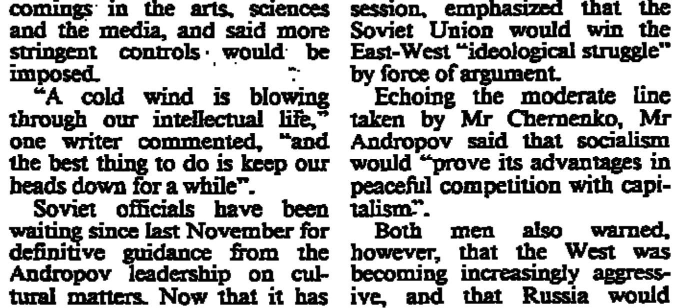
But in the report to the Parliament Herr Meinhoff Mertens, a German, said that Ireland was the only country where bogs, once common over north-west Europe, survive in various forms. Basically they are spongy, waterlogged ground with little or no drainage where vegetation, mostly mosses, accumulates indefinitely, forming a layer of peat which in some types of bog is about 50 feet deep.

He said that certain rare bog plants, unique in Ireland, were seriously at risk. Mr Gerald Doyle, a botanist at University College, Dublin, said that the threatened species included *Sphagnum Imbricatum*, a rare moss; bog rosemary, black bog rush and *Caccinium Oxycoccus*, a type of cranberry.

White fronted geese would be deprived of an important resting-place and occasional wintering place on their migrations between Canada and Europe. The bogs are also a valuable habitat for snipe and grouse.

Not that Ireland is exactly running out of bogs; they cover roughly 2,900,000 acres, or about 17 per cent of total land areas. But only about 5 per cent have survived in their rural state. Peat is being extracted at a rate of about 960 acre a year, enough to exhaust commercial supplies in 50 years.

Often the bogs are damaged



Stacking peat, Ireland's only source of domestic fuel

by agricultural drainage, the use of phospate fertilizers and reafforestation near by.

The environment ministers were meeting yesterday approve an environment fund to help Europe's ecologically more endangered areas. But with only £300,000 available the bogs will have to compete with monk seals, brown bears and other deserving causes.

The Parliament wants the Commission to buy up certain bogs for protection.

It also wants, among other things, funds to create jobs and encourage development in the bog areas. Here it touches on a sore point for up to 6,000 jobs depend on commercial peat extraction in these poor areas. Peat has become important for Ireland, which has virtually no other domestic source of energy.

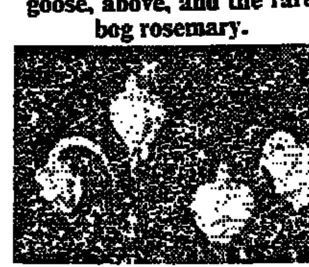
The Community and its offshoot, the European Investment Bank, have together given Ireland loans of £26,500,000 to help develop commercial peat extraction.

Saving bogs while extracting peat is not in fact an Irish joke. "There is room for both," Community officials said. "It is quite possible to extract peat from large areas while still preserving the ones that are important."



Ireland's peat areas







Under threat: the migratory white fronted goose, above, and the rare bog rosemary.

Bonn cuts costs – and inequality

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

How does a government, committed to saving money, raise pensions without increasing contributions and do so in the name of social justice and equality?

Ministers here have just come up with an ingenious answer: abolish sex discrimination among the old, or, more bluntly put, make women work another three years before they get their money.

From 1985, according to plans revealed by Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Minister of Economics, and Herr Norbert Blüm, Minister of Labour, the pensionable age for women will be raised from 60 to 63.

Herr Blüm insisted this was not a move against women. But it had the clear advantage of saving DM1,400m (£350m) in the years to 1987 and making pensions less costly as the German population ages.

Women have responded with a decided lack of feminist commitment to this move towards equality. The spokesman for women's affairs in the German Trade Union Council called the plan adventurous, and said women should retire at 60 because on the whole by that age the double burden of work and housework meant they were "physically and psychologically finished".

French ballot scandal angers left and right

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

The annulment of municipal elections in more than 20 French towns, including 16 held by the Communists, due to alleged fraud led yesterday to angry demonstrations by both the right and the left, each accusing the other of political chicanery.

"Assault on universal suffrage!" was the outraged headline in yesterday's *L'Humanité*, the Communist Party daily, while the right-wing *Le Figaro* announced delightedly "Electoral fraud: Communist party caught red-handed".

Le Figaro made no mention of the four opposition towns where elections have also been declared nul and void, but it is true that the Communists have been pinpointed as the culprits in the great majority of decisions by administrative tribunals where serious fraud, rather than minor electoral irregularities, have been established.

The Communists have long been suspected of ballot-rigging, but never before had it been proved on such a scale. They evidently feel now that their best form of defence is offence.

"The series of decisions by the administrative tribunals constitute a political racket the like of which has not been seen for half a century", *L'Humanité* said in a leading article yesterday. M Jack Ralite, one of the four Communist Ministers in the Government, suggested darkly that the tribunals had been subjected to political pressures.

In a stormy session in the National Assembly on Wednesday, M Andre Lajoinie, leader of the Communist group, accused the Opposition of trying once again to destabilize the Government.

The opposition, for its part, is furious that in certain cases where the elections last March have not only been declared null and void but have actually been reversed by the administrative tribunals, the existing ruling party – in every case, the Communists – is to be allowed to remain in power until the one-month period for the lodging of an appeal to the Council of State has passed.

They consider it scandalous that a party that has been found guilty of fraud should be allowed to continue to lead the council. They are demanding that the Government intervene to hand over power immediately.

In other cases, the industrial tribunals have ruled that the coucil should be supended, and that a "special delegation" nominated by the Government should take over the council's affairs until such time as new elections can be held, which must be within three months of the tribunal's ruling.

Greece tries new formula on bases

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Negotiations about the future of the American military bases in Greece seem to be back to square one, or almost there, after a last-minute hitch on Tuesday prevented an agreement.

A Greek Government spokesman said yesterday that a "comprehensive Greek proposal" for an agreement was delivered to the Americans when the negotiators met last night.

The same spokesman, announcing "important differences in matters of substance" 24 hours earlier, explained that, while there had been an agreement on seperate issues concerning the bases, the final package did not fully satisfy the Greek Government.

According to diplomatic sources "important differences in matters of substance" can only mean disagreement over the two key issues of the problem – the duration of the bases agreement and the *quid pro quo* for Greece.

Qualified sources disclosed that the agreed formula was for a five-year agreement terminable by written notice three months before expiry or at one year's notice after that.

The *quid pro quo* included not only $500m (£287m) in military loans for next year, but also a provision that debt repayments should be made in Greek products, plus a promise to help to develop Greek defence industries.

Television

Hardly a laughing matter

Red Monarch (Channel 4) was described in advance as a "black comedy" which, as a general rule, means that it is not going to be very funny. Certainly the theme, the rule of Josef Stalin, was not propitious: the comic possibilities of a brutal tyrant can generally be counted on the fingers of an amputee. Perhaps Colin Blakely, who played the central role, was given an Irish accent in the faint hope that an audience would laugh automatically; no such luck.

The idea was clearly to reduce Soviet politics to the level of caricature: a Politburo session is called to discuss disappointing basketball results, Stalin and Mao misunderstand each other in an elaborate manner, and so on. But there is very little point in creating a comic-strip atmosphere if the subject is not particuarly comic in the first place.

What *Red Monarch* did was to emphasize the more outrageous or incredible aspects of Kremlin life – and the combination of fear and hypocrisy did have its incredible aspects – but the problem is that, when you render characters comic, you also render them harmless and in certain respects appealing. Even Beria (played gleefully here by David Suchet) had his charms, giving fresh hope to rapists and murderers everywhere.

Colin Blakely did not look or sound like Stalin, but that hardly mattered under the circumstances. Here was a portrait of a hard-headed peasant whose devotion to his own self-advancement was the Juggernaut in front of which his colleagues laid down and died. Mr Blakely did his best to invest the part with a certain authority and he almost succeeded, but he was in the end unable to work against the tide of Jack Gold's direction. When Mr Gold is handling domestic themes, his skittishness and sardonic fantasies are plausible and even appropriate; but they cannot properly be used in alien territory of this kind.

It was, in fact, difficult to discover exactly what was being attempted in the film. The combination of Jack Gold as director and David Puttnam as executive producer sounds unbeatable, and the private life of Josef Stalin must have seemed a good idea at the time, but in practice it proved impossible for those involved to find the right tone.

I suspect that the plan was to create a kind of televisual Brecht – to conflate seriousness and farce, and place them within the context of a broad historical spectacle. But there was neither depth to the comedy nor intensity in the drama, and what we got instead was a kind of "Stalin Goes Bananas" with the occasional note of "tragedy" just to prove that everyone's heart was in the right place.

Peter Ackroyd

Cinema

Universal appeal of a family truth

Father and Son (PG)
ICA Cinema

The Year of Living Dangerously (PG)
Empire 2

Pauline on the Beach (15)
Academy 2

Personal Best (18)
Warner West End

House of the Long Shadows (15)
Classic Haymarket

The Cultural Impotence of Stupid Boys
ICA Cinemathèque

Father and Son is a more than remarkable first feature film – even allowing that its director has previously had extensive experience in television – and at once establishes Allen Fong among the first rank of international film-makers. It was made in his native Hongkong; but, as an intimate, low-key, realist film, goes directly counter to all the melodramatic and escapist traditions of Hongkong cinema. Fong is the latest film artist to show – as Renoir, Ray and Ozu have shown in their time – that it is often in the most localized and personal stories that universal themes and universal appeal are found.

The concerns of his film are familiar to everyone, everywhere: the problems of being a parent and the problems of being a child: the fact that love does not necessarily imply understanding: a father's difficulty in comprehending his son's aspirations and the son's inability to communicate them. The film is clearly close to autobiography. Born in Hongkong in 1947, Allen Fong abandoned his college education there to study cinema in the United States, majoring at the University of Southern California. On his return he worked for television until 1979 when he began *Father and Son* with determination: "To say what I wanted to say most in my first film. Most young directors here believe you should start by compromising – you go for the money, the easy commercial success first, *then* make the movie you've always wanted to. But that time may never come."

The central action of *Father and Son* begins around 1960. The Law family, like vast numbers of other people in Hongkong, are crowded in a squatter community. The father is a little clerk, conscientious but without qualifications, and so with no hope of promotion, doomed to humiliating penny-pinching to feed his large family.

All his hopes are pinned on his only son, but this son is a constant disappointment. He is a dreamer; his experiments and enterprises invariably lead to disaster; he is thrown out of one school after another; his ambition – inconceivable to his father – is to work in pictures. The son, as he grows from childhood to adolescence, is troubled by his father's sacrifices and disappointments, but knows he cannot change to suit him better. Only when he is departing to study in the United States – it will prove to be their last meeting – do father and son together suddenly recognize that there is a love that surpasses misunderstanding.

It is all done with great delicacy, a rich sense of comedy and an awful truth. There is a painful familiarity about such scenes as that in which the father, remorseful after punishing the child too severely, takes him to a toyshop; but the child's indecision and the father's price-limits end with them leaving empty-handed and more irritable with each other than before. Emotions are so acutely conveyed that we never feel among people of a different race and culture. Put-upon employees and mischievous little boys are the same the world over.



The problems of being a parent and the problems of being a child: Lee Yu-Tin (left) and Shek Lui in *Father and Son*

The most striking merit of *Father and Son* is its absolutely simplicity – a quality that takes a lot of confidence in a debutant. Allen Fong is clearly a film-lover as well as a fine film-maker: he includes a touching homage to Kurosawa's *Living*, the tale of another poor clerk with a dream; and the film is full of recurrent and endearing tributes to Charlie Chaplin, the young hero's absolute idol.

Peter Weir is one of the rare present-day directors able to locate private dramas in large-scale historical settings. The great quality of his *Gallipoli* in this respect was largely overlooked in this country by critics who tried to view it as a war story: it only comes fully into focus seen as a film about Australians and the discovery of nationhood.

The setting of **The Year of Living Dangerously**, based on a novel by C. J. Koch, is Jakarta in the months leading up to the 1965 coup against Sukarno. An Australian journalist – played with attractive fools-rush-in innocence by Mel Gibson – arrives in Indonesia, and at once reacts against the boozy and cynical detachment of the rest of the English-speaking press corps. He is befriended by a dwarf Chinese-Australian news photographer, Billy Kwan, who has an introspective bias, a network of useful contacts in the city and a well-intentioned voycurism that leads him to keep files on everyone he meets.

Billy – whose desire to manipulate the lives of those he loves is compared both with the dictator Sukarno and the puppet-master of the Wayang shadow show – engineers an affair between Guy and an initially reluctant woman from the British embassy (Sigourney Weaver). The woman's bedroom confidences about political affairs present Guy with the journalist's inevitable dilemma of loyalty.

The romantic elements are the least successful, and lead to a particularly regrettable last scene. The shortcomings are amply compensated though by Weir's ability to combine political thriller and a very lively evocation of the time, place and danger with intelligent reflections on the personal issues of loyalty and conscience. Among the film's other merits must be mentioned Russell Boyd's fine photography – it was shot in the Philippines and Sydney – and the remarkable performance of a New York actress, Linda Hunt, as Billy Kwan.

Pauline à la plage is the third of Eric Rohmer's "Contes et Proverbes" and as charming as *La Femme de l'aviateur* and *Le Beau Mariage*, though so insubstantial that it seems likely at any moment to blow away. It is a comedy of manners and morals, set in a small seaside resort. The action moves between beach promenade and a holiday villa, and centres on three men and three girls. There are couplings, quarrels, misunderstandings, deceptions, reconciliations. At the centre of the group, the schoolgirl Pauline (Amanda Langlet) and her solemn young flame represent true love and a purity that the older ones have lost. Wittily written and very prettily photographed, by Nestor Almendros, it is rather like a De Musset one-acter taking it easy by the sea.

Personal Best, written, produced and directed by the screenwriter Robert Towne, runs for two hours and seven minutes but would be a lot shorter if all the athletics sequences were not done in slow motion, which is one of the most tiresome bad habits of directors without confidence in their ability to make sports scenes interesting.

The film would be no more than a very conventional Hollywood tale of love on the track but for the mild novelty that the lovers are of the same sex. Of course the Hollywood sense of order requires that Mariel Hemingway goes straight in the end and leaves the bed of her pentathlon rival (Patrice Donnelly) for a rather forward water-polo player – which looks a mistake all round: Ms Donnelly, a former track star in her own right, has much the greater attraction, both as sportsperson and actress.

George M. Cohan adapted *Seven Keys to Baldpate, a Mysterious Melodramatic Farce*, from a novel by Earl Derr Biggers of *Charlie Chan* fame, in 1913. It became a regular rep warhorse on both sides of the Atlantic, was five times turned into mediocre films between 1917 and 1947, and would now, one might think, be best left to rest in peace. Having unwisely chosen to revive it, as **House of the Long Shadows**, however, Pete Walker and his writer Michael Armstrong have still less wisely messed it about with an Old Dark House family plot and an insulting twist ending.

The only real purpose of the revival is to bring together four old masters of horror – Vincent Price, Christopher Lee, Peter Cushing and John Carradine – some of whom are older than the original play: their combined ages are 280. The old folks are at least professional, which is more than can be said for the sloppy script they have to cope with or the juvenile supporting players.

The adventurous may be tempted by the programme of John Maybury's short films at the ICA Cinemathèque. Maybury is a young painter (the intriguing overall title of the programme is one he has already used for an exhibition) who has spread over to Super-8 film-making, and succeeds in conveying very original and personal image to the screen. He attempts a subconscious scrambling of the audio-visual influences and the private anxieties of his generation, coming out of adolescence in the Eighties – sexuality, religion, advertising, old films, Brando, Nijinsky, pop, punk, terrorism. His films, with their electronic musical accompaniment, may madden you, but they are not ordinary or mediocre.

David Robinson

Theatre

Exuberant sketches from tragic life

Woza Albert!
Criterion

Dario Fo's recent London programme contained two medieval comic glimpses of Christ, and the fact that they both crop up in this much-acclaimed Johannesburg Market Theatre production is no accident. Barney Simon, Percy Mtwa and Mbongeni Ngema – the creators of *Woza Albert!* – are working in the ancient tradition of destitute ironist versus brutally authoritarian impostor; and whether it crops up among the starving peasants of the Po Valley, or in the brick yards of modern Soweto, it is apt to yield the best theatre in the world.

As in Fo's sketches, Christ returns to the world and runs foul of the authorities. He also re-enacts the raising of Lazarus, which comes as the climax of the show as he goes on to raise Albert Luthuli, Steve Biko and other heroes of African resistance. But, true to the nature of poverty *commedia*, even this political gesture is free from revenge fantasy: the tone throughout is one of exuberant good humour, marking the performers' refusal to sacrifice their own humanity no matter how cruelly dehumanized their opponent.

By the same token, Morena (the Lord) is treated as an influential old friend, returning not a moment too soon to get them out of trouble; and there is some resentment when he fails to wave his magic wand. "I know you don't like miracles," the imprisoned Mr Mtwa complains, "but these are hard times."



Donald Cooper

Superlative performances: Mbongeni Ngema (left), Percy Mtwa

However, it seems that Morena knows what he is doing. He arrives from Jerusalem by Jumbo to rapturous greetings from the Prime Minister, but soon exchanges VIP tours of Sun City for imprisonment on Robben Island as a terrorist, before making a jail-break with Gabriel and arising on the third day after a nuclear-strike that lays Table Mountain flat.

The fact that Morena appears on stage only at his nuclear resurrection, and that the details of his anti-apartheid criticism remain vague, presumably reflects the concessions by which *Woza Albert!* was allowed to play in South Africa.

That is no blemish on the work, given the superlative performances of Mr Mtwa and Mr Ngema. Not only do they act magnificently, running through roughly 100 characters, but they simultaneously enact the props and supply their own sound score: intricate, high-precision rhythmic patterns, punctuated with reedy instruments and bird calls, all projected simply with hands and voices. When they have an actual instrument, in the shape of an old tea chest, they sound like a full orchestra.

The characters who flash in and out of the fable, from white bosses wearing ping-pong ball noses to the plaintive boy selling flyblown meat, are masterly sketches from life. They raise the roof, and they break your heart.

Irving Wardle

Opera

Delectable lyric streams

La Dori
Christ Church, Spitalfields

So far revivals of mid-seventeenth-century Venetian opera have naturally favoured Monteverdi and Cavalli, but Pietro Antonio Cesti is in there as well, and catching up. On Wednesday night Musica nel Chiostro, the summer company formed by Adam Pollock for productions in a Tuscan monastery, gave the first performance for 300 years of his *La Dori*, a tale of love and intrigue set in a vague ancient Persia, though neatly and simply moved to a vague modern Arab state in Graham Vick's admirably straightforward staging.

One great virtue of that staging, and of Graeme Jenkins's direction of a small ensemble of strings and continuo, is that nothing interferes with the delectable streams of vocal lyricism that flow unhurried through this score. The voice here is sovereign, in very much the way that it is in late Monteverdi and Cavalli, and Cesti uses too many of the same stock characters and situations: the worldly wise manservant, the wench past her prime but eager for amorous adventure, the assumption of transsexual disguise, the playful toying with homosexual attractions of either kind. Above all, *La Dori* is strewn with the laments that baroque audiences so adored, and this plangent vein makes it an opera of charming sentiment and also distinctly proper morality, for, when all the characters are so often reflecting on their wretchedness, the pleasures of love begin to look overstated.

It is perhaps also their appealing frailty that makes one keep faith with these people in the face of a plot that is as wooden and full of holes as the Mary Rose. The Egyptian princess Dori, dressed as a man, is in love with the Persian prince Oronte, who is loved by Arsinoe (Dori's sister, though neither of them knows it), who is loved by the Egyptian prince Tolomeo, dressed as a woman. Much hinges on mistaken identities, even mistaken mistaken identities, on conversations overheard, secret potions exchanged, long explanatory dialogues and letters suddenly discovered to reveal all.

No matter. The main point of the thing is to provide plentiful excuses for singing, and the Musica nel Chiostro team includes many young singers well equipped for Cesti's opulent but sensitive lines. Yvonne Lea and Arsinoe and Patricia Rozario as Tolomeo join deliciously in a rapturous duet tinged with homoeroticism that is the musical highlight of the score. Brian Gordon as the counter-tenor Oronte and Anne Mason as Dori are obliged to suffer much, always with gentleness of expression and loveliness of voice. There is also a strongly declamatory uncle Artaxerxes from Henry Herford and a touching as well as comic performance from Nuala Willis as the retainer nobody wants to retain. It can all be seen again tonight.

Paul Griffiths

City of London Sinfonia/Hickox
Barbican

Half a century after his death, Gustav Holst remains the most enigmatic figure of his generation of English composers. In his chamber opera *Savitri*, written in 1908 and ingeniously juxtaposed with Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas* by the City of London Sinfonia in their concert on Wednesday, all that is strongest and much that is weak about his art is to be found.

The heated passions which occasionally erupt in the work are reminiscent of *Tristan*, while at the same time its veiled sensuality places it beside *Pelléas*. Obligingly, the musical language itself periodically resembles both Wagner and Debussy.

But it is the force of Holst's own personality rather than the influence of others that dictates the work's success and failure. For, while Holst's brand of oriental spirituality hypnotically permeates *Savitri*, the naivety of such things as the hymn-like tunes which surround the central confrontation between Savitri and Death leaves one in a state of mild shock.

It is an odd jigsaw of a work then, but here it was pieced together skilfully by the cogent direction of Richard Hickox. Felicity Palmer was an assertive Savitri; indeed her voice sounded perhaps too hard for the ardent lover she portrayed. Stephen Varcoe, who sang the part of Death, looked peculiarly conspicuous as he made his entrance bedecked with the unlikely accessory of spectacles and equally improbably making the polite gesture of closing the door behind him. No matter, for after a shaky start he grew into the role, shading his music with threateningly dark colours and thoroughly relishing his battle of spiritual logic with Savitri.

Philip Langridge as the eventually resurrected husband Satyavan supported admirably, while the playing of the small chamber ensemble and the background contribution of the Richard Hickox Singers added both atmosphere and impetus.

In the Purcell, Miss Palmer's portrayal of Dido began in a rather staid manner, with neither the sense of style of Dame Janet Baker nor the sheer weight of personality of Victoria de los Angeles to help her through "Ah Belinda!". But as she became enmeshed in her own tragedy her aloofness was strangely more acceptable, and she paced the final Lament with exquisite judgment.

Of her colleagues, Penelope Walker succeeded in making the Sorceress a character without caricature for once; Mr Hickox, despite his extreme tempos, was more sensitive to matters of articulation than when I last heard him conduct the piece.

Stephen Pettitt

Rock

Any Trouble
The Venue

Balding, bespectacled, moon-faced and not exactly a great little mover, Clive Gregson comes from the Buddy Holly school of rock performers. In terms of more contemporary visual references, he is a cross between Elvis Costello and Elton John; and when, on Wednesday night, he dismissed all but one of the members of his band and sang a ballad to piano accompaniment, the comparison became even more vivid: "Shot With His Own Gun" met "Your Song" in a workmanlike hybrid of mainstream rock styles.

Three years ago, Any Trouble seemed one of the brighter prospects: Gregson's taut, urgent three-minute songs, his enormously likable voice and the clean beat-group format of the arrangements seemed certain to win them the favour of those who vote the straight Springsteen-Knopfler ticket. Despite such outstanding singles as "Girls Are Always Right" and "The Trouble With Love", the anticipated success never materialized; they were hindered, perhaps, by a burst of well-intentioned but strategically premature publicity, arousing unjustified suspicions.

This month they are relaunched, grown from a quartet to a sextet, with yet another distinguished single. On its performance in the past few weeks, "Touch and Go" seems likely to go the way of its predecessors, but the band did enough at The Venue to suggest that their regeneration may yet prove effective.

The new line-up contains two keyboardists, on whom the new ensemble sound is focused – at the expense, sadly, of Gregson's own brilliant guitar work. A new drummer has been recruited, allowing Martin Hughes to concentrate on auxiliary percussion. The new arrangements are more sophisticated, perhaps in emulation of the recent work of Joe Jackson; sometimes, though, they seem merely fussy.

Among the gains were the broadening of Gregson's sympathetic personality and the increase in his vocal resources. From the confident way he sustained key notes and used vibrato, he seems to have been following Springsteen's recent development. He was plainly delighted to welcome for the encores his hero Richard Thompson, who supplied shivering guitar accompaniment to "Falling in Love With You Again" and enthusiastically joined the choruses of his own "Dimming of the Day".

Richard Williams

Concert

Milstein/Pludermacher
Festival Hall

Nathan Milstein is approaching his eightieth year, and on Wednesday he gave his first London recital for 16 years. The air was heavy with perfume and expectation: it may not have been a sell-out, but it was recognizably an event.

Expectation was rewarded by what seemed like two violin recitals in one – three, no doubt, for those who were able to stay for all the encores. The first consisted of Geminiani, Bach and Beethoven; and, for someone who had never heard Milstein live before, here, it seemed, was a man who cared little how much his playing was cared for. Here, he appeared to say, is the music: love it, for its own sake, or leave it.

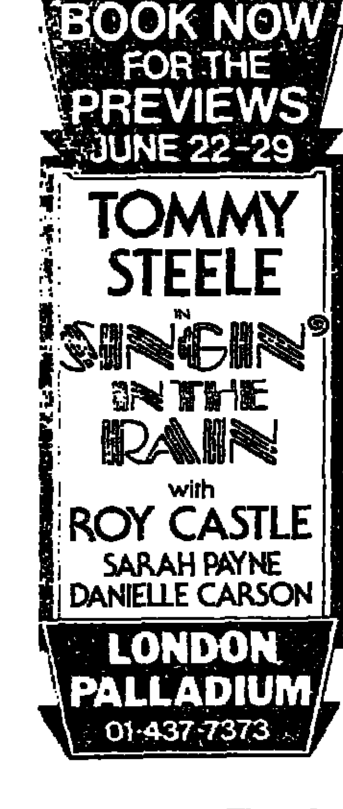
But music, of course, lives only in its advocacy and, as the violin gradually warmed into life through Geminiani's Sonata in A and the first movements of Bach's D minor Partita, the essence of Milstein's artistry became almost imperceptibly apparent. The Ciaccona grew into a massive work on its own, its searing double-stopping acting as a percussive foil to melodic counterpoint as exquisitely varied and balanced in its voicing as if from an entire string quartet.

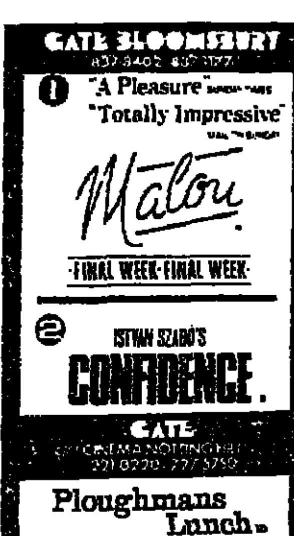
In its tight compression of minute, expressive detail, this was playing not to bask in, but rather which demanded tense, neck-aching concentration. Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata, too, had that same biting rigour, but tempered by an almost Gallic elegance and restraint which perhaps owed as much to the memory of its dedicatee as to the urbane brilliance of Georges Pludermacher's piano-playing. He it was who had the upper hand in the slow movement's variations, moulded with an almost ascetic precision and proportion.

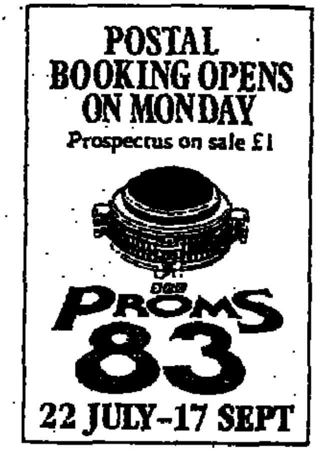
The second recital, after the interval, directed attention overtly to the violin itself: here virtuosity appeared unveiled in Szymanowski, Liszt, Stravinsky and Wieniawski. Szymanowski's first *Mythe*, "La Fontaine d'Arethuse", was drawn with an entirely new, silverpoint line, sound at times whistling through the air as if untouched by string or bow.

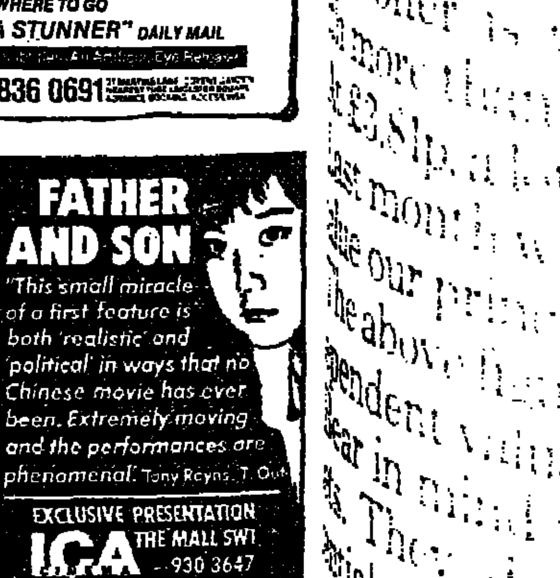
In his own arrangement of Liszt's first *Mephisto Waltz*, Milstein seemed to embody the spirit of Liszt, Berlioz and Paganini all in one, while a similarly elusive, even chillingly macabre melancholy drifted from the veiled half-tones of his Stravinsky/Dushkin "Russian Maiden's Song".

Hilary Finch









هكذا من الأصل

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RICHARD WILLSON

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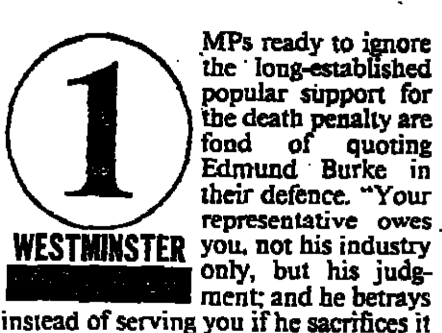


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SPECTRUM

The odds and the arguments as the death penalty debate resumes at Westminster this week

Is this a hanging Parliament?



MPs ready to ignore the long-established popular support for the death penalty are fond of quoting Edmund Burke in their defence. "Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion." The second Thatcher Commons intake is remounting its challenge to this lofty detachment.

It was led this week by the rotund and unlikely figure of Mr Geoffrey Dickens MP, hitherto better-known as an expert on telephone-tapping and tea dancing, who was frustrated in his attempts to persuade the Conservative whips to find time for a debate before the recess. He is confined, until the autumn, to collecting signatures on an early day motion. Although both Mrs Thatcher and her outgoing Home Secretary Mr Whitelaw promised an early free vote on the subject, it is unsurprising that the whips held Mr Dickens off. They have a more detailed idea of the difficulties which would flow from a successful restoration motion than backbenchers fresh from selection meetings at which constituency activists have been keen to know where aspirant candidates stand.

Mrs Thatcher's first administration began with a similar burst of zeal which was swiftly eliminated by an unexpectedly large 119-strong majority against restoration; a series of motions introduced during the Criminal Justice Bill readings just over a year ago were also defeated. This time, there is more reason for the whips to hold off for as long as they can. The preliminary advice which the incoming Home Secretary received from his officials was that the vote would probably be too close to call.

PUBLIC OPINION

Q. "Do you think the death penalty is ever justified or not?"

	ALL %
Yes, Sometimes	78
No, never	19
Don't know	3

Q. "I would like you to tell me whether or not you feel the death penalty would be a suitable punishment for each of the following crimes."

	ALL SAYING "SUITABLE" %
Terrorist murders	78
Murder of a policeman	74
Murder of a kidnap victim	73
Murder during an armed robbery	68
Planned murder of husband or wife	57
Killing a burglar in one's home	13
Murder of husband or wife in a fit of rage	12
Accidentally killing someone during a fight	4

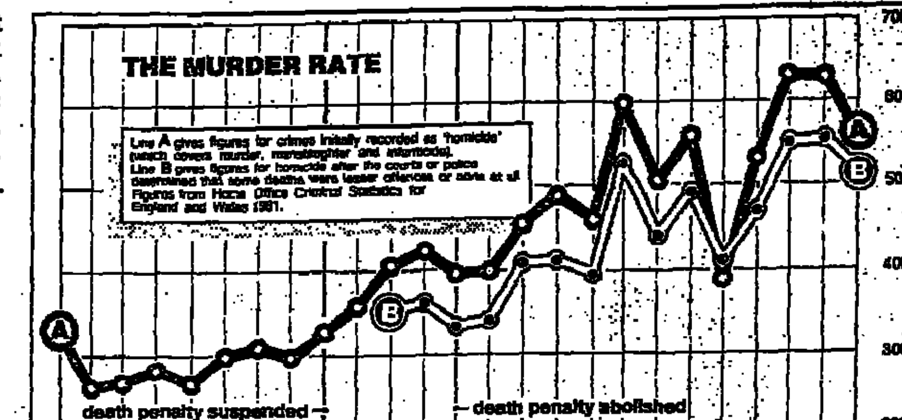
Source: MORI Date: June 1981.

Two problems of the Westminster debate are potentially crucial: the framing of a motion or possible legislation, and the House of Lords. While the new Conservative MPs are heavily in favour of restoration, barely any two of them seem to agree on exactly what it should apply to. The detailed answers to a survey conducted during election week by *The Sunday Times* reveal a wide variation of categories of crime (and not just murder) for which they want it restored. Timothy Wood, the new MP for Stevenage, thought that it should be restored for "crimes of violence". Michael Knowles (Nottingham East) suggested it for "acts of terrorism, murder". A number think that it should be available as a punishment for armed robbery. Stefan Terlezki (Cardiff West), who says *he* will be introducing a Private Member's Bill, wants to include "rape (in certain circumstances)".

The bulk of those in favour of restoration mention "terrorism". A typical selection of categories was provided by Mrs Ann Winterton (Congleton), whose questionnaire was actually answered by her husband, Nicholas Winterton, himself already an MP and in favour of capital punishment. Her list read: "Terrorism, murder of police and prison officers, murder resulting from armed robbery."

But should any motion or private Bill attempt to confine capital punishment to terrorism it is in exactly this area that it will meet the stiffest resistance in government. Few soldiers, policemen and officials who watched the hunger strikes in Northern Ireland two years ago are persuaded that the Provisional IRA, or any lesser terrorist group, will be discouraged – let alone seriously deterred – by the prospect of execution if they are caught. That year, 10 men committed slow suicide over periods ranging from 40 to 60 days. Bobby Sands, first striker to die and briefly a Member of Parliament, is now a cult figure.

Even if the House of Commons did pass legislation restoring the death penalty, there is every possibility that there would be a serious clash with the House of Lords. It remains, according to the best estimates, firmly abolitionist. But would the Lords, which in its last debate on the issue preferred not to vote rather than stir up too much controversy, risk a confrontation with the Commons? Or would the Tory viscounts come out of the backwoods and turn the abolitionist majority among *working* peers, with the help of an unofficial whip, into a vote for restoration?



To the unguided eye, the arithmetic of the House of Lords can be deceptive. There are, excluding the latest batch of peers, hereditary and life, some 1,181 members, of whom 21 are Law Lords and 335 life peers. There is thus a hefty "hereditary" majority, more than two thirds, most of whom could perhaps be expected to support a Conservative line, if only with a small "c".

But the actual working population of the House is much less, put by one Lords whip at 300 to 350. Of the 1,181, 143 were in the last session also on leave of absence, a device introduced in 1958 requiring notice from those who opt for it of attendance at debates.

According to one Whip's calculation, the importance of such a debate could bring an extra 100 peers into the chamber – say 450 in all, of whom 200 would be Conservative, 100 each Labour and cross-benchers and 60 from the Liberals and the SDP. On a free vote, the Alliance, Labour and cross-bench peers, it is calculated, would remain massive abolitionist and a big majority for restoration among the Conservatives would be far from assured.

Constitutionally, the position is that laid down for Public Bills by the Parliament Acts. As the nineteenth edition of Erskine May's *Parliamentary Practice* puts it: "A Bill which has been passed by the House of Commons in two successive sessions ... and which having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session is rejected by the House of Lords in each of those sessions shall, on its rejection for the second time by the House of Lords ... be presented to Her Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being signified."

And the second Thatcher-dominated House of Commons may well be the first House since abolition with the urge to override the veto.

George Brock and David Nicholson-Lord

moreover... Miles Kington

A ringside seat for the hatters

With only four months to go to the vital elections for the leadership of the Labour Party, excitement is mounting to migraine-pitch at the House of Commons, where it is expected that all two hundred-odd Labour MPs will eventually throw their hats into the ring. In the absence of anything more concrete to talk about, speculation is now rife about the origin of this strange expression, "throwing your hat into the ring".

"As with so many features of the Labour Party," explains Lord Caucus, the party archivist, "the derivation is lost in the *mists of time*, and perhaps best left there. Some say it comes from boxing, where a challenger would throw his hat into the boxing ring: some say it is merely to do with taking your hat off and showing that you have not got a flowing head of white hair and are therefore too old to be leader. One thing is certain: after they have thrown their hats in the ring, most contestants will then pick them up and talk through them, then later pass them round."

Lord Caucus, who is 83, is still undecided whether to stand.

The current is flowing strongly behind Clive Jenkins, charismatic leader of AMPSTEAD, the thinking man's union. So impressed are people by his feat of forecasting Mr Foot's resignation that a rumour is going round to the effect that he is the reincarnation of Merlin, the fiery Welsh wizard who masterminded many of King Arthur's campaigns. Was there something uncanny about his foreknowledge?

"Not at all," he claims. "A highly modern union like mine is fully switched on to information technology, and I can get my members' opinion on anything just by pressing a button. I asked the question: Will Mr Foot resign? Back in a flash came the answer: Certainly, boyo. I immediately informed Mr Foot of this, and though he looked surprised for a moment, he took it well and bowed to my superior knowledge."

Other trade unions use different methods to judge the wishes of their members, though in no case does it take longer than five minutes or indeed involve bothering the members themselves. Ken Sogat, secretary-general of BASNET, says that they look into the entrails of a freshly slaughtered scapegoat. Ray Aslef, leader of the powerful poll-workers' union MORI, prefers to give Clive Jenkins a ring and see what he thinks, then do the opposite. The 450,000 votes of TARMAC, the massive motorway maintenance workers' union, are usually cast by putting the names of all the candidates in a hat, then throwing the hat in the ring.

On one thing all the unions are agreed, though. If the Labour Party is to get away from the image of being out of touch with the rank and file, it is essential that union leaders should carefully decide among themselves what is right for the rank and file, before casting their votes in the electoral college.

The tide is flowing strongly behind Roy Jenkins, who is widely rumoured to have resigned the SDP leadership in order to have a crack at the Labour Party leadership. But there is some confusion over David Steel's comment that he may not lead the Liberals into the next election. Does this mean that he may lead *Labour* into the future? Do he and Roy Jenkins plan some kind of alliance in their bid for Labour power? Have they both gone stark staring mad?

When asked for his comment at AMPSTEAD headquarters, Clive Jenkins said that first he would just like to say this: three million jobs could easily be created overnight simply by the construction of an enormous building programme for the Labour Party contest, and that by chance he had three million enrolment forms for membership of AMPSTEAD lying waiting ready.

Some confusion seems to exist over the nature of the Labour Party electoral college. Briefly, it is a large neo-Victorian building set in the lovely Scargill Valley of South Yorkshire, where adult students can enrol for three years in such courses as bridge-building, crack-papering, grassroots botany, fiery Welsh oratory and studies in compassion. It is hoped to add courses in economics and logic in due course. On graduation, students leave with a diploma, though not, as yet, the promise of a job. The promise of 3,000,000 jobs, yes, but not of a job.

The head of the college, Mr Reg Frisson, says he had not yet decided whether to stand for the leadership contest. Meanwhile, had we heard the story about Clive Jenkins? Apparently someone gave Clive Jenkins a ring at AMPSTEAD headquarters and Clive automaticaly threw the ring into his hat. No, he did not know the origin of the expression.

For or against, here are the facts

2 ARGUMENTS

The Falklands victory and nuclear deterrence will add a new dimension to the debate in Britain about capital punishment after Mrs Thatcher's election triumph.

The question sometimes troubling those undecided on the issue is whether the use of the death penalty can be justified for moral ends. Mrs Thatcher's expedition to the Falklands showed that the taking of life to achieve what were then regarded as moral ends became widely acceptable, not only among the general public, but also among MPs. If such action is taken to uphold the law, why should not death be acceptable to achieve enforcement of law at home – a just retribution for the crime of murder?

The argument for using the death penalty as a deterrent has even clearer parallels in nuclear strategy. Mrs Thatcher believes in deterrence by having available nuclear weapons for deployment against the USSR which, if used, would result in widespread death, threatening huge areas of the world if the conflict then escalated. Would it not therefore be inconsistent to favour the use of deterrence abroad, with the threat of indiscriminate killing, and not favour deterrence at home when judicial killing would be discriminate?

Other people feel equally consistently, however, that taking life is immoral, whether in war abroad or in peace at home. Even those who do not go so far would argue that killing murderers reduces the moral stature of the state, and of those who act for it, to the level of the criminal. It should not be necessary to demonstrate by capital punishment that killing is wrong, particularly as a form of communal retribution. Imprisonment is enough to protect the public.

Aside from the moral arguments, does deterrence against murder work? Statistics are seized on by both sides to support their cause. Their value depends upon which ones are used.

Undoubtedly, homicide has been increasing. (The term covers murder, manslaughter and infanticide, for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment). The latest government statistics show that the total number of offences initially regarded as homicide in the 10-year period 1972 to 1981 was about 50 per cent higher than the figure for 1962 to 1971. Over the same period, the number of other more serious offences of violence against the person increased by about 55 per cent – slightly more than homicide offences.

The death penalty for murder was abolished in November 1965, and abolitionists favour the use of statistics from just before and after that date. Murderers known to the police were 122 in 1963, 135 in 1964 and 135 in 1965, whereas after abolition the figures were 122 in 1966, 154 in 1967 and 148 in 1968. According to a Home Office study, the drop in 1966 and the sharp rise in 1967 were largely accounted for by murderers who subsequently committed suicide.

A later Home Office study covering 1967-71 concluded that the pattern for murder was very similar to that found in previous years. Most of the victims were closely associated with the suspects and were killed for personal or emotional reasons, especially rage, quarrels and jealousy.

The term "abnormal murder" is used to describe cases where the killer is found to be insane or has committed suicide. If those cases are left out of the calculations, the number of victims of "normal murders" were 59 in 1963, 76 in 1964 and 77 in 1965. After abolition, the figures continued to rise to 88 in 1966, 90 in 1967 and 96 in 1968. The Home Office report says that normal murders showed a marked rise in 1964 and a continuous rise since. "No reason for this is known," the report says, "as there was no change in law and practice between 1963 and 1964 that might account for it."

However, those in favour of the death penalty would argue that, regardless of fluctuations before abolition, figures since have shown a rise, whether one takes the crude homicide figures or the refined figure in the Home Office report. A rise before abolition does not mean that abolition necessarily had no effect on figures after it. But for it, they might have been lower, they claim.

One sinister development which can be seized on by the death penalty lobby is the increased number of people previously convicted of homicide who have since killed again. The numbers (in brackets) since 1971 (1) are as follows: 1972 (0), 1973 (2), 1974 (2), 1975 (2), 1976 (3), 1977 (5), 1978 (4), 1979 (5), 1980 (0) and 1981 (4). In addition one suspect in each of the years 1974, 1977 and 1978 had previously been indicted for murder and found insane. One suspect of homicide in 1981 who had also previously been convicted for it committed suicide.

Against this, abolitionists can point out that in 1981 about 3,800 people who had been convicted for homicide at some time in the preceding 30 years were alive and free to walk the streets of England and Wales.

For many, however, the clinching argument against the death penalty derives from the United States and detailed statistical research done there by Professor Walter Reckless.

He concluded that after studying many sources of information there was "no evidence that the absence or non-use of the death penalty increases murder; and no evidence that the presence or liberal use of the death penalty deters capital offences".

Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

CLAIM AND COUNTER-CLAIM

FOR	AGAINST
● **There is a big increase in homicide.**	● **Abolition made no difference to the figures.**
● **Terrorist killers deserve death, which will deter.**	● **Terrorists seek martyrdom – as H-Block hunger-strikers showed.**
● **Freed killers have killed again.**	● **Imprisonment is sufficient punishment.**

3 PROBLEMS

The lapse of two decades since the last official hanging is one of the biggest obstacles in the path of those seeking its reintroduction. Not only have attitudes changed, in some cases irreversibly, but those with personal experience of capital punishment represent a small and diminishing band in the prison service. Many staff, with reason, now view the days of the scaffold as little more than vanished history, odd and, in the view of some, distinctly primitive.

Hence one of the chief difficulties facing those attempting to frame coherent legislation would be the design of a conscience or "opt-out" clause which several categories of staff seem likely to demand. These include the 70-strong group of full-time prison chaplains and, probably, the 600 individuals who belong to the governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants (SCPS).

Prison doctors, too, would find themselves in an ethical dilemma which has sharpened considerably since the 1950s and early 1960s. The British Medical Association, which includes perhaps half the full-time prison medical officers in its membership, has since 1965 taken an increasingly strong line on the involvement of doctors in punishment or maltreatment – although it makes clear that on the issue of capital punishment itself, it is for Parliament to decide.

Execution and the doctor's dilemma

But the BMA has aligned itself clearly against corporal punishment and has also, as a member of the World Medical Association, supported the WMA's 1975 Tokyo declaration which runs: "A doctor shall not countenance, condone or participate in the practice of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading procedures, whatever the offences of which the victim of such procedures is suspected, accused or guilty and whatever the victim's beliefs or motives. . . ."

One group increasingly anxious about the as yet undetermined position of the BMA on the medical ethics of capital punishment is the newly established Prison Medical Association. Formed only in April, this has some 200 members, less than half of them full-time. The ethical conflict for prison doctors, who traditionally attended the condemned man on the eve of his execution, may be intensified because most of them are thought to support capital punishment.

The dilemma for both chaplains and prison officers is perhaps among the greatest: the former attended a condemned prisoner usually every day up to his execution, while the officers not only, like the governor, had to do execution duty but also served on the so-called "death watch" – a round-the-clock duty in which two officers at all times accompanied the prisoner.

According to one Anglican chaplain with 15 years' experience the "overwhelming majority" of his colleagues would be against the return of capital punishment. "There will certainly be some people amongst us looking for a way of expressing the fact that they could not in conscience take part in what they might view as judicial murder," he told *The Times*.

The view is shared by the governors' branch of the SCPS, which is taking the prospect of restored capital punishment sufficiently seriously to be planning soundings among its members. Mr Sidney Powell, its secretary and a former governor himself, foresees serious difficulties if governors were forced to attend executions, as in the past, as part of their legal duties.

Those seeking restoration would also do well to consider the adverse effect on prison morale and relationships, acknowledged even by officers who supported the principle of capital punishment and who themselves took part in executions. In the short-term, tension and gloom in the build-up to an execution, particularly in protracted cases which went to appeal, almost invariably erupted into violence albeit rarely involving staff. In the long-term, the effect on staff-inmate relationships was more subtly corrosive.

David Nicholson-Lord

Queuing for justice on death row

4 AMERICA

There are 1,161 men and 12 women sitting in the death cells of the United States, and Americans are uneasy and undecided about what should happen to them. Eleven years after the Supreme Court banned noose, chair, gun and gas, and seven years after it reinstated them, the constitutional, legal and moral arguments remain unresolved.

A two-thirds majority of Americans favour capital punishment, according to a poll this year. In the mid-1960s less than two-fifths wanted it. There is widespread concern at the level of violent crime – 18,000 murders a year – and, evidently, a resurgence of the belief that the death penalty deters.

The Supreme Court struck down capital punishment in 1972 as "cruel and unusual". Four years later the death penalty was restored and since then seven men have been put to death, one by the new, clinical method of barbiturate injection into the arm.

Gary Gilmore, of course, asked to be killed in Utah with a firing squad. At least one other man has successfully requested execution.

The normal argument about the death penalty would be familar to British people. Many are convinced of its deterrent value. Many are not. Many are moved by instincts of vengeance, raw justice and a belief that scaffold and electric chair represent an affirmation of society's mores.

In the United States, however, the argument is complicated by contradictions and the arbitary nature of the imposition of capital punishment in a vast and varied land. Thirteen of the 50 states have no death penalty at all. Forty-two per cent of those in condemned cells are black, and three southern states, Florida, Texas and Georgia, have about half the country's death-row population. Many prisoners stay alive because of the permutations of appeal and legal manoeuvres worked by lawyers. "If you're adequately represented you don't get death," a justice official in Florida said recently.

Last month one of the Supreme Court justices who voted with the majority in 1976 to restore the death penalty said execution should be abolished unless courts can find faster and more efficient ways of handling appeals. He said appeal processes and abuses undermine public confidence in justice. "This malfunctioning of our system is unfair to hundreds confined anxiously on death row."

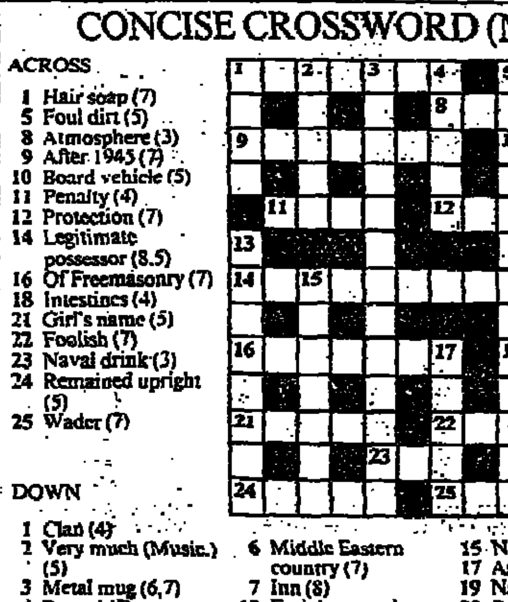
No one can say what will happen to the condemned, clinging to threads of hope in dreary corridors leading to the death chambers. They should die, according to the protagonists of capital punishment. It has been pointed out, however, that executioners would have to kill at the rate of four a day, six days a week, for a year, to clear the backlog. That would, presumably, be unacceptable to the public. But selecting a few to die brings the argument back to the haphazard effect of capital punishment, offensive to American ideas of fairness, and undermines the theory of deterrence.

Trevor Fishlock



Newsmen in Utah near the chair where Gary Gilmore was executed by firing squad in 1977

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 84)



ACROSS
1 Hair soap (7)
5 Foul dirt (5)
8 Atmosphere (3)
9 After 1945 (7)
10 Board vehicle (5)
11 Penalty (4)
12 Protection (7)
14 Legitimate possessor (8,5)
16 Of Freemasonry (7)
18 Intestines (4)
21 Girl's name (5)
22 Foolish (7)
23 Naval drink (3)
24 Remained upright (5)
25 Wader (7)

DOWN
1 Clan (4)
2 Very much (Music.) (5)
3 Metal mug (6,7)
4 Rowed (5)
5 Innocent (4,4,5)
6 Middle Eastern country (7)
7 Inn (8)
13 Facial contortions (8)
15 Nazi police (7)
17 Ascend (5)
19 Name (5)
20 Religious painting (4)

SOLUTION TO No 83
ACROSS: 1 Staves 5 Abrupt 8 Top 9 Pierce 10 Regina 11 Menu 12 Sanction 13 Gallon 15 Sarong 17 Low grade 20 Coax 22 Tswana 23 Emerge 24 Foe 25 Albert 26 Nestle
DOWN: 2 Trice 3 Virtual 4 Stetson 5 Apron 6 Right 7 Pontoon 14 Arousal 15 Shebeen 16 Rickets 18 Grape 19 Abaft 21 Angel
(SOLUTION TO No 84 on *Monday*)
Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

Private health

A new relationship, or running repairs for the affluent?

George Hill reports

"We shall continue to encourage . . . private health insurance . . . this valuable supplement to state care", the triumphant Tories declare in their election manifesto – a commitment likely to attract much speculative attention at home and abroad in coming months. It gives little away as to ways and means, and Conservative leaders were at pains during the election campaign not to enlarge on the subject and give currency to alarmism about plots to dismantle the NHS.

Until the election was settled, private planners could not be sure whether the spectacular recent expansion of health provision outside the NHS was an ephemeral growth or the start of a new relationship between the state sector and the rest. The Labour Party, committed by its conference last year to an outright abolition of private medicine (a threat watered down in the manifesto) would have provided a very insecure environment for risk-takers in the next few years. Now that uncertainty is out of the way.

But that does not mean anything resembling the sudden upsurge of a few years ago is likely to resume. In five short years the number of people covered by private health insurance almost doubled, while turnover more than trebled. Optimistic observers began to hazard hopes that numbers might be three times as high again by the mid-eighties. Those predictions look lame now, and the slowing-down of growth that occurred after 1981 had causes more profound and intractable than doubts over the coming election.

As often happens following a great expansion, a period of taking stock has followed – of adjustment to new problems, and of intervention by new forces attracted by new opportunities. The state of private health care has never been so diverse or so fluid, and high hopes have to be set against very real fears.

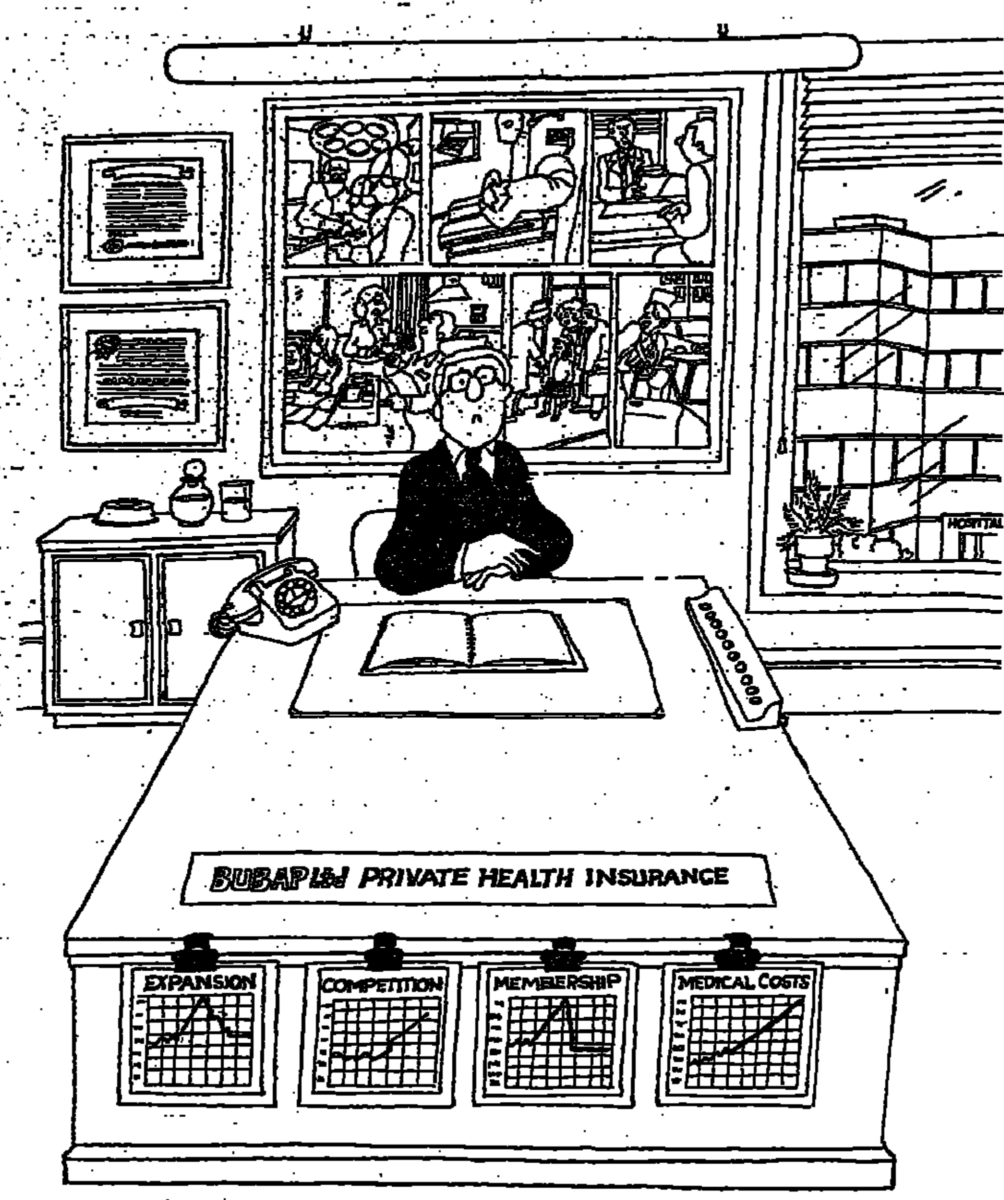
The expansion was mainly a consequence of two once-for-all developments. The prime impetus is to the credit of the 1974 Labour Government: its attempt to extirpate private beds from the NHS forced the insurance associations to set about providing more facilities for themselves. At the same time private employers became alive to the advantages of block health insurance schemes at a discount for their employees and their dependants. These successes encouraged more directly profit-minded developers to enter the market.

The scramble to provide beds has by now more than compensated for the loss of NHS beds in some parts of the country and under the Conservatives the decline in NHS private beds has itself been reversed. Once the country's largest employers had set up discount schemes, growth in recruitment began to decline. Medical costs have risen faster than general inflation, the new clients have begun to exercise their right to make claims, and the shortage of beds threatens to turn into a problem of oversupply.

The prospect of rich pickings has attracted entrepreneurs who are prepared to compete robustly by undercutting premiums and offering "loss leaders". Sharper competition and tighter margins are bound to force insurers to grow more sophisticated in their actuarial planning and in their audit of treatments and hospitals. An instability threatens in which there may be losers as well as gainers.

Whether this more aggressive market will snatch many more customers depends more on outside influences than internal ones. In principle, of course, the prospects for expansion are immense. The privately insured sector still covers only a fourteenth of the population, while the NHS, which covers everybody, is as popular a national object of affectionate and not-so-affectionate grumbling as mothers-in-law.

Yet the insurance principle has remained surprisingly narrow in its ambit. It has scarcely even touched what is, in fact, the main area of private health provision outside the NHS – that of clinics and nursing homes for the chronically sick and the old.



If the service offered by the NHS became markedly less attractive, the private sector might be able to compete on a wider front. Since public spending is very likely to rise faster than national output, the possibility of more constraints, more hospital closures and more increases in prescription charges is not remote. But against the same background of faltering prosperity, the costs to the private sector of adapting to provide a more comprehansive service (medically and geographically) would be so high that it might inhibit a shift.

A significant realignment depends on outright inducements from the Government. The private sector would have to grow dramatically before its effect in permitting savings on public expenditure could be anything but marginal (even marginal savings are welcome in hard times, however). On ideological grounds the Government would certainly like to see an expanding private sector, but it is effectively committed to retaining the basic present structure of NHS financing, and is evidently well aware of the political dangers of being seen tampering with it. It has stuck to its market principles in allowing charges in the NHS private treatment to rise steadily in response to costs. It has not yet responded to appeals from the industry to widen the tax exemptions for premiums.

Up to now, the official emphasis has been on cooperation rather than rivalry. That is realistic, and in the best interests of both sides. There is much that the private sector does – and much more that it could do – through sharing staff and technology to bring benefits to NHS patients. The partnership can give the customer wider choice and draw more funds into health care than governments would dare squeeze out in taxes. It provides too small and limited a service to constitute a serious rival to the NHS, making it possible for it to be starved of political attention and resources.

At what level it might become a threat it is hard to say. Earlier in the last Parliament, before the election began to cast its shadow, Think Tank ruminations and junior ministerial hints raised the possibility of a private sector as much as a quarter the size of the NHS. That would require not a governmental nudge, but a heave. Evidence from other countries offers little to suggest that where insurance dominates instead of tax there is any assurance that medical services will be better in overall quality, economy or even responsiveness to consumer demand. But a private sector which allowed itself to be made a threat rather than a partner to the service used by the majority would one day find itself politically very vulnerable indeed.

Big money, big business and more patients

Anyone requiring proof that private enterprise is alive and well – warts and all – need look no further than the burgeoning provision of hospital beds for the paying patients. To opponents of private medicine, developments over the past three or four years will have furnished an unedifying spectacle of speculative interests lured on by false reports of a booming industry rushing to make a quick killing. More sympathetic spirits will see a rapid and efficient response to a clearly identified need. Neutrals will probably look to the next two or three years with even greater interest, as a fascinating study of the competitive principle in action.

Although few would care to put a precise figure on the optimum level of private hospital provision in Britain, few would equally deny that in many areas it is approaching, if it has not already reached, saturation point. The reasons are clear: the fall-off in the Middle Eastern market, the flattening of insurances demand, the continuing surge in medical inflation – two or three times the rise in retail prices – and the temptation of too much new money by over-optimistic forecasts. The results, though less clear, are nevertheless discernible, and point unmistakably to a shake-out.

How many casualties this causes is debatable: what seems certain is that diversity may suffer but efficiency – the delivery of a more predictable health care "product" backed by more money and constantly improving technology – will grow. But casualties are likely to be more than matched by vastly increased experimentation in new types of private hospital care, much of it aimed at cost-cutting. Signs are plentiful of this starting to happen.

Probably as never before, diversity characterizes the private provision of acute medical and surgical beds – what most people mean when they talk about private hospitals. Small, old-fashioned institutions set up by religious orders for the war wounded but now taking fee-paying patients are private hospitals: so are self-proclaimed centres of medical excellence like tha American Humana Hospital Wellington, in central London, complete with brain and body-scanners and with room charges of up to £350 daily. Pension funds and City trusts own shares in hospitals; so do, or will, companies like British Caledonian and Grand Metropolitan Hotels; so too, do hundreds of local GPs, consultants and businessmen.

American and Middle Eastern money has moved in recently to compete with UK sources. Avowedly profit-centred groupings – the British Community Hospitals Group, for example, looks for a 15 per cent return on equity – share the designation "private" with scores of non-profit-making hospitals, many independent and owned by local trusts.

Dominating the field still, and probably most typical of the average insured person's experience of private hospital care, as opposed to the mythology, are the Nuffield Nursing Homes. Last year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Nuffield Nursing Homes Trust, there were 31 hospitals with 1,076 beds, about 12 per cent of the 8,700 figure for private acute beds outside NHS hospitals usually cited by the trade associations. Significantly, the trust has recently devoted increased attention to improving efficiency and generating more finance internally, mainly for upgrading hospitals to keep pace with technology and provide the twin operating theatres now regarded as well-nigh standard in new buildings.

Good quality, reasonably priced private care

Last year it employed management consultants, increased its surplus from £1.46m to £2.59m and registered modest improvements in figures for length-of-stay and bed-occupancy rates, leading to a 13 per cent increase in the number of patients treated.

But the upgrading task facing the trust, when private health is suddenly big business and big money, is perhaps best illustrated by the policies adopted by BUPA Hospitals – like the trust, started by BUPA to provide good quality, reasonably priced private care mainly for the insured patient.

BUPA Hospitals was launched in 1977 in the face of the Labour Government's threat to private beds in the NHS and with the aim of ensuring private hospital provision for BUPA subscribers. It opened its first hospital at Manchester in April 1981, now runs or manages six, and has four more planned for opening over the next year. Each costs between £5m and £6m, has two major operating theatres and full facilities for X-ray, pathology, physiotherapy, as well as a pharmacy and out-patient consulting rooms. They are built on sites with scope for further expansion and usually have between 50 and 60 beds. Sixty beds, according to Mr Michael Smith, executive director of BUPA Hospitals, is about right: anything less than 40 is unlikely to be viable. The older Nuffield hospitals, by contrast, average out at 36 beds.

Mr Smith reckons that the BUPA hospitals, which include some interesting joint ventures with both local and national business interests, are more keenly priced and tightly run than much of the American competition, and hence better placed to weather the relatively leaner times in prospect. The group prides itself on its market analyses, its capacity to identify the potential of an area to support private hospital beds, and on its policy of staying out of areas already adequately stocked.

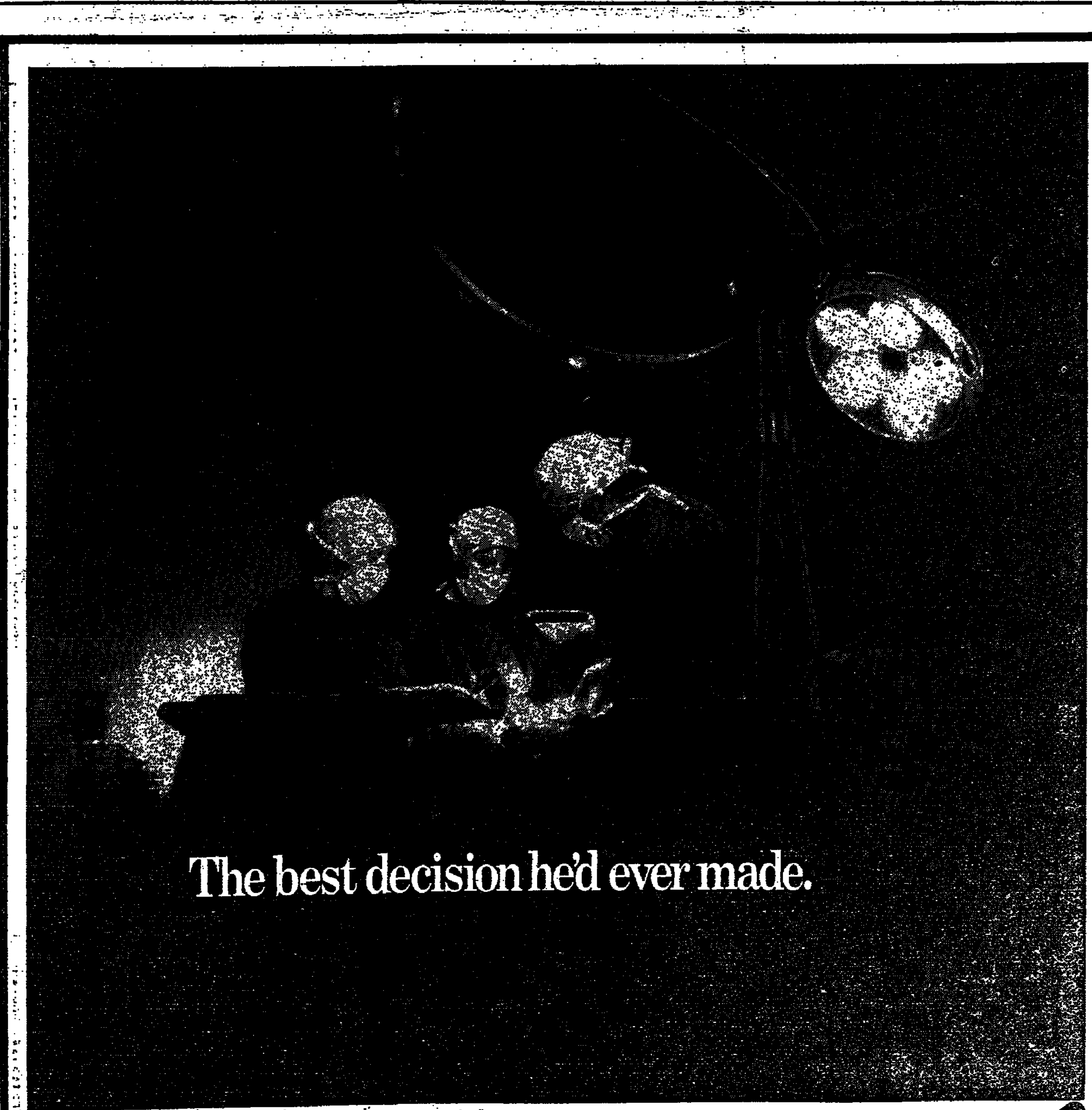
In Edinburgh, however, it is effectively pushing out – albeit by agreement – St Raphael's, a hospital run by a Roman Catholic order which has for years provided the bulk of the city's private surgical beds, but which is now, reluctantly to close them down. As well as BUPA's proposed Murrayfield Hospital, the city was also faced with a 76-bed proposal from the Hospital Corporation of America – eventually withdrawn by HCA. It thus nearly became one of those arears to have passed saturation point.

Central London is commonly thought to be the chief of these: so too, according to BUPA, are areas like Edgbaston and Solihull in Birmingham where hospitals run by Nuffield, HCA and American Medical International sit in uncomfortably close proximity.

St Raphael's provides a good example of the challenge facing the diminishing group of charities and religious foundations still providing acute care. Set up by the 106-year-old Little Company of Mary after the First World War, it has catered mainly for insured patients in its 30 surgical beds. But it has been confronted with rapid advances in technology and the pace of nursing which were proving too much for the sisters who ran it.

Sister Ignatius, the order's Provincial Superior, says the arrival of a BUPA hospital

Continued on page 4



Health insurance: getting what you pay for

Medical insurance is like everything else: you get more or less what you pay for. Shopping around will reveal that some policies are better value than others offering almost identical cash benefits for varying premiums. The problem is unravelling precisely what you are being offered and how much it will cost.

For decades the two giants of the industry, British United Provident Association (Bupa) and Private Patients Plan (PPP) have had the field to themselves, accounting for almost 98 per cent of the market, with more than 4 million subscribers.

But they have recently been running into cost problems. Because they were first in the field, their subscribers' average age is probably higher than that of those on the books of the newer firms, and premiums have had to rise to cope with the higher incidence of claims.

In recent years the smaller societies have been able to offer some attractive packages. Our table shows the annual cost of insuring a family whose the oldest member of the family is aged 44. It includes discount for paying annually by direct debit, but no group discount.

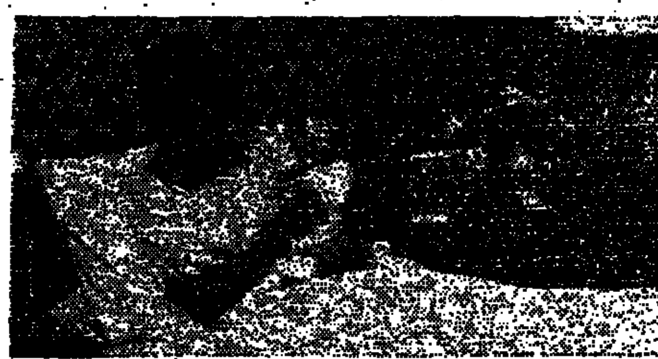
We have compared Bupa, PPP and Western Provident Association with one of the smaller companies, Bristol Contributory Welfare Association. One glance shows that in terms of benefits there is little to choose between the four – if anything BCWA has a slight edge on the other three. But premiums vary dramatically, ranging from Bupa's £548 to BCWA's £348 – a difference of £200 a year.

Critics of the smaller companies argue that they may offer competitive rates initially, but bump them up as soon as you have a claim. No doubt Bupa and PPP would also question how quickly claims are approved and paid.

So how do you choose? The first requirement is to decide whether you want the total peace of mind offered by the deluxe PPP Family Masterplan 1 in which, for an annual premium of £683, a family of four (whose oldest member is 42) can be certain that all private medical fees will be refunded in full. But at £683 rising to nearly £1,000 a year for a couple aged 64, it isn't cheap.

If you live in central London, it is worth bearing in mind that London post-graduate teaching hospitals now charge £1,170 a week; teaching hospitals, £944 or anything up to £2,000 a week at the de-luxe Wellington.

Paradoxically, if you live in London or another big city, there are arguments for having maximum cover such as offered by PPP's Family Masterplan 1 or no cover at all. Only maximum cover will provide sufficient to ensure that you are not substantially out of pocket if a member of the family has to have private hospital treatment. On the other hand, London residents, for example, have access to many of the best hospitals in the world under the NHS. Why pay for what you can get for nothing?



Home birthing room at Humana Hospital Wellington.

The problem is the waiting lists. For many of the less urgent operations such as hernia, varicose veins and the like, it may take like anything up to two years to reach the head of the queue. But, since these are relatively simple operations, generally requiring no more than a few days stay in hospital, many might prefer to go privately and pay in cash.

PPP has devised a scheme to cope precisely this eventuality. Its Private Hospital Care scheme offers annual cover of up to £4,500 per person (£9,000 in the cases of heart operations) which comes into operation if the NHS waiting list involves a delay of more than six weeks. The advantage is that you don't have to wait six weeks for the operation. If the consultant says the treatment or operation cannot be carried out under the NHS within six weeks, you can arrange for immediate private treatment.

Monthly premium for a family whose oldest person is between 30 and 49 works out at £16.20. There are no discounts for paying annually.

Most of the insurers offer a range of plans providing different levels of cover to cope with varying costs of private medical treatment throughout the country. PPP's Masterplan 1 offers five star treatment with full refund of all costs.

Private medical fees are substantially lower outside London and the sort of cover offered under Bupa and PPP's "provincial" schemes should be sufficient to cope with most situations.

Provincial teaching hospitals charge around £753 for a week's stay, a general hospital £687.

PPP, for example, offer cover for a family whose oldest person is under 29 for as little as £290 a year with full refund of hospital accommodation charges up to London provincial teaching hospital level. The same cover from Bupa costs £353.40 a year, while BWCA charges only £215.

Crusader, which hitherto has specialized in group schemes, has now come into the market with an individual scheme which it claims is cheaper than a comparable Bupa scheme.

If you are a member of a company scheme, you will have no choice and must accept whatever your employer provides in the way of medical insurance. Some companies pay premiums in full for employees, others negotiate group discounts on their behalf. If the employer pays the premium this is treated as taxable income for those earning more than £8,500 a year.

If you are buying and paying premiums yourself, compare one scheme with another. Of the big three, Western Provident Association is generally the cheaper. But as our table shows, it is possible to get an even better deal from a smaller company. Other companies whose premiums and benefits should be checked include Exeter Hospital Aid, Crusader, Private Patients (Anglia) (though this has had fairly low maximum benefits), Provincial Hospital Services Association (again fairly low maximum cover) and Allied Medical Assurance. And before you sign and pay the premium, check the exclusions.

Lorna Bourke

Medical Insurance Costs: Family whose oldest member is 42

	PPP	Bupa	WPA	BCWA
ANNUAL PREMIUM*	£456.72	£548.91	£385.05	£348.20
1 Maximum Benefits per annum	£35,000	none	none	none
2 Hospital Accommodation	Full refund up to NHS post-grad teaching hospital	Full refund up to NHS post-grad teaching hospital	Full refund up to NHS post-grad teaching hospital	Full refund up to NHS post-grad teaching hospital
3 Home Nursing				
Full time	Full refund	Full refund	Full refund	Full refund
Following in patient treatment	Full refund	£500	Full refund	Up to 13 weeks
4 Surgeon & Anaesthetists' Fees				
Major +	–	£575	£575	–
Major	£450	£430	£440	£600
Intermediate	£300	£285	£285	£300
Minor	£150	£145	£145	£150
Complex Major	£1,050	£855 to £1,720	£1,200	£1,200
5 Physician's Services				
In patient	£18 p d	£100 p w	£119 p w	£140 p w
+ intensive care	£36 p d	£22 p d	£400 p a	£3,640 p a
6 Consultant Physiotherapy				
In patient	Full refund	£330 p a	£330 p a	£350 p a
Out patient	£250	£330 p a	£330 p a	£350 p a
7 Operating and Theatre Fees	Full refund	Full refund in NNHT and Bupa hospitals	Full refund	Full refund
8 Cash Benefit while NHS patient	£20 p d	£20 p d	£105 p w	£119 p w

* Including discounts for annual payment and direct debit.

How private medicine stopped being just a perk

Only a few years ago private health care was reckoned to be the preserve of the rich. Today hundreds of thousands of employees have private medical cover – and not just key executives. Employers have introduced increasing numbers of the workforce to private medical insurance either as a perk or as a member of a group scheme with one of the three major insurers: Bupa, PPP or Western Provident. Such group schemes offer a substantial discount on quoted rates.

Since the late 1970s, group schemes have been by far the fastest growing area of private medical insurance. Between 1980 and 1982 the numbers of Bupa group subscriptions grew by an average of 15 per cent a year. In 1982, PPP, the second largest UK medical insurer, reported an increase in numbers of subscriptions, around 22 per cent.

Directors and other key executives have long grown accustomed to employer-paid medical cover as an integral part of their package. But according to Bupa's Philip Codd, attitudes are changing. "Private health care is regarded as less of a perk now than as an indication of good, caring management.

"Some will see it as rather ironic that managements have begun to lavish formerly exclusive perks on employees while unemployment has been rising steeply. I think it is all part of the value-for-money approach we are seeing in industry nowadays. If you have a slimmed down workforce, it is even more important that it is fit and healthy."

As a fully employer-paid perk, private medical insurance is still most common at board or top executive level. The company, unlike the individual, can offset the expense against profits. But employees earning more than £8,500 a year are taxed on the benefit under Inland Revenue regulations.

Like the company car, however, company-paid medical cover is still an excellent deal. But there have been examples of free cover being offered to the workforce as part of a pay deal. A few years ago, for instance, the Electrical Contractors' Association, part of the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union, negotiated an industry-wide deal which involved employers paying for private medical insurance as part of a wage settlement.

More usual, according to PPP, is for companies who have a tradition of giving medical insurance to senior executives to offer a voluntary scheme to the rest of the workforce, possibly subsidized, certainly discounted, for bulk subscriptions.

This is where the three big medical insurers have achieved a great marketing success. Discounts offered on group plans range from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. Most individuals can get some sort of discount, but employers can negotiate larger ones. The more they are prepared to do in the way of organizing the scheme, the greater the reduction.

The company, for instance, can use its own resources to run the scheme – perhaps collecting annual subscriptions through its own payroll system. The more it does so, the larger the discount the insurer can offer to the workforce.

The size of the discount depends on a number of other factors. The numbers involved – organizations like British Rail and the Civil Service (employees here are being offered a voluntary scheme for the first time) – are clearly in a good position to argue for larger discounts. There are smaller discounts for groups of under 50 workers.

Usually the cost of the subscriptions is between £200 and £300 a year per employee, but this is subject not just to numbers but to the average age, previous claims, if it has been going for a few years, as well as the sort of cover offered.

As demonstrated by the increased subscription over the last few years, these group voluntary schemes sponsored by employers have proved most successful from the marketing point of view. Major groups like the firemen now have their own schemes. Bupa reckons that at least 350,000 trade union members are covered by private medical schemes even though the Trades Union Congress and many of the individual unions are against private medicine on principle.

But there is some worry that having ensnared a new breed of subscriber, the private health insurers may have some difficulties in holding on to them. Rising subscription costs is one problem. Medical costs, according to the insurers rise about twice as fast as the rate of inflation. Some insurers, most notably Bupa, have been forced to raise their subscription rate substantially as a result.

This is hardly surprising for in 1981, Bupa lost over £19m on its medical underwriting account, although it more than made up the loss through profits on its investment income. The underwriting loss however, came as a shock, and clearly reflected the pent up demand for treatment from many of the new groups joining on a voluntary basis around that time.

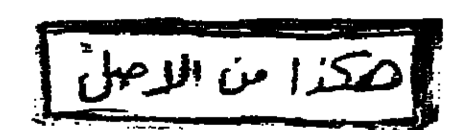
In addition to the waiting list cases there were apparently a great number of frivolous claims. "Some people were expecting to get their toenails cut on their insurance", as one insurer put it. This year subscriptions seem to be going up by about 12 per cent – by a larger amount than the average pay packet.

After Bupa's experience the insurers are looking at their claims experience more carefully. Group schemes are adjusted on an individual basis so most insurers are keen to impress on their new breed of subscribers the fact that a cavalier use of the insurance cover will mean increased costs for their particular scheme.

Margaret Drummond

THE COSTS OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Circumcision	MINOR (up to £145)
Cauterization of Cervix	MINOR (up to £145)
Tonsillectomy	INTER (up to £285)
Ligation of or stripping of varicose veins	INTER (up to £285)
Inguinal Hernia (simple)	INTER (up to £285)
Hysterectomy (abdominal, vaginal)	MAJOR (up to £430)
Appendectomy	MAJOR (up to £430)
Fracture/dislocation of spine	MAJOR PLUS (up to £575)
Hip Replacement	MAJOR PLUS (up to £575)
Heart by-pass operations	COMPLEX MAJOR (£855-£1,720)
Nerve root decompression (cervical)	COMPLEX MAJOR (£855-£1,720
Mastectomy (partial) (radical) (total)	INTER (up to £145) MAJOR (up to £430) MAJOR (up to £430)
Bone Tumour (radical)	MAJOR (up to £430)
Malignant melanoma	MAJOR (up to £430)
Cancer of internal organs, fall into the major/complex category BUPA scales.	



Peter Hopkirk undergoes a private health check

Everything you ever wanted to know about yourself

Twenty years ago I approached an eminent Harley Street doctor for a general medical check-up and was politely shown the door. Although young and healthy, I was feeling slightly the worse for wear, having twice that year been the unwilling guest of the secret police, first in Havana and shortly afterwards in Beirut.

Without so much as taking my pulse, the great man told me not to waste his time – or my money. "I can assure you, my boy," he said firmly, that there is absolutely nothing wrong with you."

Of course, he was perfectly right. But it was not an untypical reaction to what many British doctors then viewed as an unhealthy transatlantic preoccupation with one's health.

Today, however, general health checks, using a whole battery of modern diagnostic techniques, have become respectable. The value of an "early warning" system, despite some die-hard resistance still, is recognized by many, if not most, doctors *on this side of the* Atlantic.

The vast majority of those "screened" today are sent by their employers, or come via private insurance schemes which offer the facility to their members at concessionary rates. A growing number of companies, including giants like IBM, avail themselves of the services of the several clinics and private hospitals offering general health screening facilities (which, because of the cost, the National Health Service does not).

Indeed, in industry annual check-ups are coming to be regarded by executives singled out for a free health screening as not merely a perk, but a status symbol. Costing around £130 a time (a little more for women, who have additional tests for undetected ailments) it is a clue to the value an employer places on one's health.

An increasing number of individuals, too, are availing themselves of the service as they learn of its existence. For those living abroad, in tropical or high-risk health areas, additional tests *can be included in the* screening process.

To find out what progress had been made since my own abortive attempt to obtain a check-up in 1962, I visited the new AMI-run Princess Margaret Hospital at Windsor, which operates a health-screening clinic under Dr Graham Taylor, former Director of Medical Services for British Airways.

A firm believer in preventive medicine, Dr Taylor's early first-hand experience was gained with wartime air-crews, and later from the more exacting requirements of modern airline pilots.

Before any of the battery of scientific tests – on the patient's blood, urine, heart, lungs, etc – are carried out, he is given an hour-long physical examination and interview by Dr Taylor. Female patients are seen by a woman doctor specializing in preventive medicine, who also carries out gynaecological and other tests.

During his initial session with the patient, Dr Taylor inquires about his work, life-style, family, his eating, drinking and smoking habits, whether he is happy, worried, under any kind of stress, and other relevant details of his personal life. He also needs to know the patient's medical history. Any one of these details, which are carefully (and confidentially) recorded, may prove relevant later on. For the doctor now has a fairly complete picture of the individual as a whole.

Now follows an extremely thorough physical examination of all those areas of the body likely to harbour hitherto undiagnosed trouble. The patient is encouraged to draw the doctor's attention to any aches and pains, or any other worries he may not have bothered to go to see his busy GP about.

Finally there are the clinical tests. *These include blood and* urine samples (the patient must not eat or drink anything besides water overnight), a chest X-ray and an electro-cardiograph check for potential heart trouble. The laboratory examination of blood and urine samples, for example, may give early warning of kidney, liver or heart ailments, or of latent diabetes.

Dr Taylor estimates that some ten per cent of those screened will need referring to a consultant for treatment of some kind. Often this will be something quite minor, but the important thing is to catch it early, whatever it is. The tests are particularly designed to detect diseases of the crucial cardio-vascular group, which kill some six out of ten people eventually, *and also stress-in*duced ailments like ulcers and even asthma.

A copy of the screening report is normally sent to the patient's GP, who should already know that he has gone for a screening, pointing out anything that is amiss. Where an employer is paying, a copy of the report may also be sent to the company doctor, but only with the patient's prior agreement.

Dr Taylor believes that everyone over the age of 50, preferably younger, should be screened annually. "We can't promise to pick up everything," he told me, "but we can find out a lot."

The three-year-old Princess Margaret Hospital, conveniently placed for those flying into Heathrow, is one of several centres in Britain offering these facilities. In London there are three principal clinics, including one run by BUPA and another by the Institute of Directors, as well as a number of smaller ones. They provide very roughly the same screening programme, though the emphasis may vary according to the predilections of their medical advisers.

Screening has one important psychological side-effect (at least for the vast majority who are not referred for medical treatment). That is the relief of discovering that one has a clean bill of health, even if one is given a gentle wigging by Dr Taylor for drinking too much, or not taking enough exercise. Indeed, after one flabby executive had been screened, his boss ordered *him to spend two hours* a week in the company gym – or face being sacked.

Robin Laurance



Peter Hopkirk on the examining table

More beds every year

There has been an explosion of private hospital building in Britain over the past few years. Since 1976, 53 private hospitals have been built. Why has this happened, what has it achieved and for whose needs is it catering?

One private hospital pioneer, Dr Arthur Levin, previously medical adviser to companies such as Rolls-Royce and British & Commomwealth Shipping Co., saw, in 1970, the need for a private hospital in London with better facilities than then existed.

Dr Levin's philosophy was to create conditions similar to people's homes or the hotels they would stay in. Typical of facilities at the time was a private wing with one bathroom to 10 patients. In 1974 Levin opened the Wellington Hospital, St. John's Wood. In 1976 it was taken over by Humana Inc. (an American investment group which has built 89 hospitals) and is now the largest of Britain's purpose-built, multi-speciality private hospitals.

Although Dr Levin had not foreseen the oil crisis of 1973 and the subsequent influx of Arabs seeking medical treatment, the hospital has been a major currency earner. Today about 45 per cent of its patients are British, 40 per cent are Arab and the remainder are foreigners. Bed occupancy is 75 per cent. In 1975, Barbara Castle's proposal to phase out private beds in the NHS caused concern. Some consultants at Northwick Park, Harrow, an 800-bedded district general hospital associated with the Medical Research Council's clinical research centre, started *looking for a site on which to* build a private hospital.

American Medical International (AMI), the American hospital group which has built over 108 hospitals internationally, stepped in and built the 99-bedded Clementine Hospital, Harrow, in 21 months at a cost of £6m. (The average cost of a NHS 300-bedded district in £13-£14m.) Secondly, interest in medical insurance was increasing, in 1978 50 per cent of private patients were insured; now over 70 per cent are insured.

Today AMI have a £65m investment in British hospitals. Since 1977 they have built seven hospitals and the eighth is due to open in Glasgow before Christmas. It was the building of their 145-bedded Alexander Hospital, Manchester, in 1981 which set the private sector's fast-build pattern; the hospital was opened within 12 months *of planning* permission being granted. After a British quantity surveyor estimated that the hospital would cost £12m and take 21 months to build, AMI called in an American contractor who gave a fixed term of 12 months and a fixed price which reduced the total cost to £7.5m.

The British private hospital group, BUPA, have a £27m investment. Through their subsidiaries they have built six hospitals since 1978 with an average of 56 beds and four more are being built. BUPA have achieved a similar speed of design and construction, aiming to open a hospital 20 months after outline planning permission is granted: their Cardiff hospital was built in 14 months.

In contrast NHS hospitals can take 15-20 years to build. Planning on the Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham, which includes a 1,458-bedded University Hospital and medical school, started in 1965, but the first 400 beds did not open until 1980 and it will take two more years to open another 900; the total cost is around £80m. Designing a large complex hospital which has to cater for all the needs of 300,000 people, is obviously more complicated than building a 100-bedded private hospital.

Mr Eric Hemming, BUPA's hosital development director, says, "the secret to fast building is to have a well-informed client who has decided his needs, a clear-cut decision-making process with a small team . . . with short lines of communication". By contrast, Mr Hemming remembers an NHS hospital building committee meeting to discuss a boiler house design with 20people – nurses, physiotherapists, radiologists – all with a right to discuss and veto a subject on which most had no expertise.

Where do AMI and BUPA decide to build? AMI usually wait for a community to approach them, while BUPA do desk surveys looking at population figures and potential subscriber growth, at the average length of stage in hospital and number of beds in a given area, examining in detail with local consultants work patterns and special equipment needed. Mr Hemming says, "the demand for private surgical and acute medical beds may have reached saturation point. In 1973 there werre around 9,000 private beds, half in the NHS; by 1984 there will be over 11,000".

Many of the private hospitals are not full, which may be because they have priced themselves out of the market. Around 90 per cent of these beds are surgical, 10 per cent acute medical, following the needs of the insured.

Mr Hemming says, "the elderly, chronically ill, terminally ill and handicapped are not insurable at affordable premiums". This throws the burden of Britain's medically neglected onto the NHS. Neither sector has successfully tackled the problem.

The explosion of high technology medical equipment has thrown off balance the cost of equipping a modern hospital. Mr Robert Wilkins, consultant radiologist at Northwick Park and vice-chairman of the NW Regional Scientific Committee, says, "British hospitals are not as well equipped as most American and European hospitals, but this is changing".

In private hospitals such as those run by AMI, BUPA and Humana Inc, consultant only to make out a good economic case for a piece of equipment. In contrast, the NHS hospitals work to a budget and if a decision is taken to buy say a CT (computed tomography) scanner (£450,000) for ne hospital, it means there is no money for replacement of normal equipment in the area's other hospital.

The technology explosion is most pronounced in radiology, where there have been many delelopements; CT and digital subtraction and geography both use computers and X-rays; other developements are in ultra-sound, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and isotape imaging (nuclear medicine).

Nothwick Park acquired Britain's first CT scanner eight years ago; now almost every major teaching hospital has one, most being paid for by private *subscription. A committee has* been set up at the hospital to look into the feasibility of the two sectors sharing equipment. This could be the beginning of real co-operation between the NHS and private sector. To an extent it already happens – the London Hospital rents a CT scanner from a private institution, Kings sends patients to private CT scanning and Northwick Park sends patients to Humana Wellington's £650,000 bi-plane cardiac catheter laboratory, which is used by 28 consultants.

In an ideal world the building of private hospitals would have been better co-ordinated to take account of geographical need, and ways should be found for the hospitals to care for more of Britain's elderly, chronically ill and handicapped. However, a healthy private sector has had a benefical stablising effect on top consultants who are happy to practice in the UK's mixed medical economy.

Peta Levi

Two views of the way to keep happy and healthy

The joy of having your own room

Being self employed I cannot afford the NHS. Long stretches of waiting for appointments, seldom seeing the same doctor twice, anxious weeks of waiting for results – these are not for me. I do not enjoy the endless trips back and forth to specialists, doctors and hospitals. Not only do I not enjoy them. I cannot afford the time.

There is no doubt in my mind that private medical care is a luxury, born of necessity. Twenty years' experience has taught me this. Private health care gives me reassurance, and peace of mind. I know that I can be looked after by the best brains in the country. If you have medical problems (and some unusual ones) you need to know that you are in expert hands. At a consultation in a NHS cancer hospital the young doctor had "my file" in front of him – it said "Act. 60, deceased", and it was my late mother's file. When one has the one life – and that one not particularly healthy you require faith in the people – and the system.

Money spent on my annual (PPP Masterplan I) subscription to a private health scheme is money well spent. I gladly forgo long holidays, the latest kitchen equipment or expensive videos. I prefer to invest in privacy, personal choice, and comfort that private health care offers me.

Twenty years ago I had my first experience of private medicine. The operations were grim, the pain excruciating but it was a relief to be in a private room. There was no one to hear or see my wretched state, and being a very private person, who hates noise a dormitory existence would have made it much worse.

Since then I have had may more experiences of private and NHS treatment. Today the private sector has improved beyond recognition. Private hospitals and clinics have facilities often more modern and more advanced than many of our NHS hospitals. The new Cromwell Hospital in London has probably the most up-to-date cancer unit in the country. The Devonshire Hospital is another new one where there was no difficulty in having immediate Ultra Sound investigation while my local health authority could not give me an appointment for at least three weeks as they had no one to operate the machine.

Today there are many private health schemes, I admit a preference for PPP. One of its advantages is its membership card which can be used like a credit card. The worry over hospital bills is taken off your shoulders. You present the card and and arrangements are made for direct settlement.

The benefits of medical attention fitting in with your own commitments, business or domestic is incalculable. For a business person it is vital, and I find, psychologically calming. As a private patient I have always been able to discuss my problems almost immediately. Speed in medical treatment is important. Ill health to the sufferer requires action, not a debate. The uncertainties and delays in the public sector can cause unnecessary emotional stress, and to me, private care has taken that away. No waiting for weeks for answers – good or bad.

My recent experience left little time for thought. I was in the hands of the surgeon of my choice – one of the world's great cancer experts, whose devotion to his work and the time he spends caring for his patients is remarkable. Within minutes of diagnosing possible cancer, arrangements were made for me to enter the London Clinic next day for a major operation. The care and attention I had from the sister and nurses was touching. Never a cross word, night or day. Two nurses were assigned to look after me, make me comfortable, pulverize the pillows, wash, powder and pamper me when I most needed it. I was not a number or a statistic. I was another human being with whom they could chat as well as give me reassurance.

Some people say they would hate to be alone. I wonder whether they would say that if they were in real, agonizing pain and surrounded by the noisy bustle of a ward, snoring neighbours, and blaring TV? To me a private room is a blessing. I could feel secure in having all the things I wanted around me, books, personal pictures, cards, business files, dictating machine and all the flowers that arrived from friends and foes alike.

My personal telephone ensured that I was not cut off from the outside world. I could talk to anyone, anywhere. I could even have confidential business meetings. Visitors could come, within reason, when they wanted. Obviously all this happened when I was on the road to recovery. My surgeon, being a very understanding man, realized the more I occupied my mind with normal routines the quicker would be the recovery, and less time to brood on whether one would recover or not.

With serious operations fear can be all pervading. Like a child needing its mother for reassurance, adults also need those closest to them at these anxious moments. Being able to have my husband with me before being wheeled off to the operating theatre and then to see him when I regained consciousness was very comforting. Others may be braver. I admit I am not. I can never forget the command from the NHS sister at Westminster Hospital that I was not allowed to see my husband until a whole day after *his* operation!

Hospital food is often a subject left alone. What hospital kitchens do with good food has always been a mystery. Yet there are times when special diets are required and appetising food can help to rebuild stamina. In private clinics greater care is taken of both the meals and diets. I remember after a kidney operation in an NHS hospital being served the very things I was forbidden. The alternative was to eat mashed potatoes! The food at the London Clinic was outstanding, well cooked and beautifully served.

Private health care is not only for the shaikh or city tycoon. I have met fellow workers like myself who have chosen their own path to health. There are those who have said, "Bet the nurses look after the rich better". I am not rich, and the care and attention I received was exemplary. Nothing was too much trouble. Only the other day the sister in charge of the ward where I had my cancer operation some four months ago rushed up to me in a chain store saying "We have all been asking after you. Did the surgeon tell you? When are you coming to see us?

I have found that as a private patient the mystique is taken out of the medical profession. The consultants, specialists and nursing staff treat you as a person with a brain and are prepared to talk to you. I have experienced the reverse in the public sector, where I was treated like a moron when I asked questions. I felt they would have liked to send me into solitary confinement for daring to query anything.

I am positive that if everyone could have the same care I have experienced then there would be many more beds available in the National Health. I recently met the dean of one of our famous medical schools, four weeks after my radical operation and while still undergoing radio therapy. He was amazed at my looking so fit so quickly, and was certain my rapid recovery was a result of the excellent treatment and the peace of mind I had received. He has to remain nameless as his final comment was: "If you had been with us you might still be in hospital!".

Good health is a precious asset. Those who have it seldom appreciate it. To me private care has at least softened the shock of being in hospital and taken away some of the fear of the surgeon's knife. I have not had to remind people of my rights nor be the victim of clocking off and on or of a closed department or casualty ward. To me, personally medical care should be a dedication for all – from consultant, nurse to ancillary worker. A Florence Nightingale approach it may be – but what is wrong with that"

Alina Reagh[illegible]

"I'M AFRAID I HAVE SOME BAD NEWS – YOU ARE NOW COMPLETELY CURED AND YOU'VE GOT TO GO HOME"

Rather painful days 'going private'

Critics of private medical care point to experience in the United States where medical fees in recent years have gone through the roof. Greedy doctors, knowing that patients are covered by an insurance, will undertake unnecessary and expensive treatment in order to bump up their fees.

While I am no apologist of the National Health Service (it was dissatisfaction with the NHS that drove me into the arms of private medical care), my own experience is that the private sector in this country is not without its shortcomings.

I have probably been unlucky with both the NHS and private medicine. Any admission that you are both female and a journalist instantly elicits a prescription for valium – no matter what your symptoms. I have had valium for hepatitis, valium for kidney infections (twice), valium for tonsillitis and a host of other ailments – some of which I have recovered from under by own steam without any treatment, and others which eventually landed me in hospital. Needless to say, I have never taken the valium.

November of last year was one of the latter. I was admitted to an NHS hospital suffering from acute kidney infection. I was discharged, cured of the infection, but suffering from an excruciatingly painful hip, swollen to twice its normal size.

Complaints during my stay in hospital that something was wrong with my hip were taken seriously to the point of giving me painkillers, but no attempt was made to diagnose the trouble. "Purely muscular", was the dismissive reaction of the two doctors who gave it a cursory glance.



Commonsense told me otherwise. The day I was discharged I made an immediate appointment at a local private clinic. I had attended on previous occasions when NHS GPs had insisted on prescribing valium for the same kidney infection.

A quick examination by the clinic's doctor produced the diagnosis of capsulitis – in layman's language, tennis elbow of the hip. A painkilling injection was administered followed by another direct into the joint to reduce the inflammation.

The doctor's advice to rest and not walk was precisely the opposite of that given by the hospital – to keep moving and "get the muscles working again".

My next move was, however, a mistake. As I was already paying for treatment (I have no private medical insurance) and would have to return for further injections I thought I might as well have a full check-up. "How much would a thorough medical examination cost?" I innocently asked.

The doctor looked at me, muttered something about it depending on what tests I wanted done, and plucked a figure out of the air which was obviously what he thought the market would bear – £300. He was just about spot on. I knew that this was probably double what Bupa or PPP charge for their full medicals. On the other hand, he had already treated me for the hip. "Does that include everything?" was my next question. Oh yes, I was assured.

"BEFORE I TELL YOU MY FEE I'D BETTER TELL YOU HOW MUCH THE TREATMENT FOR A CARDIAC ARREST WILL COST"

To cut a long story short, three visits and a multitude of tests later, it became apparent that £300 was by no means the full fee. On my fourth visit I said I felt that I had had sufficient electrocardiographs, liver function tests and X-rays to reassure me that whatever I might be suffering from, it would remain undetected by medical science, until it either got worse, or I dropped dead.

"But I feel we ought to do a brain scan just to satisfy ourselves that this is not the cause of your headache," said the doctor.

I turned down the offer knowing that my headache was most likely brought on by livenshness following too many antibiotics. "Well you at least ought to have an X-ray in case it is a nerve trapped at the base of your neck. Your hip X-ray showed some osteo-arthritis of the spine", retorted the doctor now warming to his sales pitch.

I had not the courage to tell him I knew that virtually everyone over the age of [illegible] suffers from osteo-arthritis of the spine, and mumbled something about not having time for X-rays.

But it was not that easy to get away. Before I knew what was happening my objections about not having time were brushed aside and I found myself once more in front of the X-ray machine. Fortunately I have had all the children I want or might have otherwise been worried about the dose of X-rays I took in that week. I should have just said No.

Suffice to say that I am still here, my headaches have gone. Since I gave my liver a rest from antibiotics and alcohol, and although I have settled the clinic's account for £400 (£100 more than the original "quote") – I have no intention of paying their final £100 insult for X-rays I didn't need and didn't want. Heaven knows what the bill might have been had I been covered by medical insurance.

Lorna Bourke

continued from page 1

hastened the decision to close St Raphael's surgical beds and reopen as a nursing and sheltered housing unit. The order is now to concentrate its acute facilities at its other hospital, the Convent, in Nottingham.

She added: "We are getting less in numbers and the sisters are getting older. We want to provide a service which we would like to feel is more individual but we cannot compete with firms which have limitless amounts of money to pour into its places."

A similar story can be told in south London, where the Churchill Clinic, opened in 1981, has now achieved the double-figure target for return on investment set by its private Kuwaiti backers, only two years after its opening. The initial investment was about £6m and fresh improvements are now planned.

Further proof of the increasingly sophisticated relationships that now charactrize the growth areas of private hospitals can be found in the Cmmunity Hospitals Group – an organization which seeks to combine the local commitment which lies behind most of the successful independent hospitals with City finance and management skills

The first of the CHG hospitals, the Yorkshire Clinic at Bingley near Bradford opened just over a year ago after more than 70 local consultants launched feasibility studies obtained pledges from their colleagues of £300,000 – 10 per cent of the estimated project cost – and then went on a shopping trip round the City. The package put together by MJH Nightingale, the investment bankers (now Granville and Co), provided the template for four more hospitals, two of them already operating; several more are in the pipeline. In the words of Mr Frank Atkinson the clinic's chief executive the package demonstrates the benefit for local investors of "one-stop" shopping.

Private hospitals were once considered a high-risk by institutional investors. BUPA Hospitals claims some of the credit for changing this. But while the two differ on the importance of doctors' financial stake – BUPA, like the American hospital groups, tends to view this askance – both would probably agree that at one stage the Americans were doing much of the running. According to Mr Peter Thompson, chairman of Community Hospitals: "There was, and still is, a danger of US domination in this sector of the economy."

Considering the numerical presence alone – less than a score, out of the 170 private hospitals in the country cited by the Independent Hospitals Group – the reaction to the Americans might seem surprising. Undoubtedly they represent principles of profit-oriented and professionally managed competitiveness at variance with the traditional picture of private health in Britain. Equally undoubtedly, their glossy, opulent, high-profile image is, collectively speaking, a caricature. But British groups claiming to be better versed in the home market tend to regard the Americans as chief among those responsible for "over-bedding"

Some evidence of this was furnished when AMI Hospitals Ltd, the UK subsidiary of American Medical International, was forced into staff redundancies at its newly opened Chaucer Hospital, in Canterbury. Like other AMI hospitals, the Chaucer provided "high-tech" extras like ultrasound equipment, an intensive care unit and 24-hour resident medical cover facilities, as AMI itself points out, rarely found in private hospitals outside London and clearly viewed by AMI's critics as excessive for the burghers of Kent. AMI, like its chief competitor at the top end of the market, Humana, has also found itself on the receiving end of BUPA's drive to cut costs by, for example, setting ceilings for operating theatre fees for insured patients.

According to Mr Gene Burleson, the Texan who heads AMI's UK operation, the Chaucer was a "unique situation", largely a result of getting the balance between in-patient and out-patient work wrong.

Whether in its management of hospitals like St Anthony's, Cheam, or its ownership of the Harley Street Clinic the Princess Grace Hospital, both in central London, AMI promotes a clear-cut technological image, aims for occupancy rates some 15 per cent to 20 per cent lower than Nuffield and clearly views the "bread and butter" British hospital as under-equipped. As more private patients come to regard their insurance premiums as an instant passport to the very best in technology, the point is worth considering. Mr Burleson remarks, with deceptive casualness, that he will be interested to see whether the BUPA and Nuffield hospitals "can survive on the reimbursement rate that BUPA is willing to put into them."

The third major American presence provides an almost total contrast. Bigger than either of its competitors worldwide and given to resounding and distinctly un-British statements about its health care "mission", HCA has in Britain adopted a profile so low as to be almost invisible. "We have come here to learn as much as to teach," says Mr Arthur Ouellette, managing director of HCA UK Ltd. "We are not here to force any of our hospitals to do anything the American way. They are all very much British institutions."

Two discrete policy decisions back up that aim – first, to cater for the insured market, and second, to stay clear of London. HCA's move into the UK market, after a long dormant presence came last year when it acquired the British company Seltahart and its chain of two operating and four planned hospitals. These were well-equipped but smallish, averaging 35 beds apiece; the group is planning to upgrade them into the 60-70 bed range and is also building a notably higher-technology venture, the 100-bed Chalybeate Hospital in Southampton, due to open in September 1984.

Particularly in the luxury sector, an attitude of consolidation – rather than vigorous expansion, is now discernible. This need not, however, preclude diversification into interesting new areas. Other American groups have already moved quietly into acute psychiatric care in Britain – and according to AMI's Mr Burleson, alcohol rehabilitation and drug abuse treatment are also promising fields. So, too is day surgery, involving no overnight stay.

BUPA Hospitals, meanwhile, is examining what Mr Smith somewhat cryptically describes as "Cullomptons" – that is, the economic and clinical feasibility of tiny hospitals of around 20 beds to fill in the remaining geographical interstices where demand for private hospital care, is as yet unrequited.

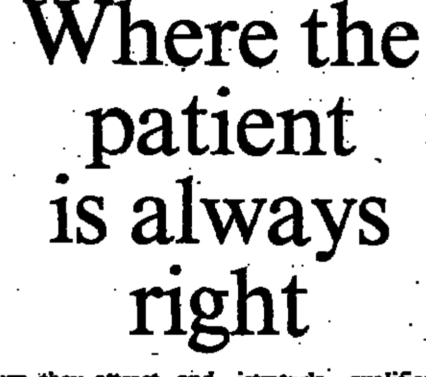
All this activity, however will be taking place in what Mr Ouellette, of HCA, describes as an atmosphere of significantly greater cost consciousness. "The survivors," he adds, "are going to be the pros – the people who really know what they are doing in terms of running a hospital."

David Nicholson-Lord

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A happy patient in a room at the Churchill Clinic. Picture by Robin Laurance

Where the patient is always right



Staffing absorb[s m]ore than 60 per cent of th[e t]otal running costs of a ho[spit]al. It is not surprising, the[refo]re, that great care is taken [th]at a private hospital comp[any] invests appropriately an[d m]ost effectively. The staff, to[get]her with the facilities wh[ich] the hospital offers, is wh[at le]ads doctors to entrust it wi[th th]e care of their patients.

One of th[e ke]ys to staffing a private hos[pita]l is flexibility, the type of [flexi]bility that is not necessarily [av]ailable to the National [Hea]lth Service. The latter, an e[mpl]oyer of almost a million pe[ople], is inhibited by size, by [esta]blished traditions and, not [lea]st, by local and national p[olit]ical control.

Private [h]ospitals, on the other ha[nd, h]ave the advantage of belong[ing] to a more compact organiza[tion], being able to set their ow[n gr]ound rules, within the co[nfin]es of legal and medical [pra]ctice, and of having minima[l po]litical control compared [with] that faced by the public [sect]or.

The [re]lationship between doctor[s an]d private hospitals differs [vas]tly from that of the public [sec]tor. With the exception o[f the] medical director or his e[quiv]alent and residential medic[al s]taff doctors are independe[nt, w]ooed by what is on offer.

In [a] few instances, the docto[rs] have invested in the hosp[ital] either financially or with [a d]egree of commitment. Mos[t o]ften, they have approa[ched] the company to prov[ide] the facilities they [n]eed. In their turn they attract, and may pay on a fee-for-service basis, their medical colleagues.

While allowing doctors collectively to decide upon which supplies and equipment they use, from sterile disposable hand towels to highly specialized technology, the private sector generally does not cater to an individual consultant's whim, a failing for which the NHS is sometimes criticized.

In BUPA hospitals, the 70 or 80 doctors who may use the hospital during the year form the hospital's medical society from among whom are drawn the *medical* committee that discusses clinical requirements with the company.

"There has to be a certain *amount of give and take with* the medical society", Mr Philip Codd, of Bupa, says "But although we are a non profit-making company, we don't want to make a loss. We have to provide the best facilities within the budget.

The link between the doctors and the hospital is the hospital manager or director. In Bupa's case, the contact is through the medical committee and its chairman; some companies employ a medical director.

The hospital manager is broadly equivalent to the NHS hospital administrator. But where the health service administrator's qualifications have centred around the running of a public institution, its links with the national welfare system and accountability to Parliament through a number of executive levels, the private sector demands different qualities from its top managers.

At Humana's 225-bed Wellington Hospital, for example, the executive director, who like all the company's heads is American, has a masters degree in business studies whch was followed by a specialized course geared towards hospitals.

Mr Bruce MacLeod, Humana's executive director, has five British senior managers all reporting directly to him. Dr Arthur Levin, the medical *director and the founder of the* hospital, advises on medical policy. Other spheres are covered by the director of finance, the director of housing and two associate directors, one responsible for the medical support services such as physiotherapy, laboratory, X-ray and pharmacy facilities, the other dealing with the ancillary services of catering, security, cleaning, stores and buying.

Within these four divisions, staffing which accounts for about 73 per cent of the running costs, is about 400 people. This, as Miss Sheila Edwards, director of marketing and a former *director of nursing, points out,* is affected by seasonal fluctuations. Christmas, for example, is a quieter time than summer *when recruitment increases.* For this reason, and in addition the the nursing "establishment" of the hospital, the Wellington, in *common with many hospitals,* maintains its own pool of nurses, or nurse bank, on whom it can draw when needed.

In general term, she says, "the volume of nursing depends upon the intensity of their work and the volume of patients in *the hospital* at any one time".

Mr Peter Smith, of AMI Hospitals, agrees. "We are subject to such extremes in occupancy levels. One day it may be bursting through the roof, the next day it's very quiet", he says. Operating theatres may be extremely busy during mornings and evenings but show little activity in the afternoon. The cooperation of the staff over rotas is thus paramount.

"A lot of our staff at fairly *short* notice, *will* swap their working hours or days off", he says, "and this is an indication of the sort of helpful cooperative spirit we have."

AMI's hospitals also draw on their own nurse banks, a system which has extended to some catering and housekeeping departments.

"We have hospitals that are small enough for the director to know all his staff and to get across the message that we are all part of a team trying to run the hospital, that its success is down to us." Mr Smith says. "Everyone mucks in and performs according to that objective."

Although the charge had been levelled that private hospitals deprive the NHS of experienced personnel, *Mr Smith says that* staff come from a wide variety of working backgrounds.

In its early days, AMI recruited a number of health service administrators, but is now drawing more from those with experience of the private sector or from other business backgrounds. Nurses have been attracted from areas of unemployment and housekeepers, for example, from the hotel industry, he says.

The hospital business also makes good use of part-time staff. Many married nurses, in all areas of the industry, prefer not to have a full-time commitment. About a third of hospital employees are part time, Mr Smith says.

In a 41-bed hospital in the Wirral, Merseyside, of the 95 people employed, 38 are part time, according to Mrs Alison Dawson, of Bupa.

Most are nurses, but they also include laundry workers, catering and housekeeping staff, radiographers and physiotherapists, although some companies prefer to have full-time physiotherapists. Clerical staff and secretaries and receptionists may also work part time.

Perhaps unusually, Bupa's Wirral hospital employs conractors to manage its catering services. "The catering manager, his assistant and the head chef are all supplied by the contractor," Mrs Dawson explains. "The reason being that the contractor, with his larger operation, can use all his expertise." Other catering staff, the cooks and bottle washers, are hospital employees.

Generally speaking, those with managerial responsibility and that includes responsibilibilities for budgets, a strong mark of the private sector–are full time employees. It is this same level of responsibility that attracts many managers, giving them a work satisfaction and degree of control that is not always available elsewhere.

The maxim that "the patient is always right" is part of the stock in trade of the private health service and for nurses this can include work, like fetching and carrying, that is *less than medical care.* Those who dislike that inclusion, leave. Those who remain find themselves in an industry employing skills *from medicine* and engineering to accounting and portering, all aimed at restoring people to health.

Pat Blair

When your GP goes private



How often has one heard the question: "Do you know a good GP?" A 1981 survey reported by the Institute for Social Studies in Medical Care found that 90 per cent of patients were satisfied with their GP, but a *Which* survey just published indicates that of the 1,300 members who took part in the survey half had experienced various problems – 26 per cent complaining of long waits at surgery, 20 per cent of difficulty in making appointments and 14 per cent of lack of confidence in GPs' diagnoses.

In Britain today there are around 26,700 GPs. Their lists, which average 2,200, nevertheless range from a few hundred in sparsely populated areas to 4,000. Dr Patrick Wood, one of Britain's very few GPs who see private patients only, is chairman of the Fellowship for Freedom in Medicine (FFM), a ginger group for private medicine.

In his view "20 per cent of NHS GPs are wonderful, running first-class efficient practices, but the average GP, who starts with a strong sense of dedication, frequently becomes disillusioned. The trivia with which the NHS bombard him hampers his ability to look after his patients as he would like – the current system does not get the best out of our GPs. Some 20 per cent of GPs may be neither bright nor dedicated and provide a poor service."

The FFM's principal aim is to persuade the Government to allow private patients to get drugs on NHS prescription. Dr Wood says: "Every British person is entitled to NHS care. If a person opts to pay extra to buy a GP's time, yet is still eligible for NHS X-rays, operations and domiciliary visits, why should he have to pay more than the NHS prescription charge? – it is illogical." One consequence of private patients having to pay for drugs is that reputable private GPs take greater care in deciding whether a drug is really necessary and in seeking effective yet economical drugs.

No one knows how many people in Britain seek private GP care. The number is probably small, the largest concentration being in the South-east, particularly central London.

Dr Wood's Ipswich practice exemplifies a trend; although it consists of largely middle-class families, he and his partner have a surprisingly high proportion of white and West Indian working class patients. One, a West Indian worker in an agricultural machinery company who has a wife and three children, said that he chose to go to a private GP "to get results; my NHS GP for 19 years never examined us, but just gave us prescriptions."

A Hertfordshire woman doctor's experience illustrates the interest in private GP service. Five years ago she put up a plate. She now has 600 patients and has to turn away many others as she feels that 600 is the maximum number that she can properly care for with her family commitments. One of her patients, a dentist with a wife and two young children, went to her four years ago "because we wanted to build up a rapport with our doctor and were tired of seeing different doctors each time we went to surgery." He says that the average medical consultation bill for his family is £100-£150 a year, on top of which he has to pay for drugs.

Who are the reputable private GPs today? There are the traditional family GPs, the GPs who wish to live and practice in an area which is closed to any more NHS practice and an unknown number of NHS GPs who are prepared to take some private patients.

An example of the first is a 54-year-old doctor who took over his father's Hampstead practice in 1957. He now has a private practice in St John's Wood which not only consists of foreigners and wealthy Londoners but students, semi-skilled people such as postmen and butchers and the elderly. Because the elderly still think in terms of a 7s 6d visit to the doctor he rarely charges his full ½-hour consultation fee of £20.

This doctor says that he knows all his patients well and, having been trained to consult and confer, knows where to find the best clinical diagnosis and treatment. He has the time to chase up appointment clerks, write good letters and visit patients in hospital. He doesn't mind being on call 24 hours a day (friends cover occasional weekends and holidays) and finds that patients rarely call him out unnecessarily – even if they don't always appreciate that he has to eat! he receives a steady flow of calls through mealtimes.

Private GP care gives him tremendous job satisfaction; the disadvantages are that he can't be ill and that, since the practice is only just viable, he has saved little for retirement.

However, private enterprise often pioneers new ideas when a need arises. An example of private enterprise creating an alternative model for primary care is the Harrow Health Care Centre in Middlesex. Claimed to be Britain's first fully comprehensive private GP service, it opened in November 1982. It was conceived by Dr Michael Goldsmith, who after eight years as an NHS GP resigned because he realized that patients wanted a more personal and caring service. He spent two and a half years developing and researching his ideas. He raised £500,000 from a venture capitalist and industry (Air Call Holdings Ltd) and formed Independent Medical Associates Ltd, which plans to create a chain of private primary care centres.

Dr Goldsmith says, "The reason why private GP care hasn't taken off in Britain is people's fear of the open-ended expense." Since most medical insurance schemes won't cover GP care, he has devised a closed-ended scheme.

The centre has an annual subscription of £65 per adult and £52 per child to cover all GP consultations, with the optio of paying either £22 annully to cover all drugs r an averge of £1.80 per presrip-tion. It has its own non-rofit makig pharmacy, employing a pharacist, so that the cemist's mark-up on the rugs (somtimes as high as 10 per cent) is eliminated. A one-for-all restration fee of £10 overs an inial screening.

Amng the 1,700 paients screed over the last even monts five cases of undiagnosedcancer, four of diaetes and tree of coronary heart disea were revealed. One woma who had repeatedly gone to her NHS GP with stomah pains and had been treate for constipation was found to have cancer.

Theentre employs two men and tw women doctors, tree nurses three physiotherapiss, a radiogpher, a consultant radiologist, our administrative saff and the receptionists specially trained to be welcoming and helpful. There is also a patients are hap with the care, the doctors receive nursing and administive back-up and are paid a cent salary and the financial ackers get a 25 per cent retuon their investment. We have cut out bureaucracy. The centr's tightly run; there is no wastnd people's money is spent dinly on their care."

The centhas now organised a seconda care insurance scheme for tients. Because of its emphas on preventive medicine P. offer a 40 per cent discouron their normal secondary ca scheme as they reckon that tcentre's patients will be mo healthy than average. (Idently, the majority of thentre's patients come from ocio-economic classes C and I

Dr Goldsm says: "largely through the effs of the Royal College of Gen Practitioners (RCGP) highl skilled and motivated you NHS GPs now exist and th is no reason why my altenve primary care model shounot be taken up by the NHS. The centre is cost-effective arappears to provide patients th the care they need.

...ta Levi

The doctor's life

If you ask the British Medical Association how many doctors are involved in private practice, they cannot tell you. In fact at no time can they tell you exactly what all the registered doctors are doing. Some are in the armed forces, some are retired, some out of work, some have given up medicine and are doing something else.

One opinion said that almost all doctors could be said to be involved in private practice, even if all they did was the occasional life insurance medical, for which they were paid.

Progress into private medicine is hazardous. "You have to have been to a 'good' hospital" said one doctor. "It's rather like 'good' barristers' chambers. Do your training at a good teaching hospital, become senior registrar, and go on to consultancy work based on a good teaching hospital. If you come from an old municipal hospital in the East End, it doesn't matter how good or how dynamic you are – you will not succeed in private practice."

This may seem a cynical view, but there is some truth in it. To the outsider, doctors in this country appear to be trained in the most haphazard manner, with no career structure or ladder up which they may climb to the top. They are often unemployed at crucial periods in their working lives, unable to plan for the future, either professionally or personally.

Doing research or demonstration jobs in anatomy and physiology are ways in which the young doctor can be paid while waiting for a job to materialize. Research also enables you to keep a step ahead, though there are conflicting views on the value of research. "A research degree", said one doctor, "looks good on paper, but it often has absolutely no relevance to anything you do after that. It merely indicates that you have an ability to gather your thoughts together and set them down on paper."

For the junior doctor, the professor sits at the top of a very broadly based pyramid, composed of the rest of the staff, poised for flight as soon as they can make it. Today, the position is that a lot of them will remain work horses, and never get to the top. In the past many doctors came from abroad to qualify, and returned to their country of origin once they had done so. This is no longer the case.

"Out of every four senior registrars", said one doctor, "perhaps two, and possibly three, are simply going to be wasted." There is now pressure from the doctors for more consultant posts to be available, which might have the effect that consultants might find themselves doing jobs their juniors once did – naturally, this is not a popular idea. "I'm not going to get up at night and put up a drip", said one consultant, "I've *done* all that!"

Why do consultants go into private practice? In a favoured and fearfully expensive area of London – Harley Street and the adjoining streets – a consulting room and its accompanying expenses can eat up £30,000 a year, and bad debts, in a bad year, can come alarmingly high.

"I went into private practice, first for the money", said a consultant. He wished to give his children a private education, and this was the start. "I also like to have other work beyond my NHS specialty, which is cancer, and so I do general work privately. My private patients, especially from abroad, have some very interesting pathology, and conditions you would not normally see in this country, and this helps me in my work in general."

For the general practitioner, private practice is somewhat different, in that the provident associations will not pay out for general practice

Dr Robert Lefever, who is an enthusiast for private general practice, and has been in it for 17 years, has robust views: "GPs have forgotten their clinical medicine and turned themselves into amateur sociologists", he declares going on to say that while the state should be concerned with major illnesses, like heart surgery, cancer, even major psychiatric illnesses, like schitzophrenia, he feels there should be some differentiation on the provision of cough mixture and appetite suppressants.

The state has been unable to fulfil the major requirements – citing the long waits as for hip replacements – and the GP with poor equipment, no X-ray, no unrestricted access to labs, sitting there writing prescriptions, sends seriously ill people off to a "real" or hospital doctor.

After five year of this, says Dr Robert Lefever, trailing a white coat, you will decline into being quite moronic or making excuses.

Doctors should not really be trying to deal with someone who is depressed because of social reasons, doctors should be finding out whether they have a thyroid deficiency or anaemia. Dr Lefever finds that his skills are enhanced in the private health, because it is a challenge.

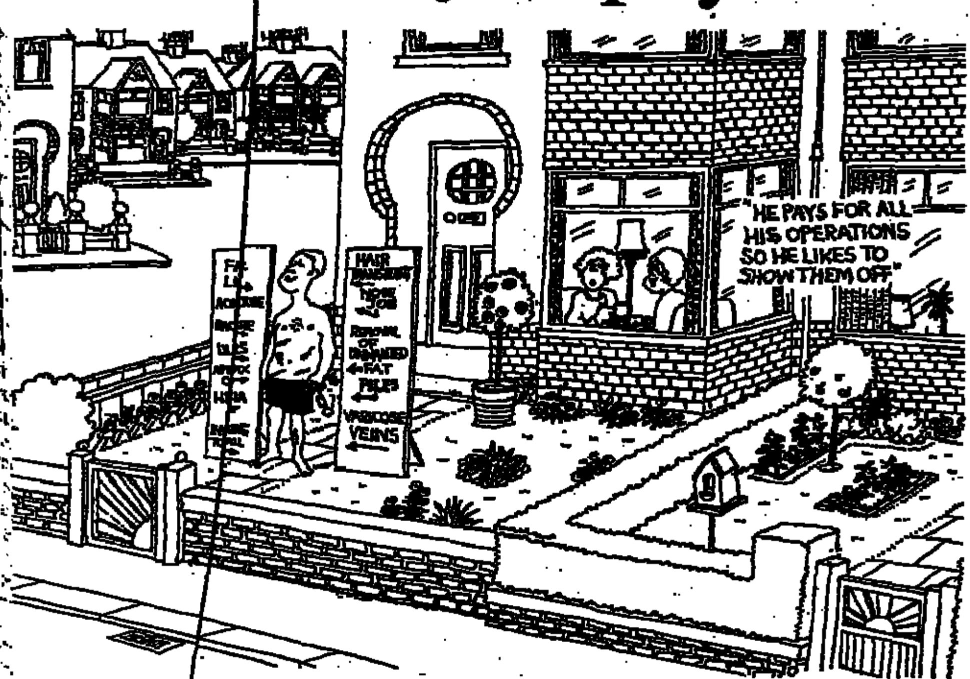
"I make less money now per hour than I did when I was with the NHS – but because I work longer hours, I make more in the end. Anyone going into private general practice for the money can forget it. It is said that people value what they pay for and this is, to a certain extent true, but the doctor has got to deliver, and the patient has to know it was worth paying for."

For the nursing profession the problem is it exactly comparable. Doct can continue to practice dicine, at any period in r career. Nurses, in theory ast, move out of nursing witlomotion. As Hilary Shent of the Rayne Partnership :, there is very little guidancy nurses starting out on a cal It is all too easy for a n to go straight through htraining and find herself in auor job at a relatively earlye, with nowhere to go bout of nursing into adminition or teaching, which is thay the

continued page 8

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Should you wait or should you pay?



...h the strength an weakness ...ny private heal system is ... it responds t consumer ...nand: it provid the con... ner with the dical care ...t he believes he needs, ...ether or not h beliefs are ...dically sound. o Germans ... able to recu ate in spas ...h mud baths d medicinal ...ers; Frenchm are given a ...ole panoply of eatments for ...ir disordered ers; and the ...ericans have e highest rate ... operative gery in the ...rld.

...n Britain, th private sector ...ank after the troduction of ... National H lth Service in ...8, and at fi was limited to ...e more tha a few consult...s providing gh-quality care ... the minor who preferred ... pay for The provident ...ociations' pansion began ... more a more people ...ame im ent with long ...IS waitin sts – which have ...o always aried in length ...m one re n to another.

Private ealth insurance ...owed pe e to have their ...utine op tions for hernia, ...es, vari veins, and even ...ore majo rgery for stomach ...cers an prolapse of the ...erus, w out delay. (Since, ...wever, aiting times for ...ncer sur y in the NHS have ...ever be long, most patients ...ave alw had their treatment ...r cance NHS hospitals).

Patien who chose to go ...ivate realized that by ...oing s hey guaranteed the ...rvices an individual con...ltant, ereas in an NHS ...ospital operation might be ...erform by any member of ...e team. Buying competence" ... a sm but important factor ... the ice between the two ...ectors.

The ond growth area for ...he pri e sector in the 1960s ...and 10s was in health ...screeni Regular health ...hecks ake sense to the man ...and w an in the street, but ...most NS doctors have refused ... carr out the sort of annual ...medica examination that is ...outine n North America.

The lue of these checks has ...roved to be less in the ...etectio of unsuspected dis...ase th n in the opportunity ...ey gi to the doctor to warn ...is pa ent of the dangers of ...moking too much alcohol, or too little exercise. Screening for breast cancer has proved very popular – while the NHS is still evaluating the techniques and the age ranges for whom screening can be proved to be worthwhile (as yet there is no scientifically convincing evidence that screening is effective in women under 50).

The private sector has also responded to increasing affluence by providing cosmetic surgery of all kinds, from the classic face lifts and nose jobs to more extensive surgical removal of unwanted fat.

Naturopaths, osteopaths, chiropractors and cell therapists provide a service that the public wants and is prepared to pay for. As yet no one has questioned the right of individuals to shop around for virtually any treatment they have decided they need, nor the freedom of health practitioners to provide what the customer wants.

The least-publicized sector of private medicine – but again one that is growing in response to demand – is long-term care of the elderly with physical or mental disabilities or both. Britain has far less accommodation for the elderly than most other European countries and there are long waiting lists for the scarce NHS long-stay beds. The solution for many families is a private nursing home – not necessarily because the standard of care is any different to that provided by the NHS, but more often because a bed can be found in a private home with little delay.

Nevertheless, there are substantial areas of health care – such as facilities for mentally handicapped children, for severe chronic mental illness, and for alcoholism – in which the private sector makes little contribution in terms of overall numbers.

For more than 30 years, therefore, private medicine has responded to needs perceived by the public but either not met by the NHS or met too slowly. But the balance between the two sectors has been changing and is likely to change more rapidly in the 1980s. The reasons are not so much political as technological.

The past 10 years have seen a dramatic growth in the complexity and effectiveness of medical treatments – and in their cost. Virtually every western nation is grappling with a crisis caused by the rising costs of health care. So long as NHS expenditure marks time the service cannot fully exploit the very real advance made by medical science.

Two examples make the problem plain. Thousands of patients with painful arthritis of the hip have been restored to health by having a plastic/metal replacement joint. NHS waiting lists are so long for this operation that many of these patients have chosen to pay for their hip rather than have to wait two or three years at the age of 70. Surgeons are now getting good results with replacement knee joints; soon the queues will begin to lengthen for that operation, too.

Coronary heart disease, the biggest single killing disease in Britain, may now be treated with an operation to bypass the narrowed arteries supplying blood to the heart. The NHS can carry out only a few thousand such operations a year; our rate is less than half that in the United States. Here the dilemma facing the patient on an NHS waiting list is that he may die from his heart disease while waiting – but the cost of treatment in the private sector is likely to be £10,000 or more.

Finally, and most disturbing, are the advances being made in emergency medicine. Ever since the start of the NHS anyone injured in an accident on the roads or at work and anyone collapsing with a heart attack, a stroke, or internal bleeding has been taken to the nearest hospital. Emergency medicine and surgery have, quite rightly, been the pride of the NHS.

New, expensive treatments and investigative techniques are now being introduced for such common medical emergencies as coronary thrombosis. If the NHS cannot afford to provide coronary angiography for all who need it, the private sector will do so – in the classic pattern of response to public demand. Britain would then be moving to the state long feared by health planners – one in which the ability to pay would determine the availability of life-saving medical treatment.

Dr Tony Smith

The case for private practice

Some people believe that in a country with a national health service private practice should not exist. If honestly held this view must command respect. Unfortunately, at least some of those who hold such a view will not concede that there is an alternative view that deserves consideration. I believe that the continuation of private practice may be justified on three counts.

Firstly choice is essential in a free society. Economic considerations may preclude such a choice for many citizens, but that is a criticism of the financial structure of society rather than an argument against the existence of choice. Apart from the very poor, many people who elect to use the NHS have the means to use the private service but prefer to spend their money on consumer durables or foreign holidays. This is entirely a matter for them.

Secondly it is essential for staff and patients of the NHS that it should not be a monopoly provider of health care. For the staff – especially those whose professions are exclusively applicable to the care of patients – there must alternative ways for them to earn a living. There must be a market place where an independent valuation may be put on their services, lest they find themselves tied inescapably to an unjust level of remuneration. Indeed it may be argued that the recent problems relating to the pay of non-medical staff in the NHS, particularly nurses, arose because the NHS is a near monopoly.

For patients, the existence of an alternative to the NHS provides a vital comparison against which the standards of NHS care may be judged. It is, of course, equally true the other way round. The NHS provides extremely well for emergency patients and those who are gravely ill and this is a great challenge for the private sector. On the other hand, the private sector provides extremely well for the more routine problems and must always be consumer oriented to a greater degree than the NHS. This competition is advantageous to NHS and private patients.

Thirdly, British patients who seek private health care have paid their full share in the cost of the NHS. If, either by direct payment or by subscription to a provident association, they pay again for private service they are increasing the total pool of resources for the provision of health care and leaving much needed time and facilities in the NHS for others. It might be supposed that they would be particularly welcome in NHS hospitals on such terms but, sadly, this is often not the case. I see great merits in this arrangement, compared with a system that allows rebate of health contributions to those seeking other methods of insurance. It provides a clear protection against the accusation that the NHS subsidises the cost of private health care.

I have been primarily concerned with consultants. The overwhelming majority of them believe deeply in the underlying principles of the NHS and, if occasionally critical of the details of how those principles are carried out, they wish to see the NHS a strong and effective force in patient care. Consultants in private practice are not happy to see patients who are seeking private treatment, which they can ill afford, merely because they have failed to get the necessary treatment through the NHS. The welcome private patient is one who has freely chosen that path with the resources – be they personal or through insurance – that relieve him of anxiety about the financial consequences.

The consultant in the NHS may freely exercise his clinical function but, even so, is constrained by the rigidity of the system and the availability of resources. With private care he is able to conduct his work in the way he chooses. This feeling of professional freedom has, I am sure, more to do with the enthusiasm of consultants for private practice than has the financial reward. Some people think that private practice is a licence to print money. In my experience it is a licence to work hard with rewards that are more than merely financial.

One of the criticisms most often levelled at private practice is that consultants who practise privately abuse the NHS. It is said that they give greater priority to patients seen in private than is clinically justified, that they put investigational work for private outpatients through the NHS without payments being made, that they use NHS equipment or facilties without permission or payment, and that they carry on private practice to an extent incompatible with their contractual obligations to the health service. I believe that the incidence of such abuses is small but any examples are publicised and damage the image of private practice far in excess of the importance of the incident.

Nevertheless, in the context of private practice, consultants must seek to imitate Caesar's wife. We cannot afford such stories if private practice is to continmue to receive the public support it now does. Moreover, some of these practices are dishonest, exposing the perpetrator to the risk of the courts and of the Professional Conduct Committee of the General Medical Council. In addition, health authorities cannot be expected to look sympathetically on private practice if they are denied their legitimate share in the earnings, particularly at a time when they are facing financial difficulties. It is essential that private outpatients are clearly identified so that appropriate charges may be made on behalf of the authority. Moreover, it is hardly fair to colleagues who are contributing to the investigation of private patients if they are denied the opportunity to make legitimate charges for their services. The occasional patient, seen in private, who cannot afford further private investigation or treatment may be catered for through the NHS.

Private inpatient care is increasingly provided on non-NHS premises. This is almost certainly inevitable for political reasons and I have frequently urged my colleagues to make such provision while there is still time. Even so, I have always believed in the geographical whole time principle, which minimises the amount of professional time lost in car travel and, no less importantly, reduces the length of the professional day and the strain that it entails by concentrating all the consultant's work in one place.

The fact that whenever an emergency arises whether among NHS or private patients, consultant skills immediately available is an enormous benefit to both groups of patients, and it is sad that the reason that this ideal arrangement cannot continue to exist is political prejudice. If some future government takes steps to eliminate all private work from NHS premises the sufferers will be the NHS patients. There are areas of the country where the provision of alternative premises for private work will always be financially impossible and specialties where the capital costs of equipment may only be justified by intensive use.

Recruitment of first class consultant staff to such places and specialties will become more difficult, whatever financial inducement the NHS may be able to offer. It is probably too much to hope that, in the fullness of time, sufficient agreement on the place of private practice in the provision of health care might emerge to allow a common policy on the subject between all political parties. The provision of satisfactory health care for all is more important than political attitudes.

This article originally appeared in the British Medical Journal.

David E Bolt

The author, a consultant surgeon, was chairman of the Joint Consultants Committee/Central Committee for Hospital Medical Services Independent Practice Subcommittee for six years and has recently retired.

David Bolt: choice is essential

Portrait of the private hospital

They can look like fashionable private hotels or the HQ of a large international corporation. Philippa Toomey examined four

Setting the style at the Churchill Clinic

The idea of a hospital, to one who only visits, is a large, Victorian building, busy, rather noisy, with big awards, lots of people both in and out of bed, and ambulances going to and fro. A private hospital is the exact opposite of all this.

The Churchill Clinic is not in the golden square mile of medicine, but in Lambeth – tucked away from the mainstream opposite the pleasant little park that houses the Imperial War Museum. Formerly the Hospital of Our Lady of Consolation, it was run from 1941 by a religious order, who gave up the clinic in the face of rising costs and the problems of re-equipment. Since then, the building has been transformed into a small, rather cosy private hospital, with Kuwaiti money, and British management.

Lambeth might not sound a promising spot for a private hospital, but it is well placed to serve five of the big London teaching hospitals. Two operating theatres accept patients for all specialities with the exception of cardiothoracic surgery and obstetrics. There are a number of consulting rooms and a small theatre for minor procedures, and two X-ray rooms. To the outsider, they have a bewildering range of equipment (what, one wonders, is an image intensifier?)

Sixty-three single rooms, each with bath or shower room, have all the aids that modern recovery requires – starting with a colour TV set with video – and it is only then that you notice a complex series of call buttons and a two way switch for calling (and speaking to) the nurse. A red button will call everybody at once. Not a substitute for the nurse's presence, as all private hospitals will point out, and Robert Sawyer, who is on the administrative staff says, they use no temporary or agency nurses, feeling that it is important for patients to see the same faces, if possible, during the whole of their stay.

Food is another important ingredient in recovery – and the food, eaten by patients and staff alike, is excellent, judging from lunch. Robert Sawyer says the majority of the patients are British. By keeping their fees to the BUPA scale, or below, they are getting staff from companies such as Marks & Spencer and Selfridges, which have private health coverage for their employees, and also trade unionists with similar cover. It is a friendly place, and it is curious to note that while the emphasis is on single rooms and privacy, almost everyone had their door open.

The Portland Hospital opened its doors on June 1 and is in the heart of the traffic which roars down Great Portland Street. It looks like a modern hotel it's a private hospital designed solely for the care of mothers and children, with 88 beds on the 12 floors of the hospital.

A beady eye for the smallest detail has overseen internal arrangements and the central nurses' station, built into every floor, is by the lift and has a good view of who comes and goes. On the floors for children there are bright pictures and with Dick Bruna friezes, coloured curtains, green and white furniture. Wherever possible small children are not put into cots like cages, but in beds which can be lowered or raised, but looking much like their bed at home. A double room for mother and sick child has a hospital bed and a divan, and the room can be divided so the child can sleep and the adult watch television or read. There are no bidets in the children's bathrooms, as there are elsewhere ("Goodness knows what children would do to a bidet", says Ron Staker, the general manager).

Each monitoring system by four beds in intensive care costs £5,000. For the delivery of the child, there are alternatives – the high technology is there, but the aim is to use it sparingly. There are two delivery rooms, and a birthing room. In a private hospital the customer is queen, and many women greatly dislike the thought of high tech births, and so the birthing room offers as near an equivalent to a room in one's own home as possible, furnished with carpets, curtains, a divan bed which can be adapted to lying or sitting. Even the delivery room has pretty curtains and a picture on the wall – as it happens, a decorative design of storks. ("In some ways," said Mr Staker "we're very old fashioned.")

There is a big playroom, with the usual cheerful clutter of toys, paints bricks, tables and chairs, with a play specialist teacher in charge, and there is also a physiotherapy room, with mats and wall bars, and there will also be a capacity for speech therapy.

What, then, of the cost? Mr Staker has a budget price in mind, of £900 for a five day stay, exclusive of consultant's and other fees, a total, perhaps, of £1,600, with any other costs, if things should go wrong, to be covered by a special insurance plan. It is, he points out, not more than a good holiday would cost – for two, of course.

There are two ultra sound rooms which the hospital favours as being, in the technical phrase "non-invasive" while in one of the X ray rooms a very large, gloomy toy lion is lying, paws up – it is difficult to make these rooms less frightening to a child, but they try. Rather interestingly, pathology is contracted out to an NHS laboratory.

The Humana Hospital Wellington (née the Wellington Hospital) is in St John's Wood, and if the comparison to hotels is to be continued, it is definitely a Ritz. There is not a reception area, there is a foyer, with some glamorous shops, (if not quite boutiques) and five kinds of newspaper in Arabic on the news stand. They make no bones about it – it is a centre of excellence, and is the largest, purpose-built, multi-speciality private hospital in Britain, with 225 in-patient beds, and a large day surgery centre in Harley Street. Seven operating theatres for surgery, 13 intensive care beds, a formidable reputation for specialist cardiac surgery, two theatres specially for opthalmics, and whole body scanner are only part of the service.



Getting away from the Victorian-style architecture : The Wellington Day Surgery Centre, and surgeons at the Church[ill Clinic]

From the outside, it could be the headquarters of IBM or some other enormous company. Inside, it is the picture of a big private hospital with an international reputation and clientele. With the opening of the new building in December last year, there is more accommodation for gynaecology, obstetrics and pediatrics, and the hospital also offers birthing rooms as an alternative. They also offer champagne to the parents.

A film shown on video to all new staff as an induction into life at the hospital seems rather like the glamorous tradition of TV series on hospitals, and it also has its stars – like Mr Terence English, whom the general public will recognize from the knowlege of the work he does at Papworth. The prices reflect the excellence – they range (for a bed) from £99 a day in a twin bedded room to £350 in a suite, taking in on the way large private room (£199) to deluxe private room (£225).

The Wellington Day Surgery Centre at 88 Harley Street was opened in 1981, and contains three operating theatre suites, and an eight bed recovery area. Many procedures which up to now would have required admission to hospital can now be done on day care, and these include gynaecological, ear, nose and throat, orthopaedics, endoscopy, plastic surgery, onthalmic operations, paediatric surgery and urology.

A trip to Harpenden to look at the latest BUPA hospital, opened this year, discovered a delightful two-storied building, mainly in red brick, with wood detailing. The decor is particularly striking, in shades of red and green.

Like all BUPA hospitals, it was built after research and discussion with consultants and hospitals in the area. BUPA has produced a map of independent, private and BUPA hospitals in the country, and it is clear that there is little point in siting hospitals away from large centres of population – in Devon and Cornwall there are four, with none in Cumbria, Northumberland, Dyfed or Powis, and thirteen in the City of Westminister.

The day I was in Harpenden was their busiest so far, with 18 patients being operated on in the two theatres. The hospital is equipped for most operations, with thexception [...] complexheart sur[...] are 34 ngle beds [...] bedded rms, and [...] and chilcrooms. [...] most pleant innov[...] a little reaurant a[...] lounge ovlooking t[...] open to isitors [...] patients if ey wish. [...] and wine ll were re[...] that the goolife coul[...] from a hosal bed. [...] two assisted ths – and [...]

For a sing room p[...] BUPA subsber wo[...] £100, and a n-subscri[...] – for a bed a four [...] ward it woulbe £85 [...] There are alsother ch[...] for the theatreor X ray[...] pharmaceuticaitems, a[...] the hospital rochure [...] "Specialists fecare enti[...] matter betweeme patien[...] the doctor. Thi is the [...] sensible way of oking at [...] is, and what wilntinue t[...] an extremely bootato in[...] medical world.

BUPA has inumber [...] hospitals to open notably [...] 58-bed Gatwick rk Hospi[...] which was "topl out" [...] cently, in which tirm of Y. [...] Lovell, the deoper ar[...] builder, has untaken th[...] project managemt, desig[...] and construction.

Lovell has anothone on the stocks at Southampn (96 beds for HCA) and is to in shortly contract for Unit Medical Enterprises at Stey, Stepney? Why should City of Westminster haveall the plums?

A doctor's life

continued from page 6

career structure goes in the NHS.

Paradoxically, Hilary Shenton herself left nursing, and has moved into an area which, by combining a degree of discreet head hunting with a wide personal knowledge of the people involved, deals with recruitment in the private health sector. More than one new hospital acknowledges that all the preliminary work in selecting staff was done by her.

Hilary Shenton says that she would advise any nurse to travel, to get as much experience as she can (and it is usually a she) adding that boredom and routine can make even the best and most dedicated people restless. She also advises nurses who are looking for a change.

Most nurses really enjoy nursing, and the personal contact in caring for patients, and many find that the small a private hospital, with its emphasis on the patient has more appeal.

Today there is coming and going between the NHS and the private sector for nurses, which must be healthy. However, as Hilary Shenton points out, "if one wants to stay in private practice, the career prospects are not very good at the top of the scale. There is a limit to the number of hospitals there are, or will be."

Sheila Edwards, now director of European Marketing at the Humana Hospital Wellington, was also once a very senior nurse, and has moved up the structure, through a two year course at the London Business School. While her nursing experience is of considerable value to her (and to her employer) she is an example of how nursing could not offer her a career suited to her talents. The same limited field is open to the work of the administrator who leaves the NHS to work in the private sector – there are only just so many posts to go round, and it is felt that the work of the general manager ("the buck really *does* stop here" observed one of them) is so different from the work they have done in the health service, where decisions are arrived at more by concensus and agreement to work together (or not) rather than anything else, that experience gained in the private sector would not be particularly relevant for a future in the NHS.

The fact that private hospitals are small, and that administrators do not have to deal with the endless troubles associated with old, unsuitable buildings, equipment that needs replacing, shortages of money and staff, and bureacracy and political decisions is a satisfaction in itself, though the administrators without exception express a high regard for the colleagues they have left in the NHS. **PT**

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1983. Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Friday June 17 1983. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office

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FRIDAY PAGE

TALKBACK

I was a flagging wife

From Mrs Peter Tahourdin, 2 Twyford Avenue, London

As the recently widowed wife of a British Council officer for 35 years, I have inevitably since my husband's death been thinking over our years together and realizing what an extraordinarily full, interesting and exciting life it has been.

I am, therefore, rather appalled at the idea that the majority of young British Council wives are as frustrated as would appear from Caroline Moorehead's article in Friday's Times (June 10). As an active member of the British Council Wives Association for many years, I do not believe that this is true. Obviously a wandering life has disadvantages; most of us have at least one posting we hate; most of us agonize over sending children home to school; most of us have periods when we long to set down roots in Britain. But in what other job could we see so many places of interest, come to learn about the way of life and the problems of other countries or meet so many eminent and interesting people?

Incidentally, the British Council Wives Association has studied the question of divorce and has found absolutely no statistical evidence that our rate of divorce differs in any way from the rate in a similar socio-economic class in Britain.

From Mrs Chris Grovenor, Tudor Hall School, Banbury, Oxfordshire

I went East straight from Oxford to be a company wife over 30 years ago. My inquiries about employment were coldly answered: "In this company wives do not work". This wife quietly ignored the unwritten law and did whatever job was available, wherever my husband was posted. None was what I would have chosen to do, all were ill paid and some were dull, but all provided welcome relief from the predetermined role I was expected to play.

Control needed

From Mrs Barbara A Green, 24 Belgrave Court, Wellesley Road, Chiswick, London

Peta Levi (Wednesday Page June 8) reported the findings of the Woman survey which highlighted hostility towards mothers and children in public.

May I suggest that hostility is often expressed towards neither mother nor child per se, but towards the behaviour of those children whom the mother either cannot or will not control. There is, after all, a limit to the number of times that even the most tolerant person is prepared to have a supermarket trolley rammed into the back of their legs. Even in our local library children are allowed to run around shouting and screaming.

Hardly unknown

From: H. Stevens, 11 Oxenden Wood Road, Chelsfield Park, Orpington, Kent

With all due respect to Ms Penny Perrick, I found her column (Monday June 13) misleading on three points.

First, an Earl's daughter, whose grandmother is lady-in-waiting to the Queen Mother is hardly "an unknown nursery school assistant".

Second, very many young women are extremely anxious to have the benefit of a university education but, sadly, it is still more difficult for them to gain a place than it is for a young man.

Third, she assumes that a university degree is the key to "a brilliant career". My son, a Cambridge MA in his twenties, is unable to find a job of any sort.



Joan Heal in her days of West End stardom and, right, as she is today, "content and comfortable".

Whatever became of Joan Heal?



John Voos

Joan Heal, once one of the brightest review stars of the theatre, won't describe herself as an alcoholic. "I loathe the word. It makes people think there is some wickedness there. And it makes us feel as if we are pariahs, lepers."

She is an attractive, well dressed, 60 year old woman. She lives in a small flat not far from Eaton Square, where she used to live for 20 years, but it is far enough to be considered on the other side of the track. Her sitting room is in brown and beige, but the furniture is obviously a legacy from the Eaton Square days. There are no mirrors. She broke all of them when she was drinking. Her tipple now is Earl Grey tea. She smokes a lot, putting her ash into a small gold ashtray with a lid to conceal the unpleasant smell of stale cigarettes.

Joan never quite believed her own myth. She felt as if she were a fraud, surviving on energy, personality and facility. "I was convinced I couldn't really act." But she did know that she had an extraordinarily good figure, although she worried about her looks. She laughs, perhaps a little too much, as she describes how Jack Hulbert auditioned her when she was first starting her career and told her that she had excellent legs, and that she would be a very good show girl if they gave her a lot of feathers and things to cover her face. She projected an image that she thought would attract, and when the effort of performing on and off the stage got too much, she turned to vodka and obliterated all the hurt.

She had not always used the bottle as a prop. As a young girl she hardly drank at all. She went through drama school without trauma. "Although I was so frightened of everyone I would just go away and hide myself." She met her first husband while she was working in *Intimate Review* with Dora Bryan. "Out came the stars and the moon, and *toujours l'amour* and I married him." She had a daughter and life was good. Her profession enticed her to drink.

Even after her marriage broke up, which left her sad but not broken hearted, she turned to her career for solace, not the bottle. She was confident enough to leave the musical stage, where *Grab Me a Gondola* had established her as one of Britain's top comedy stars, and go back to the straight theatre.

Her second husband was nine years younger than she was. She hadn't really wanted to marry again, but he persuaded her. "What neither of my husbands realized was that I was dreadfully insecure. I wasn't the jokey, larky lady that I had created, and sometimes I would be in moods where I couldn't pull it off and people would say "you look miserable, what's the matter with you?". At that time I met everybody, the highest, the starriest, the most brilliant people, but I was very shy. I shall never forget a young actor saying to me: 'Joan, the trouble with you is you are one drink under. If you have a drink you'll loosen, you'll relax'. I don't blame him. I knew exactly what he meant. So before I went anywhere I used to have a drink."

"My second husband had a drinking problem – and I kept pace with him. Eventually he went to a psychiatrist and gave it up, and his career moved on terribly well. I, meanwhile, was beginning to lose confidence in myself. I don't know what happened, but my sense of fun started to leave me. I felt somewhere underneath it all I was a nothing. It was as though, if I was opened up and they could see my soul, they would know it was a seething mass of black maggots."

She had another child, a son. Her husband backed an enormously successful stage musical and to celebrate he took an inch of champagne. From that moment he didn't stop drinking and she says he drank himself out of his business. She had a recurring virus which caused paralysis, particularly in one of her legs. Sometimes she would limp, and when he was drunk her husband would mock her. Eventually, despite the happy times – and there were happy times, she says – they separated. She didn't want a divorce, she didn't want to leave him. For a while things continued as before. An au pair cared for her son while she worked. But then the money ran out. "I was drinking a lot then. I came here to this tiny flat which seemed to be awfully dismal, but I tried to make something good of it."

For a while her son stayed with friends in the country. Then the Actors' Charitable Trust paid for him to go to prep school. "I was very mis. and so I drank. I would have conversations with people on the telephone, arrange to meet them, and not turn up because I couldn't remember even having spoken to them."

Her mother came to stay then, after a short while, committed suicide. "I was helped on the instant by the most adorable woman in the theatre, Evelyn Laye, who didn't know me from a bar of soap. She told me I had to work. And I got a job, through her, as a character actress. I got a bit better."

But then her health gave way again, and she turned back to the bottle. She was given a small part in *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat* and one night she was told not to go on stage because she was drunk. She denied it, but she never worked again. She thought about the death of her mother, her two failed marriages and not being able to earn money. And she felt sorry for herself. "Then I discovered something. If I had a drink, it didn't hurt so much, and so the booze became my friend, it was an anaesthetic. It took away all the pain."

When her son came home, she sobered up a bit. She went down to one bottle a day. On Jubilee Day her son went to a street party. Before he left he said "don't drink whilst I am out". As soon as the door shut she started gulping down the alcohol. She assumed they had spent a normal evening. The following day she thought she ought to admit she had taken a drink. Her son told her "Is that why I found you drunk on the hall floor?"

She says: "I looked at my 12-year-old son and the trust had gone out of his eyes. That was the worst moment of my life. I never wanted to commit suicide, but I went to bed, took a pill, and every time I woke up, I took another one, until they were all used up. I had to face the truth. I was a drunk".

Joan Heal tried several cures for drinking over the next 10 months. Eventually she saw a television programme about an alcoholic unit at the Western Hospital and rang them the following morning. She made two appointments, which she failed to keep, but eventually she did go. At first, everything went well – her honeymoon period – but then she had a lapse and started drinking again. She stopped, went back to the unit and managed to wean herself off drinking. She has not had any alcohol for four years and now runs movement and speech classes at the Western Hospital.

Her second husband stopped drinking before her and she says that they are now the best of friends. "I am very lucky. I am content comfortable. I like what I am doing. But if *someone did* ask me to play an interesting part, then yes – yes, I would."

Wendy Oberman



MODERN TIMES

On Monday: Gardens grow on people in the most unlikely spots

MEDICAL BRIEFING

It's tough for twins

Middle age is marked by an inability to read the honours list in the news papers: those who were young enough, or had a magnifying glass and could see the small print last Saturday, will have noticed that two identical twins were honoured. Major-General David Thorne became a KBE, Brigadier Michael Thorne a CBE Not all twins do as well as the Thornes, who joined the Royal Norfolk Regiment together, went on to command different battalions of the Royal Anglian Regiment at the same time, and have both subsequently had good staff carreers.

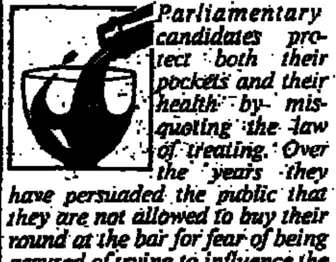
Statistics show that twins have a more difficult life both physically and mentally than ordinary children. Their parents face special difficulties: quite apart from the problems of feeding and caring for two babies, parents later have to decide the correct balance between interdependence and independence for the twins. Should they be encouraged to dress alike? Should they go to the same schools? Are the parents giving more attention to the large and content baby, or to the smaller, demanding one?

A book out this month by Dr Elizabeth Bryan deals with all aspects of bringing up twins. It also offers suggestions for solving the medical and social problems facing parents when they find they are one couple in eight whose union has been doubly blessed.

A warning in the book is that the death of a twin seems to be responsible for a very much higher than usual incidence of mental breakdown in the survivor.

The Nature and Nurture of Twins.
Elizabeth M Bryant, Baillièce Tindall £9.95

Friendly treat



Parliamentary candidates protect both their pockets and their health by misquoting the law of treating. Over the years they have persuaded the public that they are not allowed to buy their round at the bar for fear of being accused of trying to influence the elector. In fact the law is class conscious, but precise: our Victorian forebears decided that treating was only illegal if the recipient was not a friend, socially inferior, and was likely to sell his vote for a drink.

Even after distorting the law candidates find that elections may involve heavy drinking. Since the object of canvassing is to meet the people, and as bars are better patronized than schoolroom meetings, the temptation is obvious. Election or not, the usual medical advice was that if a man wanted to avoid chronic liver disease he should not have more than 6-10 drinks a day (home poured spirits count as doubles). However, some doctors now feel this allowance is too generous. All authorities agree that women should only take half the amount allowed to men.

If the parliamentary candidate was normally a light drinker there is little evidence that he will suffer long-term ill effects from a three-week binge. He may feel unwell, but short of killing himself with a sudden gross excess, will recover.

But parliamentary life can involve some social drinking so many candidates fall into the moderate to heavy drinker category before the campaign starts, in which case they may well develop an acute alcoholic hepatitis, acute fatty infiltration of the liver or acute pancreatitis if they subject their already compromised system to three weeks of bar canvassing.

Curing leprosy



Having dodged the canvassers out for votes last Thursday, Knightsbridge pedestrians on Friday found themselves in the clutches of collectors for Lepra. Donations to the charity enables people to fight leprosy without leaving the civilization of the Brompton Road. Among other projects Lepra contributes grants to a number of home-based doctors, including research workers in London, Oxford and at Porton Down.

The thought of leprosy gives rise to a particular horror, partly because of the deformities it causes when untreated, partly because of most people's childhood briefing from the Bible. Contradicting the popular view, Dr Colin McDougal, the Oxford research worker and editor of *Leprosy Review*, told *The Times* that if patients cooperated, 80-90 per cent could be cured of their active disease, although some, particularly those who delayed treatment, were left with residual deformity.

Some of the best treated lepers in the world are the 300-400 in Britain who have occasioned such interest that they have been meticulously followed and had no chance of defaulting in their treatment.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford
Medical Correspondent

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

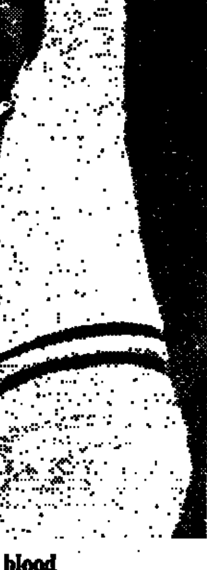
START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

● **Sport:** World Cup Cricket





Spearhead: Roberts and Marshal, out for Australian blood



● **Theatre:** Star gazing at Minack and a guide to open-air productions

● **Family Money:** Are you banking with a building society?

● A tall story of estate agents

NELSON SLEPT HERE *or did he?*



● **Travel:** Stockholm, from the sublime to meticulous; Jamaica and breaking away in the Cotswolds

Plus

All the news from home and abroad; Values; Travelling with baby; Drink on Mosel; late night places to eat out; video news of the month; critics' choice of the coming week's events in the arts



THE TIMES DIARY

Eye-opener

For the first time in his 20-year tenure of the *Private Eye* editorship, Richard Ingrams has deputed one of his staff to take the chair during his absence on holiday. This is more significant than it sounds, for in the past Ingrams has usually left his crew to fend for themselves, with often chaotic results. Lord Gnome's new protegé is 23-year-old Oxford graduate Ian Hislop, a former editor of the satirical student magazine *Passing Wind*. His current control of the *Eye* has impressed most of the old guard, not the easiest bunch to please, and fuelled speculation that Ingrams, 46, will step down soon and confer the Gnomic peerage on young Hislop.

Bitter bout

A little known fact about the great Jack Dempsey, who has just died at the age of 88, is that while he was world heavyweight boxing champion in 1921, his agent had a stand-up row with another client, the equally great Eugene O'Neill. After a bitter bout of verbal pugilism, the playwright had his play, *The Straw*, withdrawn from Broadway because the agent, William A. Brady, had insisted that Dempsey be given a part. Boxer and writer never came to blows themselves – which was surely fortunate for O'Neill – the whole bizarre affair being conducted through their supposed ally. The story is doubly topical since another O'Neill play, *A Moon for the Misbegotten* now previewing at the Riverside, Hammersmith, contains the line: "Sure you could have given Jack Dempsey himself a run for his money." This was first performed two years after the *Straw* debacle, but I cannot establish whether the champ found time to go and see it.

Per cent proof

So confident was Jeffrey Evans of Dulwich that he was going to win the PHS competition for the closest forecast of last week's electoral swing that he wrote on his entry: "Please send my case of Johnnie Walker Swing Deluxe Whisky to the above address where you are cordially invited to share it with me". The confidence was well placed, as his estimated percentage was 3.987 to the Conservatives, commendably close to result of 3.916. The whisky is on its way to SE24, and I might well follow it.

BARRY FANTONI



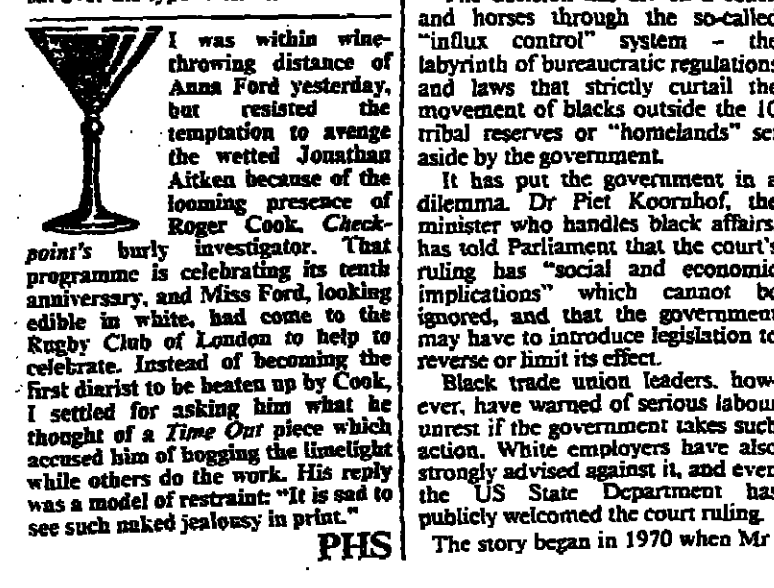
"Darling, I only said that Anna might be coming."

Trop cher

Be warned against an offer which appears in a number of London freesheets for £2 off "a giant Beaujolais sausage (current price £6.50)" at Les Amis Gourmands, the purveyor of up-market victuals in Covent Garden. When confronted with the document, staff become unaccountably vague, fetch one of the sausages and weigh it. They appear to be as puzzled by the advertisement as I am, for the lowest priced giant Beaujolais sausage on display is £17.50.

Former first

Rosalynn Carter, the former First Lady of America, is at last finishing her long-awaited book and emerging from her Georgia exile. While on a recent visit to New York with her husband Jimmy, she lunched with 15 women and spoke about her memoirs, which were due to be published last summer but which will not now appear before autumn. It was plain at the lunch that past criticisms – particularly of her attendance at cabinet meetings – still rankles; but I gather that she is now livelier, more open and philosophical than she was during her years at the White House. One of the guests, Kitty Carlisle Hart, said Jimmy Carter had once told her that his wife was the best hula dancer among the navy wives. "I was", said Rosalynn, "and it was fun. I've written about that. Sometimes, when I was working on the book, I would remember things and I just sat over the typewriter and cried".



I was within wine-throwing distance of Anna Ford yesterday, but resisted the temptation to avenge the wetted Jonathan Aitken because of the looming presence of Roger Cook, *Checkpoint's* burly investigator. That programme is celebrating its tenth anniversary, and Miss Ford, looking edible in white, had come to the Rugby Club of London to help to celebrate. Instead of becoming the first diarist to be beaten up by Cook, I settled for asking him what he thought of a *Time Out* piece which accused him of hogging the limelight while others do the work. His reply was a model of restraint: "It is sad to see such naked jealousy in print."

PHS

Frank Chapple, TUC Chairman, calls for new loyalties to counter Tory pressures

Survival before socialism

In the run-up to last week's general election all my colleagues on the TUC General Council viewed the outcome as crucial. Some had played a major part in drawing up Labour's manifesto and a few had been responsible for Michael Foot's accession to the leadership. All were alarmed by the prospect of another Tory victory. Large sums of money were given, trade union officials were seconded to key marginal constituencies, union journals implored their members to vote Labour.

Now – several million pounds worth of members' money later – the "disaster" has happened. Labour has been routed, with 119 lost deposits and the lowest average vote per candidate since 1900. In a cruel twist of Denis Healey's eve-of-poll warning, it is Labour and not the Alliance which is a wasted vote in nearly half of the country.

The result of Labour's humiliating defeat is that we face up to five more years of unemployment, exclusion and attacks on trade union organization. Combined with several other trends, such as technological change, smaller plant size and the decline of manufacturing industry, the possibility of a Tory election victory in 1988 could leave the trade union movement as crippled as Labour was on June 9.

More than ever before, unionists have to do some hard thinking. Too much is at stake for sentimentality to dominate our decision-making. The greatest problem we face can be summed up as Socialism or Survival. So long as trade union leaders elevate the idea of socialism above all else, the greater the risk to the future of the trade union movement.

If the only conclusion we draw from June 9 is that we must work even harder to elect a Labour government in 1988, the likelier it is that we will face disaster in the long run. If we really believe that jobs, the rundown of social services and the protection of trade unionism are the priorities, we cannot subordinate the present to a distant dream.

Professional politicians may be able to sit back and assume that their turn will come; muse that politics are about "swings and roundabouts", and reassure themselves with platitudes like "you win some, you lose some", but trade unions are different creatures. Years of decline can inflict terrible damage. Fifteen years of Conservative government could do irreparable harm to our organization and rights.

I keep referring to 15 years because I have little hope of Labour's ability to sweep the country at the next election. Moreover, the prospect of renewed infighting seems inevitable. The Labour Party remains deeply divided at every level; the Alliance is likely to try to build on its recent success, and Tory threats to the funding of the Labour Party all add up to a gloomy picture. What makes it worse is Labour's narrow electoral base; its steady decline in popular support over the last 20 years and its lack of appeal to young voters.

If the prospects for Labour look grim, how can the unions avoid a similar fate? The answer is that we have to choose between socialism and survival.

The introduction of proportional representation would probably mean that a socialist government could never be elected. But on the evidence of last Thursday, that seems probable even under a first-past-the-post system.

But if proportional representation vetoes socialism, it would also veto rampant anti-unionism. This point has already been raised in my own union and I am convinced that it will not be long before some rank-and-file members start suggesting that instead of giving our money to a no-hope Labour Party, we should donate it to the cause of proportional representation.

This issue is especially important in view of the Government's astonishing feat of winning more seats for fewer votes. If trade unions want to argue that the Government lacks majority support, they can do so from the position of endorsing proportional representation. So long as our movement is committed to the unfairness of first-past-the-post government, it cannot complain when the system it supports produces bad results.

An alternative to full-scale trade union support for proportional representation could be a mixture of fundamental change in the Labour Party and a redefining of the relationship between the party and ourselves. The party has to become electorally attractive – capable of winning the next general election. This means jettisoning extremist policies, ousting infiltrators, regaining the nation's trust and evolving a new relationship with the trade union movement.

If links remain, it is important that we should not be an electoral liability to Labour and that, in turn, the party should not be an obstacle to our dealing with any non-Labour government. Both wings of the movement will have to be more independent of each other.

I thought that it was tragic when Michael Foot was interviewed on *Panorama* and had to appear incapable of giving a straight answer on pay policy in case it was instantly repudiated.

Exactly the same is likely to happen to any new leader. Let us suppose the Tories keep their word and introduce legislation compelling democratic elections in trade unions. Does anyone really believe that it will help Labour's prospects in 1988 if the trade unions insist that the party's manifesto must include a commitment to repealing a measure that rank-and-file members solidly support?

Greater independence from the unions could help Labour in 1988. Likewise, some independence from Labour might also have helped us on June 9. If we had not been so completely tied to the party's coat-tails we could have urged our members to vote SDP, or Liberal if they had a better chance of winning. Over and over again our loyalty to Labour let the Tories in on June 9.

The next two years will help us to decide the way we need to go. If Labour miraculously recovers, ditches unpopular policies, sheds the extremist image, elects an attractive leader and recovers electoral support, all might be well. But if it fails, those of us who believe in the survival of effective trade unionism will have to defend the movement before anything else. We cannot allow a bunch of extremists to destroy us as well as themselves. If Labour cannot save itself, we have to consider our own survival. Anything less would be a betrayal of working people.

The author is general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.



David Watt

Who will invent our foreign policy?

"Better the Devil you know" is one of the ruling principles of international affairs, and on this basis alone Margaret Thatcher's victory would have been a relief to most foreign governments, including some not obviously keen on her style and policies. If you add to this criterion the endless troubles and complications that could be foreseen flowing from a Labour government's "little England" determination to leave the EEC and refuse cruise missiles, you can imagine what pretty well every politician in Western Europe and the US and secretly, perhaps, even in the Third World; and the Communist bloc, is feeling on the subject today.

But things go further than that. Mrs Thatcher is becoming an international phenomenon. She has been in office longer than any other major world figure, with the exception of Mr Trudeau and Mrs Gandhi, and her representative authority, now resoundingly renewed, is therefore growing all the time. Her reputation as a tough and formidable leader is also increasing, as it must and will until she falls.

The "Falklands factor" is not as much of a plus as Mrs Thatcher herself evidently believes, but it has certainly established in the international community her possession of what I called at the time the "mad factor" (that extra endowment which suggests that a Nixon, a de Gaulle, a Khomeini, or a Gahdafi; is a dangerous customer really capable of acting on perilous principles such as "death rather than national dishonour").

In short, the world at large is impressed – probably considerably more so than the British electorate, less than a third of whom were prepared to vote for her. Mrs Thatcher, therefore, has political assets which can be cashed on the foreign exchanges. At various moments in the election campaign she herself seemed to be aware of this and indicated that she would now expect to be playing a more prominent part on the international stage.

By putting Sir Geoffrey Howe into the Foreign and Commonwealth Office she has made this transformation easier, for now as Foreign Secretary, instead of an extremely experienced operator with strong ideas of his own (Lord Carrington) and a less experienced operator also with ideas which in some respects ran contrary to her's (Mr Pym), she has a competent lawyer who sticks doggedly to his brief and has demonstrated over the last four years that he can be relied upon to carry out her wishes in spite of the doubts and prevarications of a powerful department of state.

All this amounts, on the face of it, to a considerable opportunity. But what is she going to do with it? The answer is that at this moment she probably doesn't know herself. If one talks to anybody – official, politician, or academic – who has ever attempted to get her interested in the construction of a systematic policy in almost any field, one finds that it was impossible to get past her impatience with "theory" and her tendency to rush towards those bits of the subject – not necessarily the most important or significant – which seem to offer some kind of refuge for one or two simple preconceptions.

In the domestic sphere Mrs Thatcher has relied on Sir Keith Joseph to provide a framework into which her own instinctive reactions can be placed. Monetarism has served well in this respect because it purports to offer some eternal "verities" and a rudimentary strategy which accords with housekeeping analogy about thrift and living within one's means. Insofar as political realities have forced modifications to all this, that has never bothered Mrs Thatcher for the theory never interested her in the first place.

Foreign policy is more difficult. Pure theory is not much help and the business of devising a strategy has to depend on a mixture of flair, far-sightedness, and experience. Prejudgments and instincts may be a useful guide in particular short-lived predicaments, but they will not make foreign policy.

Of course, it can be maintained that Britain has not had a foreign policy in that sense for some time. Lord Carrington, the arch-pregmatist, was flying by the seat of his pants and did it very well until he ran into a mountain in thick cloud; Francis Pym was more or less on automatic pilot by the end. The truth is that the framework of a Conservative foreign policy for the 1980s does not exist.

To suggest what such a policy should contain needs more space and perhaps more Conservatism than I can dispose of, but the main strategic problems are easily stated:

- Where should we position ourselves as between Europe and the United States in the disputes of the coming decade? Should we contribute to a more distinctive European voice within the alliance?
- What are the relative priorities of the various forms of defence (nuclear, conventional, ground, air and naval) and what is the relative importance of defence and economic investment?
- How do we defend our interest in the Middle East? If forced to choose – as we may well be – do we lose more by backing South Africa or black Africa?
- Should we try to maintain our cultural influence and if so, how do we do it while cutting "extras" like the BBC, the British Council and overseas students' grants?

If these problems are put alongside Mrs Thatcher's beliefs about British foreign policy as they have emerged in the last four years, there is not much match. Her personal list of vital propositions includes:

- Britain should be generally more assertive in protecting its own interests;
- We are not being tough enough with the Soviet Union and not spending enough on defence;
- Our main ally is the US;
- We should stay in Europe, but continue pressing for "better terms". North-South issues are boring, the Third World is feckless and we should think hard about handing out money to such countries.

These are all, with the possible exception of the last, quite arguable propositions, and some of them, if applied to the problems might answer some. At the same time, they will fail to answer others and positively militate against the solution of others still. But quite apart from these practical difficulties, there is the point that it is impossible for Mrs Thatcher to exercise the influence in international affairs that she evidently thinks she can unless she is able to produce a coherent picture of what she wants to achieve. She needs a foreign policy and she will have now to make one rapidly – or get one invented for her.

The doubts that linger as the US economy recovers

Washington
British voters demonstrated last week that they blame the world recession rather than their government for unemployment. If that conviction is correct then Britons can rest easy about the next few months at least. They must still worry, however, about the course of the world economy after that.

The good news for Britain, and for the rest of the world, is that the United States, which still dominates the economies of the industrialized world, is now clearly recovering from the deep recession of the past two years. The growth which economists both inside and outside the Administration predict is not as fast as that which has characterized previous post-war recoveries in the US. But evidence is building that the upturn is stronger now than was first expected.

Earlier this year the recovery was centred on the housing industry and on a change in business attitudes to holding stocks of unsold goods. The housing industry, one of the main driving forces in the US economy, sprang swiftly to life at the beginning of this year as mortgage rates dropped at last and good weather encouraged builders to go on working during January. And, as is typical during the early stages of an economic recovery, companies stopped running down stocks in the early part of the year as they began to anticipate rising sales. The resulting inventory swing is now giving the economy a big push.

Despite these two factors, growth in the first three months of this year was only sluggish. The missing link in recovery was consumer spending.

But with the coming of spring, consumer spirits began to lift. Retail sales have climbed by two per cent on average in each of the past three months. Incomes, particularly from wages and salaries, have risen more strongly as unemployment has come down from the December peak of 10.8 per cent and the number of jobs has expanded. Larger than usual tax refunds in April, when all Americans file their own tax returns and settle up with the Internal Revenue, have also spurred consumption.

Economists now expect real growth, after inflation, to proceed at an annual rate of 6 to 8 per cent in the March to June period, compared with the 2½ per cent growth rate in the first three months.

Rising production and demand on this side of the Atlantic will feed through to the rest of the world, just as high US interest rates and falling output and employment worsened economic conditions in Europe, Japan and the developing world in the first two years of President Reagan's term in office. At the Williamsburg economic summit last month, Mr Reagan and his senior officials pointed to rapid recovery as evidence that the US is at last doing its bit to help rather than hurt the world economy. Large American trade deficits and a strong dollar are helping America's allies who can now sell more in expanding US markets, the Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, said.

But the critical question for Britain and other US partners is whether America's recovery will last and, if it does, whether the clash between rising private sector demands for credit and a still fairly restrictive credit policy will push interest rates up again.

Mr Regan was much less reassuring about this at Williamsburg. Worried finance ministers from the other six industrialized nations heard the US Treasury Secretary give a blunt warning that American economic policy is already being made with the 1984 Presidential election firmly in mind. That means for the moment that policy is on auto-pilot.

Meanwhile, monetary policy-makers at the Federal Reserve Board, where Mr Paul Volcker is now widely expected to be re-appointed as chairman, remain uneasy about the danger of renewed inflation, and thus unwilling to ease credit much further.

Though American interest rates have fallen considerably in the past year they remain unusually high, particularly in relation to the low rate of inflation.

At home, this hurts spending on interest-sensitive items and may limit the recovery in business investment which economists expect to follow the revival in consumer spending. The effects overseas are, first, to hold up interest rates worldwide, as other countries try to limit the rise of the dollar and decline of their currencies; and second, to increase the burden on developing nations of servicing their huge debts, which are usually tied to US interest rates.

These ill effects mean that it is not clear which would be better for Britain: a strong American recovery that would increase world trade and provide more impetus for exports to the US; or a weaker recovery that might not have such a big direct effect on world demand, but would carry less risk of high interest rates.

The best outcome of all – strong, steady US growth with lower interest rates – is unlikely to materialize while policymakers here remain haunted by the spectre of past inflation, nervous about going all-out for growth and unable to make up their minds about what kind of budgetary and money policy they want.

Caroline Atkinson

A legal way out of the tribal homelands

Johannesburg
Tom Rikhoto is a gentle, 35-year-old African with an engaging gap-toothed smile and trim beard. He works as a machine operator in an engineering works in Germiston, just outside Johannesburg, and he has just made history.

On May 30 the Appeal Court, South Africa's highest judicial body, handed down a landmark decision in the case Rikhoto v East Rand Administration Board, opening up the possibility that an additional 1,500,000 blacks could immediately acquire a legal right of residence in black townships on the fringe of "white" urban areas.

The decision has driven a coach and horses through the so-called "influx control" system – the labyrinth of bureaucratic regulations and laws that strictly curtail the movement of blacks outside the 10 tribal reserves or "homelands" set aside by the government.

It has put the government in a dilemma. Dr Piet Koornhof, the minister who handles black affairs, has told Parliament that the court's ruling has "social and economic implications" which cannot be ignored, and that the government may have to introduce legislation to reverse or limit its effect.

Black trade union leaders, however, have warned of serious labour unrest if the government takes such action. White employers have also strongly advised against it, and even the US State Department has publicly welcomed the court ruling.

The story began in 1970 when Mr Rikhoto came to Johannesburg in search of work, and got a job with the engineering firm he has been with ever since. As a "contract worker", he was not allowed to bring his wife with him.

She remained behind on their small plot in Gazankulu, the "homeland" of the Shangaan people in northern Transvaal, and he would periodically visit her. They now have four children.

In 1980, on the advice of Black Sash, a dedicated group of mainly middle-class white women who try to help blacks to find a way through the maze of apartheid laws, Mr Rikhoto applied to the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) for permanent urban residence rights.

Probably less than a quarter of all South Africa's 21 million blacks have this status. It gives a man the right to have his family living with him in a black township in a house rented from the government or purchased on a 99-year lease, and to move from one township to another.

Mr Rikhoto's application rested on a 1952 amendment to the 1945 Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act, the main influx control law. This offered permanent urban status to anyone who had worked for the same employer for 10 years or for different employers for 15 years.



Rikhoto: will others follow ?

The authorities replied, however, that a later law, passed in 1968, had closed this loophole.

Backed by the Legal Resources Centre, a group of liberal white lawyers who give legal aid free to blacks who would otherwise be unable to afford it, Mr Rikhoto took his case to the Rand Supreme Court. He won, in September, 1981. But the authorities would still not give way and took the matter to the Appeal Court.

According to government sources, there are about 800,000 black contract workers in urban areas, of whom about a third, it is estimated, are in a position, as a result of the Appeal Court ruling, to follow Mr Rikhoto in getting their right to permanent urban status stamped into their *dompas*, the hated pass book which all blacks must carry.

Pro-government newspapers, calculating that each of the 270,000 or so workers who would thus qualify would on average be accompanied by five family members, have painted sensational and alarmist pictures of a "black flood" of more than 1,500,000 people engulfing "white" cities.

In fact, many of those affected will be single men or already living or squatting illegally with their families in urban areas. One respected independent ecomomist at Cape Town University calculates that the court ruling would be unlikely to add more than 145,000 people immediately to the estimated 6,000,000 blacks living in townships outside the tribal "homelands", with perhaps up to 30,000 new people qualifying annually thereafter.

None the less the government has been put on the spot. At a conservative estimate there is already a housing shortage of 300,000 units in black townships, as a result of a deliberate government policy of restricting the housing available to blacks in "white" areas. Mr Rikhoto himself rents a room from another black in the Katlehong township outside Germiston, and believes it could take four or five years to get a house. However, if the government tries to reverse the Appeal Court ruling, it will destroy what little remains of its reformist reputation.

Michael Hornsby

Philip Howard

For sale: the mind of Richard Burton

The proper study of mankind is man. I predict that there will be a gratifyingly human uproar about the decision by the Royal Anthropological Institute to sell Sir Richard Burton's Library, which is about to be announced. The old buccaneer would have enjoyed it, having always played a part in the turbulent politics of the Ethnological Society and its successors. When leading the seceding Anthropological Society, he gave as his reason: "The deadly shade of respectability, the trail of the slow-worm, is over them all."

As you would expect, Burton's Library is an eclectic and exotic and in parts erotic, collection, finding space on its shelves not just for the Arabian classics, but also for *The Book of Noodles*, and *Why Women Cannot be Turned into Men* by Janus, published by Blackwood in 1872. Many of the books are heavily annotated by Burton, and some of them are in themselves valuable, for example, two copies of his *Stone Walk*, extensively annotated and corrected.

The library would, of course, have been even more interesting and valuable, if Lady Burton, the devoted and fatuous Isabel Arundell, had not destroyed his private journals at his death, exclaiming melodramatically: "Let the world rain fire and brimstone on me." We have to thank her, at any rate, for the remarkable Arab tent of stone and marble that she built for his mausoleum at Mortlake.

It is sad that Burton's books are up for sale. But they are peripheral to the main concerns of the Anthropological Society, and expensive to maintain and insure. I understand that they will be sold only to a purchaser who will keep the library intact and accessible to scholars. The whispers that I hear in the jungles and wadis of the savage anthropological world is that an export licence will be needed for the sale. It is certainly true that the collection is of more literary than anthropological interest these days.

Books are a reflection of the owner's mind: a sobering thought for hacks, who tend to be careless magpies of books. What on earth would anybody make of Chairman Mao's *Little Red Book* sitting between *Orlando Furioso* and *Astrology for Cats?* There was a reason for the collocation, though I have forgotten it.

Burton's books are a vivid reflection of the man who collected them: the romanticism, the grim humour, the reckless insobriety of opinion. It is an agreeable irony that the Victorian Age, with those famous Victorian values, should have made a best-seller of Burton's most famous work, *The Thousand and One Nights*, which, as a critic said, "reveals a profound acquaintance with the vocabulary and customs of the Muslims, as well as their most secret and most disgusting habits." Burton was an Elizabethan born out of his time: Elizabeth, not Victoria, should have been his queen.

Burton himself was aware of the incongruity of his success: "I struggled for 47 years, I distinguished myself in every way I possibly could. I never had a compliment nor a 'Thank you', nor a single farthing. I translated a doubtful book in my old age, and I immediately made 16,000 guineas. Now that I know the tastes of England, we need never be without money."

In a curious way he was at the same time a very Victorian genius. It was one of the great ages of adventure. Burton himself was a life-long employee of the state. It was his own Commander-in-Chief, General C. J. Napier, who commissioned Burton to investigate the pederast brothels of Karachi, so firing his life-long interest in oriental erotica, which eventually made him rich. I am sorry that the old boy's library is being sold. I wish that I had the money to buy it and the space to put it. At least the surviving image of that extraordinary mind is not going to be broken up.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

IT TOOK A RIOT

Once, in the days following the Toxteth riots less than two years ago, the streets of Liverpool 8 were thick with ministers of the Crown. But how chimerical was that vision of permanent secretaries and secretaries of state on Upper Parliament Street and by the Mersey docks. Mr Patrick Jenkin, the new Secretary of State for the Environment, now hesitates over whether there is even to be a ministerial brief for Merseyside; he is shortly to discuss the matter with Mrs Thatcher.

Policy for the inner areas is to be played down. Mr Jenkin has indicated that Lime Street station will see him infrequently. Housing minister Mr Ian Gow, MP for sunny Eastbourne, is unlikely to be held by the shadow of those cavernous estates of Knowsley and Croxteth. That leaves the junior ministers. Those in the Department of the Environment are some of the Government's brightest, but very wet. Merseyside and Manchester and inner Birmingham must not be administratively defined as social problems for wets. The legacy of Michael Heseltine is above all this: the physical and social decay of the inner areas is as much a hard challenge for the corporate private economy as for liberal-minded ministers.

Mr Jenkin might usefully call up the paper, "It Took a Riot", written by Mr Heseltine just after the riots. The agenda for action public and private, set out in that paper is nowhere near completion. Its case for spirited government involvement in reconstruction of the inner cities has been rebutted in no Think Tank exercise or manifesto draft. During his career Mr Heseltine has evinced tendencies towards a now unfashionable "corporatism", which is harmless in his present position at Defence. This led him after Toxteth into a muscular critique of the failures of the capitalist economy in the older urban areas and an unequivocal statement of the need for state intervention (not least in putting its own house in order – literally on those huge and neglected public housing estates.) His points still stand.

"Benign neglect", towards which Mr Jenkin may now be tempted, is a risky policy. The social and economic conditions which assisted those outbreaks two years ago are evidently still in place. And not only in Liverpool and Brixton. There are no sociological laws which say that the good showing made by the Conservatives in Birmingham in the election confers an immunity against urban tension and, possibly future disorder in the West Midlands in the absence of economic amelioration.

The fact is that the Environment Department has built an apparatus, possibly too bureaucratic, possibly too small, on Heseltine lines for answering some of the problems of the inner city areas. There are some successes – in the refurbishment of public housing, "enveloping" private housing, partnership arrangements with city authorities and the involvement of corporate finance through the building societies and entrepreneurs such as Sir Lawrie Barrett. There are conspicuous failures: in making inner city areas an attractive locale for private commercial and industrial investment, in the web-like complexity of finance for city government. But the effort begun by Mr Heseltine remains worthwhile and needs political leadership from the top table. The failure to make a ministerial appointment with some specific reference either to Merseyside or the inner cities would be a short-sighted step which Mrs Thatcher and her ministers might come to regret.

ANDROPOV'S UNEASY CROWN

What changes will ensue in the USSR, now that the leader of the Soviet Communist Party has become President? For Mr Andropov the title is not in itself important: the late Leonid Brezhnev performed many of the functions of head of state for years before ousting the incumbent and assuming the Presidency. Diplomatic protocol is simpler, of course, when the man who wields actual power as head of the party is officially recognized as leader of the state also.

The real importance, however, relates to the matter of Politburo factionalism. Mr Andropov's chief rival in the ruling body, Konstantin Chernenko, made the keynote speech at the party Central Committee plenum earlier this week, and yesterday warmly proposed Mr Andropov as the sole candidate for the presidency. But this does not mean, as he claimed, that "complete unity" had been achieved in the leadership, nor that the problems facing the USSR can be tackled more effectively.

Mr Andropov now occupies the posts of party General Secretary, Chairman of the Defence Council, and President. But Nikolai Tikhonov has not been replaced as Prime Minister, although he is seventy-eight and a Brezhnev appointee. Nor has the numerical strength of the Politburo, depleted by deaths and other departures, been substantially increased by the appointment of Andropov supporters.

There are still only eleven full members of the top body, although Vitaly Vorotnikov, a former ambassador to Cuba whose career linked him with Mr Andropov, joined the seven non-voting candidate members. To cope with mounting problems in domestic and foreign policy, the Politburo needs an influx of younger blood, but Mr Andropov has not been strong enough to introduce the men he wants against the opposition of other members.

The most significant promotion was that of Grigory Romanov, the Leningrad party leader, who moves to a key post in the party secretariat while remaining a full member of the Politburo. Both Andropov and Chernenko are old men; reports of their ill-health are possibly exaggerated, and in the conditions of secrecy surrounding the personal lives of the Soviet leaders, are likely to be confirmed only by their deaths. But the sickness of both could be the explanation for the uneasy truce which now appears to prevail in the Kremlin.

The Soviet political system needs continuity and firm leadership to avoid disintegration. On the departure of either of the two chief leaders, the other could ensure that business carried on as usual while a younger man prepared to assume power. There is still no constitutional means of selecting the top man in the USSR, and Politburo wheeling and dealing takes time. This latest promotion means that apart from Andropov and Chernenko, there are now two younger men who are members of both Politburo and secretariat: Mikhail Gorbachev, who is fifty-two, and Grigory Romanov, who is sixty.

For almost five years Mr Gorbachev has had overall charge of Soviet agriculture – a notoriously difficult area in which there has been little improvement – but now he has expanded his responsibilities to cover the economy as a whole, and his recent visit to Canada saw him successfully filling an important role in promoting Soviet foreign policy. Mr Romanov has yet to prove himself in his secretariat post; in Leningrad he was known more for his high living than for his ability in economic management, but his record compares well with that of other local leaders.

Another Politburo member, Geidar Aliev, also sixty, shares with Mr Andropov a KGB background and was brought to Moscow from Azerbaidzhan last November shortly after his colleague succeeded Mr Brezhnev. As a First Deputy Prime Minister he will no doubt hope to replace the present aged incumbent, being younger than the other First Deputy, seventy-four year old Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Dramatic new policies are unlikely to emerge from this week's few promotions and demotions. The anti-corruption campaign will continue, but it is more important politically than as part of the drive for greater economic efficiency. Mr Andropov's police rival, Nikolai Shchelokov, whom he earlier replaced as Minister of Internal Affairs with a career KGB officer, and Sergei Medunov, a corrupt provincial party leader, were dropped from the Central Committee for "mistakes in their work" – backing the wrong man being more the cause than their dishonesty.

In dealing with foreign policy, the Andropov and Chernenko speeches stressed the impossibility of any reconciliation between their aims as Communists and the survival of the capitalist systems of Western countries. The triumph of Soviet socialism is inevitable, they said, but neither this nor the claims that it would be achieved by "peaceful competition", without the "export of revolution" were new.

More significant were the indications that internal repression would be intensified. The demand for a return to orthodoxy in the field of culture is only part of a more general ideological freeze. The chief difficulty facing the new President and his colleagues is that their calls for increased productivity cannot be satisfied without encouraging initiative, but major economic innovations require greater freedom of debate than is likely under the rule of security policemen.

Khrushchev's promise that the USSR would attain the peace and prosperity of a full Communist society by the 1980s has now been dismissed as fantasy: Mr Chernenko warned that the "developed socialism" in which Soviet citizens find themselves at present is a "historically lengthy stage". Another way of saying that would have been to admit that Soviet-style communism has already lost the verdict of history. The lengthy stage is that between sentence and execution.

POOR OLD PINOCHET

General Augusto Pinochet has been in power for nearly a decade and his government has declared that it will only return Chile to democratic rule, by stages, between 1989 and 1997. Is that calendar still believable, in the face of growing discontent? For some time it has been clear that the economic model of the "Chicago boys" has failed – undone by excessive dogmatism and by world recession. Chile has not attracted foreign investment, has failed in ambitious schemes of privatization and has contracted what is proportionately one of the highest foreign debts in the world. The government's policies have failed to generate employment or to arrest general industrial and agricultural decline, and nobody has much interest in sheltering this small and vulnerable economy.

The political consequences are now appearing. General Pinochet's main achievement has always been the restoration of order after the chaos of Salvador Allende's *Unidad Popular*, and this gave him at least a negative popularity that critics and exiles under-estimated. Too many people demonstrating in the streets can diminish and destroy that asset, and the organizers of the monthly "days of protest" – last Tuesday's was the second – pose him the most serious threat he has yet faced. The protest was organized by the trades unions, but discontent has also increased in Chile's wide middle-class, and political opposition has become more visible, vocal and united.

It is not surprising that General Pinochet has threatened to "crack down if necessary whatever the cost", but that will not solve his problems. His backing for the formation of a pro-government *movimiento* announced at the end of last month, revives the scheme he has twice rejected in the past and which is opposed by many of his erstwhile supporters. It is usually the case with such movements that they are best formed before they are needed, not after. The General, hitherto Latin-America's most hermetic ruler, has also been making other populist gestures of his own. He is convinced that he enjoys at least the passive support of an overwhelming majority of his countrymen, as well as the backing of the last Prussian-modelled army left in the world. He has previously mastered without difficulty any military dissidents.

What he has not got is a policy. Certainly some of the economic malaise has international causes, but blaming it on that alone is as unconvincing as laying the demonstrations at the door of Soviet conspiracy. Just "cracking down" will further isolate his government internationally and though he has himself a proven capacity for enduring isolation, this may deepen his economic difficulties. The conviction may grow general that there can be no solution to economic difficulties without political change. In times of austerity, politics is at least something a poor country can afford. Ten years is a long deprivation. General Pinochet has no "malvinas" to hand, and will not restore his popularity by buying a second-hand aircraft carrier, even one that has seen action against Argentina.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Democratic ways with Labour

From Lord McIntosh

Sir, What price Labour Party democracy now?

After years of bloody campaigns to widen the franchise for leadership elections, here are the union barons, right and left, calmly disposing of millions of electoral college votes, without even a gesture of consulting ordinary union members who pay the political levy.

And how many constituency Labour parties will seek the views of rank-and-file members, instead of arrogating the choice to the cabals of "activists"?

The first candidate for the leadership of the Labour Party to denounce these Tammany Hall manoeuvres will deserve the support of all democratic socialists.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW McINTOSH,
House of Lords.
June 15.

Test-tube babies

From the Bishop of Middlesbrough

Sir, With reference to your correspondent's report (June 2) of the Catholic Social Welfare Commission's submission to the Warnock committee on *in vitro* fertilization I wish to make the following points:

1. The Warnock committee has explicity excluded discussion of abortion and contraception from its agenda.
2. The submission of the Social Welfare Commission contains the following passage:

We do not accept abortion. However, as required by the committee, we prescind from discussion of abortion, but note the abortive consequences following diagnosis of defects in cloned embryos, etc. (para. 32).

In paragraph 43 of its submission the Social Welfare Commission explicity dissociates itself from the 1967 Abortion Act.

(I trust that the above will make clear the commission's attitude to abortion in general and the 1967 Act in particular.)

Yours faithfully,
† AUGUSTINE HARRIS,
Episcopal President,
Social Welfare Commission,
Bishop's House,
16 Cambridge Road,
Middlesbrough,
Cleveland.
June 2.

Railway closure

From Mr R. E. Field

Sir, Has anyone's reason succumbed to Mr Geoffrey Sampson's strange logic (June 7) that it would be preferable to close the Settle-to-Carlisle railway than to replace the beautiful, though irreparable, viaduct at Ribblehead with a modern structure? If so, it should be pointed out that neither Mr Sampson nor anyone else should be complacent about their chances of enjoying the prospect of that noble viaduct as a romantic ruin. For Ribblehead viaduct is likely to be demolished; indeed, walkers beneath it have for years been warned about the danger of falling masonry.

Building a new viaduct would, of course, be a marvellous project. It would ensure the retention of a major diversionary route from the Midlands to the North and it would help to lessen the problem of unemployment.

Everything made by man sooner or later requires replacement and the accustomed vision requires a little adjustment.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. FIELD,
47 Leeside Crescent,
Temple Fortune, NW11.
June 9

Rampant rape

From Mrs Stella Herbert

Sir, Even if rape growers are as scrupulous in the use of spraying as Mr Michael Bunbury argues (June 13) the spread of the crop could well precipitate a decrease in beekeeping.

Rape honey crystallises rapidly in the comb, sometimes within 24 hours, and is therefore very difficult to extract.

The beekeeper might consider the extra trouble to be worthwhile if the end product were of decent quality, but rape honey has the appearance, consistency and flavour of fondant icing.

As one beekeeper said to me, "The only thing to do with rape honey is sell it and get out of the country fast".

Yours faithfully,
STELLA HERBERT,
23 Cedar Drive,
Market Bosworth,
Nuneaton,
Warwickshire.
June 13.

As she is spoke

From Mr Nigel Warwick

Sir, The "examination in colloquial French" referred to by Dr Harte (June 3) is presumably the Advanced-level French Syllabus B examination introduced by this board in the June, 1982, examination. The syllabus is designed to provide practical and realistic objectives for linguistically orientated pupils and lays special emphasis on the understanding and use of contemporary French, including communication in spoken French.

The entry for this examination is as yet small compared with that for Advanced-level French Syllabus A, but there are certainly state schools in the London area which are following the course leading to this recently introduced new examination.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL WARWICK,
Assistant Secretary,
University of London and Entrance and School Examinations Council,
The University of London GCE Board,
66-72 Gower Street, WC1.

Economic policy and unemployment

From Mr Charles Williams

Sir, Your leading article of June 13 on economic policy was remarkable for the absence of any comment on the exchange rate. One important factor in determining policy towards interest rates must be the Government's attitude towards sterling.

There may be a temptation, encouraged by your leading article, to allow the pound to further appreciate by pursuing tight fiscal and monetary policies. Surely this would be wrong?

The Conservatives' appeal rested on building upon the recovery that was beginning without sacrificing all that had been achieved in the fight against inflation and not on price stability at all costs. A strong pound may offer a quick route to a nil rate of inflation, but at the cost of stopping recovery in its tracks.

A reduction in interest rates will be most welcome, not least because it should help to take the upward pressure off sterling and thereby assist the international competitiveness of British industry.

There is no need for a fall in interest rates to be accompanied by cuts in public expenditure since cash limits will ensure that spending is kept under control in the financial year as a whole even if it was higher than expected in April, a consequence perhaps of public authorities attempting to reduce their underspending in the 1982-83 financial year and overshooting at the beginning of the new year.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. WILLIAMS,
40 Shandon Road,
SW4.
June 14.

From Mr John Pomian

Sir, With the election out of the way we can seriously address ourselves to the problem of unemployment. Dr Elizabeth Halsall (June 7) rightly pointed out that this problem, which basically arises from increased technological productivity, has been successfully solved many times since the Industrial Revolution by reducing hours of work, extending education and providing for retirement, rather than by using all the increase in wealth on higher wages and salaries.

Today, if we are to make any progress we must take a view about our wealth as a society. Can we or can we not afford earlier retirement so as to reduce our workforce? Can we afford more spending on education to improve the quality of our manpower? Can we afford some kind of partial remission of the debts of the Third World to revive the flow of international trade? Such prior answers must be given before we can approach virtually any problem before us.

Though in terms of our productive capacity the answer is yes, if we look at it in money terms everthing clouds over and the familiar difficulties pile up. We become paralysed by the spectre of deprivation and poverty in the maintenance of which we all seem to have a vested interest. Thus to succeed in international negotiations our Government pleads poverty, the Treasury does the same vis-à-vis the spending departments, industry clamours for tax concessions, the unions leapfrog their demands, claiming they have been left behind, and everybody else complains of unfair treatment or deprivation.

The moral is that greed holds us back. The problem is as old as the human race itself. Our ancestors, Adam and Eve, were the first millionaire couple to go bust. They had everything yet they wanted more. They lost it all. Can we do better?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN POMIAN,
59 Jermyn Street,
SW1.
June 10.

From Mr J. D. S. Mackay

Sir, Your admirable leader last Saturday (June 4) concentrated on the probable inevitability of a continuing level of unemployment of over three million.

If this is so, what is the point of training youths on a national scale for jobs that are not believed to exist anyway? Training for such new staff as industry requires could best be left to industry itself.

It is not, I suggest, training for jobs that is wanted but training for leisure. The figure of three million unemployed is often described by politicians as "unacceptable" despite the fact that it looks as if we shall have to accept it, like it or not.

Let us therefore turn our minds to making it "acceptable". The aim should be to encourage people to live full, exciting and enjoyable lives even if they have no regular job.

There are enormous resources ready to be organized and mobilized, from educationalists to those from the arts, drama, musicians and the universities. The emphasis should be on participation. Possibly the mainspring should be with local government. There is a wonderful opportunity for leaders from the Church, politics, trade unions and Government to get it together and do something of great value.

We spend much money for people to do nothing. It should not cost an "unacceptable" sum to pay them to enjoy life, when all the assets except willpower already exist.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. S. MACKAY,
November Cottage,
Cabbage Stalk Lane,
Hungershall Park,
Tunbridge Wells.
Kent.
June 6.

A generation gap

From Dr. L Solymar

Sir, May I add a comment to the nuclear debate based on some novel technological considerations. The efficacy of the next generation of weapons will crucially depend on the state of information technology. All the indications are that the Soviet Union is well behind in this electronic race, and as time goes on the advantage of the West will only increase.

The policy of the Soviet leaders, ever since the Bolshevik revolution, was based on the expectation that time was working for them. Consquently they always tried to avoid major military confrontations while willing to engage in local conflicts.

For the first time in history it may be in the Soviet interest to start a nuclear war. The reasons are obvious. The Soviet High Command may soon come to the conclusion that they are bound to lose the arms race. And their last chance is a pre-emptive strike. The way to avoid that is to be generous to them at the Geneva talks.

Andropov's offer of counting warheads and including in the count the British and French nuclear missiles seems a reasonable one. It could very well serve as the basis for an agreement.

The implications for the defence of Britain are equally far reaching. The electronic brains of the new weapons will be able to *recognize* enemy tanks and aeroplanes. A conventional attack by 10,000 tanks could be stopped by 10,000 warheads carrying conventional explosives.

It might very well be expensive to perfect such weapons systems but it seems money much better spent than to increase the accuracy of the nuclear deterrent (higher accuracy would not, anyway, increase the deterrent value) by introducing Trident.

Yours faithfully,
L. SOLYMAR,
Brasenose College,
Oxford.
June 1.

On a clear day

From Mr Alan Searle

Sir, The combined heights of the two highest mountains mentioned by Mr Oliver Barratt (June 7) is 5,525ft. According to my Whitaker's, the horizon at a height of 5,000ft, taking refraction into account, is 93 miles, far short of the 150 miles to the mountains of Donegal. Even at 20,000ft the distance to the horizon is only 186 miles. That would indeed be some refraction which raised Errigal a few thousand feet in the air.

Perhaps Mr Barratt and his friends, quite understandably and wisely, took a few drams of something strong when climbing Beinn Sguliaird in such intense cold, or maybe they were just overwhelmed at the summit by the scenic grandeur all around them.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN SEARLE,
67 Fitzgerald Road, E11.
June 8.

From Canon J. H. W. Fisher

Sir, On the north-west edge of the Kielder Forest rises Peel Fell (1,975 ft) – the highest point in the Border range south of the Coquet. Its summit is remarkable for the extent of its view. To the west are the hills of Galloway and to the south-west the hills of the Lakes. Between the two on a clear day may be seen a glint of the waters of the Solway Firth.

To the east, across the great expanse of Northumberland, the North Sea is said to be visible on a clear day.

This being so Peel Fell is another of the very few points in England where one has a view across the Kingdom from sea to sea.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN H. W. FISHER,
Greenacres,
Church Lane,
Rockhampton,
Berkeley,
Gloucestershire.
June 9.

Seeing justice done

From Mr Paul Drury

Sir, I trust that the Old Bailey authority has blushed to read Mr Neill Monaghan's letter (June 7) rightly claiming that the famous statue of Justice thereon is not blindfolded. Yet this body has remained blind to the fact that upon the plinth of a monument under their surveillance some wanton hand has inscribed (c. 1974) an "I" between my father's name "A. DRURY" and "R.A. 1913".

Are others to go on grinning while this splendid statue bears it?

Yours faithfully,
PAUL DRURY,
Rangers Cottage,
Nutley,
Uckfield,
Sussex.
June 8.

Clock symphony

From Mr A. J. Ramage-Gibson

Sir, I wonder if it has occurred to Mr Deacon (June 7) that many users of audible watches do so for important medical reasons?

Sufferers from Parkinson's disease, diabetes and other afflictions frequently require strict time medication. Are they to be denied access to public concerts and the like?

The real menace lies in the increasing unawareness and intolerance in our society towards the less fortunate amongst us.

Yours sincerely,
A. J. RAMAGE-GIBSON,
The Pightle,
Temple,
Marlow,
Buckinghamshire.
June 8.

Debarred from parish churches

From Lord Norwich

Sir, As part of my research for the guide on which I am at present engaged to the best of English architecture, I have done my best, over the past five or six years, to visit every outstanding parish church in the country, south of a line drawn from Gloucester to the Wash.

About half of these I have found open; for another quarter I have been able – though sometimes only after considerable difficulty – to find the key at the vicarage or some nearby house. But the sad fact is that about one church in four I have had to abandon altogether, having found it impenetrable.

Out of some 600 visits there has, I am glad to say, been one church only which fell into none of the above categories: an outstandingly interesting church in Surrey whose vicar, run to earth in his study a hundred yards away, refused outright either to lend me the key or to take me to the church himself.

While the general accessibility of parish churches depends, in my experience, very much on the particular diocese, I fully understand that in many areas – and particularly in the towns – the incidence of robbery and vandalism makes it impossible to keep a church open throughout the day. Would it, however, be too much to ask that, for the benefit of those who love parish churches for their own sake as well as for those desirous of private prayer or meditation, when a church is closed there should always be a notice in the porch giving the address where the key can be obtained?

On such occasions I see no reason why the visitor should not be aske.. to pay a deposit or, indeed, a sma.. fee to church funds.

And while we are on the subject, why cannot appropriate churches install coin-in-the-slot lighting, instead of deliberately concealing their switches? In many of them inst... lation costs would be regained in matter of months.

Our parish churches are a uniq.. treasure of a kind that no oth.. country can boast; must *bona fide* visitors to them be sent, quite so often, empty away?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN JULIUS NORWICH,
Flat No 8,
38 Courtfield Gardens, SW5.
June 15.

From Mrs R. Sinclair Thomson

Sir, Passing a lovely little church in Hampshire I paused to visit it. I found the church open and at the entrance a sign, "Please pray for any vandals who may enter here". Nothing has ever been stolen or vandalized.

Yours sincerely,
ROYALE SINCLAIR THOMSON,
6 Farley Hill Court,
Farley Hill,
nr Reading,
Berkshire.
June 11.

From Mr John Hawkins

Sir, In earlier times, before "secular" activities were hived off to the parish hall, churches were often in use for seven days a week, for a variety of extra-liturgical purposes.

A return to this form of stewardship might help to solve more problems than that of vandalism alone.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HAWKINS,
44 Castlemaine Avenue,
South Croydon,
Surrey.
June 10.

Rule by consent

From Mr Nicholas Thorowgood

Sir, Lady Trumpington (June 14) speaks more truth than she realizes.

If the nature of a general election is to ask the people by whom, and in accordance with what policies they *consent* to be governed, it can be seen at a glance that, at this and the last election, between 55 and 60 per cent of those who voted made it very clear that, given the choice, they would not *consent* to be governed by an Executive led by Mrs Thatcher. The rules, however, denied them the choice.

Our Consitution only works to the extent that the people at large are prepared to *endure* such a government (much as they may dislike it). The experience of the human race shows that nations are only governable (whether by popular or unpopular policies) if virtually all the people accept the moral right of their leaders to govern them.

Once a substantial minority perceives (eg 25 per cent) that the Executive does not have the consent of the majority, it demands constitutional change. Sooner or later the majority will perceive it, too. If the government ignores it, then sooner or later the worm will turn.

Yours etc,
NICHOLAS THOROWGOOD,
Garlands,
Upper Basildon,
Reading,
Berkshire.
June 14.

Dangerous curves

From Mrs J. Hutber

Sir, I was intrigued by the phrase "hyperbolic swoons" in yesterday's *Times* (June 8). Julie Kavanagh was describing ballet dancers on the Royal Ballet's visit to China.

The swoons could have been graceful and curved like a hyperbola, or exaggerated and not very serious as in hyperbole. Was it intended to be parabolic?

Yours faithfully,
J. HUTBER,
Lambourne House,
Milton Keynes Village,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.
June 9.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
June 16: The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured Ascot Races with her presence today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 16: The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, The London Suzuki Group, was present this evening at a Concert given in aid of the Group's School Building Fund at Fishmongers' Hall, London.
Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent will not attend the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon and will not be present on the following dates: Thursday, 23rd June, Tuesday, 28th June, Thursday, 30th June, Saturday, 2nd July, Sunday, 3rd July.

The Duchess of Kent, as president, will not carry out engagements in connection with the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Royal Northern College of Music and will not attend a historical fashion show organized by Laura Ashley in support of the Gallery of English Costume, Manchester, on June 22.

The Duchess of Kent will not open the civic centre or carry out the annual ceremonial parade inspection at the Police Training Centre in Ashford, Kent, on June 24.

The Duchess of Kent will not carry out engagements in Guernsey, Alderney and Sark on June 30 to July 1.

The Duchess of Kent will not attend "A Summer Evening in the Manner of Glyndebourne" in aid of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at Hazlewood Castle, North Yorkshire, on July 4.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr P. K. Ancill and Miss V. A. Housman
The engagement is announced between Paul Kendrick, eldest son of Professor and Mrs R. J. Ancill, of Wells, Somerset, and Valerie Anne, daughter of Mr H. Housman and the late Mrs B. Housman, of Crowborough, Sussex.

Lieutenant M. A. R. Chichester, RN and Miss A. V. Cook
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. P. Chichester, of Congresbury, Avon, and Adrienne Valmai, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs D. H. Cook, of Hutton, Avon.

Mr J. P. Collenette and Miss T. M. Foster
The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr D. J. Collenette and of Mrs M. P. Collenette, of Kensington, and Teresa, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Foster, of Hove.

Mr E. A. Fretwell-Downing and Miss S. J. Micklethwaite
The engagement is announced between Alastair, younger son of Mrs Ruth Fretwell-Downing, and the late Francis Fretwell-Downing, of Sheffield, and Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Micklethwaite, of Whitelow Farm, Dore, Sheffield.

Mr G. J. Hill and Miss S. A. S. Dyson
The engagement is announced between Griffudd John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs W. J. Hill, of Llandough, South Glamorganshire, and Sarah Anne Spencer, eldest daughter of the Ven T. and Mrs Dyson, of Warwick, Bermuda.

Mr J. A. McNeill and Miss S. R. Anker
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of the late Mr Alex W. McNeill and Mrs Eve McNeill, of Toronto, Canada, and Susan, daughter of Mr Peter Anker, of Toronto, Canada, and Mrs Penny Anker, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr R. S. Marrache and Miss M. P. Fischel
The engagement is announced between Raphael, fourth son of Mr and Mrs Samuel A. Marrache, of Fortress House, Gibraltar, and Marion, daughter of Mr John H. Fischel, of Guadalmina, Spain, and Mrs Helga Beck, of Athens, Greece.

Mr L. Moore and Miss M. E. MacDonald
The engagement is announced between Lewis Moore, 90B Hornsey Lane, Highgate, London, and Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. A. MacDonald, 26 Mansewood Road, Newlands, Glasgow.

Captain M. P. Rigby and Miss J. M. Chetwynd-Talbot
The engagement is announced between Martin Rigby, The Royal Green Jackets, son of Mr and Mrs John Rigby, of Camberley, and Jennifer, daughter of Mr and Mrs Humphrey Chetwynd-Talbot, of Odiham.

Mr C. J. Shallis and Miss J. E. Kent
The engagement is announced between Christopher John, son of Mr and Mrs E. C. Shallis, of Riverwood House, Frenchay, Bristol, and Julie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr M. P. Kent, of Chew Court, Chew Magna, and of Mrs A. M. Kent, of the Towers, Beacon Hill, Bath.

Mr S. Pawson and Miss A. M. Walters
The engagement is announced between Stephen Pawson of Pudsey, Leeds, and Annette, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. L. Walters, of Ruishton, Taunton.

Captain P. W. K. Tolfree and Miss C. J. Glennie
The engagement is announced between Paul Tolfree, the Queen's Own Hussars, only son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs W. F. N. Tolfree, of Tanglin Farm, Brinkworth, Wiltshire, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs David Glennie, of The Bridge House, Shilton, Oxfordshire.

Marriages

Mr D. Buchanan and Miss F. Gilkison
The marriage took place on Tuesday, June 7 1983, at John Ross Memorial Church, Glasgow, between Mr Douglas Buchanan, of Glasgow, and Miss Fiona Gilkison, of Paisley.

Mr J. H. Denning and Miss L. M. Green
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary Goudhurst of Mr James Denning, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Denning, of Lamberhurst, and Miss Lois Green, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Arthur Green, of Rotorua, New Zealand. The Rev Robert Campbell-Smith and the Rev Basil Marshall officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr James Monahan, was attended by Miss Ruth Wall, Venetia de Courcy Hughes and Daisy Monahan. Mr John Hayes Fisher was best man. A reception was held at Scotney Castle.

Mr J. L. M. Keffer and Miss D. L. Westgard
The marriage took place on Saturday, May 28, at the Church of Christ the King, Dallas, Texas, United States, between Mr John L. M. Keffer, son of Mr and Mrs John W. Keffer, of London and Barcombe, Sussex, and Miss Debra Lynn Westgard, daughter of Dr and Mrs B. R. Westgard of Lake Worth, Florida, United States. The Rev Stephen Mocio officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Peggy Westgard and Cheryl Vogel. Mr Federico De Rossi was best man.

Mr M. J. D. Woodley and Mrs C. D. Stone-Smith
A service of blessing was held on June 11, 1983, at St Sampson's Church, Cricklade, Wiltshire, after the marriage of Mr Mark Julian David Woodley, son of Mr and Mrs J. B. Woodley, of Calcutt Manor, Cricklade, and Mrs Claire Denise Stone-Smith, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Smith of Swindon. The Rev K. Withington officiated.
Miss Amanda Woodley and Miss Michelle Smith attended the bride and Mr Perry Maskell was best man.

Christening

The infant son of Captain and Mrs Victor Law was christened Matthew Frederick Harry Godman Irvine at Wivelsfield Parish Church on June 10 by the Rev E. Taylor, assisted by the Rev J. Westmuckett. The godparents are Mr George Cathles (for whom the Hon John Evans-Freke stood proxy), Major Peter Egerton-Warburton, the Hon Mark Vestey, the Countess of Ancram (for whom Mrs John Law stood proxy), the Hon Mrs John Evans-Freke and Mrs Ronald Ferguson.

Arts in the provinces

Dockland 'Tate of the North'

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Tate Gallery is planning a "Tate of the North" on a docklands site in Liverpool, with the aim of creating a second national gallery of modern art for people who cannot easily reach London.

If it receives government approval the project will involve the conversion of an outstanding nineteenth-century industrial building in the Albert Docks. The scheme received enthusiastic support from both the former Minister for the Arts and the Secretary of State for the Environment, who has a special responsibility for Liverpool, but since the two ministers were moved in the government reshuffle talks must begin again.

News of the project is included in the gallery's report for 1980-82, published today. Lord Hutchinson, chairman of the trustees, told a press conference yesterday: "We are waiting to go back and have another meeting with the Government. I hope it will happen very soon."

The scheme has the blessing of the Merseyside Development Corporation, which owns the property, and an initial feasibility study has been done. Mr James Stirling, the architect, who is responsible for the design of the Clore Gallery to house the Turner collection at the Tate, due to open in 1985, has drawn up "an ingenious conversion plan", Lord Hutchinson said.

The scheme has not yet been carefully costed, but it is hoped that it will receive approval in the next few months.

In London the Tate is looking to the next phase of its development plan after the opening of the Clore Gallery and is planning two new buildings to form part of a "cluster" of galleries. Phase two is for a museum of modern sculpture and a gallery of new art, and again James Stirling is involved in developing a brief for the work with the Government's Property Services Agency.

The Tate has established a funding group called the Patrons of New Art, nearly 100 supporters who have pledged more than £1,000 each, and Lord Hutchinson said the gallery would be looking for money during the next 18 months.

The modern sculpture and new art galleries should be in place later in this decade, leaving the final phase, a museum of twentieth-century art, until the 1990s.

Lord Hutchinson also called for an increase in the gallery's purchase grant from the Government. He said it should be brought more into line with the National Gallery. "The time has come to lift us up in the general pecking order of museums, because now we have to pay just as much as the National Gallery for acquisitions."

Paintings and sculptures of the twentieth century "will form the greater part of our national heritage in the future. Masterpieces of this period are now fetching prices equally as high as those of old masters", the report states.

The Tate's purchase grant for 1983-84 is £2,041,000, compared with £3,331,000 for the National Gallery. The works of Dali, Picasso and many other twentieth century artists would make a large hole in the grant if they were bought.

A painting displayed in the Tate's recent Dali exhibition was sold at auction last year for £453,000. "We would have loved to have had it", Mr Alan Bowness, the gallery director, said.

Tate Gallery Biennial Report 1980-82, (Tate Gallery, Millbank, London, SW1P 4RG, £3; postage and packing £1.50).

Snowdon opens museum

From Our Correspondent Bradford

More centres of art, culture and the theatre should be set up in the provinces, Lord Snowdon said yesterday when he opened Britain's new National Museum of photography, film, and television in Bradford. It is the third section of the National Science Museum to be based outside London.

He said the more decentralization there was of the theatre, exhibitions and museums, the better for the community, and he welcomed the setting up of the new museum, which he said would be a combination of many things. It would be a place of entertainment and of learning.

"I am not saying that photography is one of the arts, that is for others to decide, but its invention has changed our lives profoundly", he said.

The opening marked the completion of the first phase of a £10m project and the museum is expected to be fully operational within two years.

It is housed in a city centre complex built by Bradford council in the 1960s for use as a theatre, but which was unused until it was leased to the museum authorities.



Focal point: Lord Snowdon at the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television yesterday with Mr Angus McBean, the theatre photographer (left), and Dame Margaret Weston.

Dame Margaret Weston, Director of the Science Museum, praised the close cooperation of Bradford council, which is financing the new museum's education service.

A spectacular feature of the new museum is its Imax 340-seat cinema, with a screen said to be the largest in Britain at 45ft by 62ft.

The first phase of the museum focuses mainly on photography, with a section on the history of news photography. The second stage will deal more with film and television.

Denstone College

The following scholarships have been offered following examination in May:

Major Scholarships: S A Whitbread (The Arthur Gamble Scholar) (Smallwood Manor); G D Oliphant (Smallwood Manor); C W Marriott (Denstone College).
Minor Scholarships: P R Wynniatt-Husey (Denstone College); M Mehta (Denstone College); J B Hodgson (Denstone College); P A Clarke (Denstone College); G James (Smallwood Manor); S Lawrence (Brocksford Hall).
General Exhibition: P R Dennis-Jones (Spratton Hall).
Art: Minor Scholarship: M J Silk (Smallwood Manor).
Music: Choral:
Minor Scholarships: S P Liles (Denstone College); P W Halsall (Lincoln Cathedral School).
Instrumental:
Major Scholarship: M J Moorley (Ockbrook).

and, following examination in March:

Major Scholarships: S-A Norris (Kirdford Primary and The Convent School, Billingshurst); Graham Barnes (Denstone First and Ryecroft Middle School); G P Chappell (St Hugh's, Woodhall Spa and Christ's Hospital, Hertford).
Minor Scholarships: M D Gregory (Brocksford Hall and Oldfields School); R J Harris (Windsor Park School); E L J Thompson (Draycott Primary School); S-A Embley (Denstone College).

Alleyn's School, Dulwich

A reminder to all Alleyn old boys and old girls that Founder's Day will be celebrated on Saturday, June 18. The Bishop of Dover, AOB, will be preaching at morning services in the Foundation Chapel and the old boys' cricket match against the 1st XI will start at 11.30 am. News will be given of the success of the centenary appeal.

University news

Cambridge
Election
Professor Sir John Butterfield, Master of Downing College, has been elected Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University for the academical year 1983-84.

Appointments.
Professors from October 1:
Dr D. S. Brewer, Emmanuel College, appointed professor of English; Dr F. W. Cambell, St John's College appointed professor of neurosensory physiology; Dr J. H. Conway, Gonville and Caius College, appointed professor of mathematics; Dr F. Fallside, Trinity Hall, appointed professor of information engineering; Dr G. E. R. Lloyd, King's College, appointed professor of ancient philosophy and science.

Readers from October 1: Dr J H Baker (English legal history); Dr L M Brown, Robinson College (structure and properties of materials); Dr M Burrows, Jesus College (neurobiology); Dr D H Mellor, Darwin College (metaphysics); Miss J M Reynolds, Newnham College (Roman historical epigraphy); Dr J G Robson, Gonville and Caius College (neurophysiology); Dr J G Rushbrooke, Downing College (high energy physics).

University lecturers: engineering: Mr A L Jonson, M A (Clare College) from October 1 for three years; clinical veterinary medicine: Mr R. J. Evans M.A., PhD (Girton College), and Miss S S Lloyd MVB (Trinity College, Dublin), PhD (Pennsylvania), from April 1 for three years; engineering: Mr R R Weber, MA PhD (Queens') from August 1 for three years; history: Mr D S H Abulafia, MA., PhD (Gonville and Caius), from October 1 for three years; classics: Mr N C Denyer, St John's College, MA (Oxford), from June 1 1984 for three years.
Gilbey lecturer, land economy and history economics of agriculture: Mr I D Hodge, BSc (Reading), PhD (London), from October 1 for three years.

AWARDS
Joseph Hodges Choate memorial fellowship at Harvard University 1983-84: C D Bain, Corpus Christi.
Cow and Gate prize in paediatrics 1983: D S Millson, Wolfson College.
Fisons prize in paediatrics 1983: J A Guthrie, Robinson College.
Isaac Newton studentship: F W A Elson, Christ's College, elected for two years; R I Jedrzejewski, Churchill College, elected for one year; S J Tappin, B A Corpus Christi College re-elected for a second year.

Warwick
Appointments
Professor David R. Jenkins, professor of education at the New University of Ulster, has been appointed professor of arts education at Warwick.
Dr Craig R. Pringle, of the Medical Research Council virology unit, Glasgow University, has been appointed professor of virology, in succession to Professor Derek Burke, who has resigned.
Dr Neville K. Shinton, consultant haematologist in the Coventry Area Health Authority, to be honorary professor and chairman of the School of Postgraduate Medical Education.

Readerships (from October 1): Dr Nat Alcock (chemistry and molecular sciences); Dr Henry Cohn (history); Dr Raymond Dupree (physics); Dr Peter Moore (chemistry and molecular sciences); Dr Donald Jenkins (same); Dr Michael Lewis (physics) and Dr Ian Stewart (mathematics).

Senior lectureships: Dr Barry Buzan (international studies); Dr Alan Colman and Dr Crawford Dow (both biological sciences); Dr Edward Countryman (history); Dr George Moore (arts education) and Dr Philip Woodruff (physics).

Lectureships: Dr Frank Critchley (statistics) from July 1; Mr John Dewar (law) from September 1; Mr Edward Gray (primary school mathematics) from October 1; Miss Leigh Hancher (law) from September 1; Miss Ann Lewis (education) from October 1; Mr Robert Millar (law) from September 1; and Mrs Janet Pearson (science education) from October 1.

Reliving a sermon of the past

**By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent**

The 150th anniversary of the foundation of the Oxford Movement in the Church of England is to be celebrated with a sermon in the University Church, Oxford, on "National apostasy" the subject preached by John Keble on July 14, 1833.

The preacher this time will be Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, former Archbishop of Mauritius and former Bishop of Stepney, who is known for his opposition to apartheid in South Africa. He is a leading figure in the Anglo-Catholic movement, as the movement begun in 1833 is now known.

Keble's sermon, also in the University Church, was occasioned by parliamentary interference in the church in Ireland. It inspired Dr (later Cardinal) John Henry Newman and a group of friends to campaign, through a series of "Tracts", for the recovery of the church's ancient tradition.

The commemorative sermon will be followed two days later by a public open air celebration of the Eucharist by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie in University Parks, Oxford, and coach parties of church people are expected from all over England.

Theological studies, lectures and exhibitions have also been organized for the same period to mark the anniversary.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr R. F. Cornish to be British High Commissioner in Brunei in succession to Mr A. C. Watson, who will be taking up a further Diplomatic Service appointment.
Mr G. L. Bullard to be British High Commissioner to Barbados and, concurrently, British High Commissioner (non-resident) to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada, in succession to Lord Dunrossil, who will be taking up a further Diplomatic Service appointment.
Mr Bullard will also be British Government Representative to the West Indies Associated States.
Canon Trevor Beeson, Rector of St Margaret's, Westminster, to be the Speaker's Chaplain.
Mr W. A. Beaumont to be the Speaker's Secretary.
Dr D. L. Hawksworth to be Director of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, in succession to Mr A. Johnston, who retires at the end of June.

St Margaret's School, Bushey

There will be a service of thanksgiving in the Cathedral and Abbey Church of St Alban at 3.00 pm on Wednesday, June 29, 1983, to mark the retirement of Miss Barbara Scatchard, headmistress 1965-1983. All former members and friends of St Margaret's School are warmly invited.

Royal College of Radiologists

At the annual general meeting of the Royal College of Radiologists held yesterday the following officers were elected for 1983-84:
President, Mr W M Ross; Vice-Presidents, Dr C E Flatman (Radiotherapy & Oncology), Dr R G Grainger (Radiodiagnosis); Warden, Professor K T Evans; Registrar, Dr J O M C Craig; Treasurer, Dr T Philp; Editor, Dr I H Kerr.

Birthdays today

Mr Kingman Brewster, 64; Mr James Cameron, 72; Sir William Dale, 77; Sir Rolf Dudley-Williams, 75; the Earl of Fingall, 87; Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Le Cheminant, 63; Mr Kenneth Livingstone, 38; Mr Kenneth Loach, 47; the Very Rev Lord MacLeod of Fuinary, 88; Mr Barry Manilow, 37; Mr Dean Martin, 66; Mr Stewart Perowne, 82; Miss Beryl Reid, 63; Sir Roy Sisson, 69; Major-General Sir Cecil Smith, 87; Mr Brian Statham, 53; Lord Sudeley, 44; Mr J. Maldwyn Thomas, 65; Professor Sir Alan Walters, 57; General Clarence Wiseman, Salvation Army, 76.

Latest wills

Letters bequeathed to Prince

A woman who nursed the Prince of Wales when he was ill as a baby bequeathed him handwritten letters from members of the Royal Family.

Mrs Winifred Nellie Turner, of Wormley, Surrey, left the Prince "my treasured royal holograph letters as I nursed His Royal Highness when he had tonsillitis at the age of 13 months".

Buckingham Palace confirmed yesterday that the Prince was ill at that age and was nursed at home. The Palace said it had no idea what the letters were or what they contained.

Miss Turner left £13,500 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Alexandroff, Alexandra, of Kensington, London £353,052
Bell, Mrs Iris, of Snape, Suffolk £199,979
Bowen, Mr Handel Vivian, of Penmaen, West Glamorganshire £329,340
Cross, Mrs Winifred Joan, of Frinton, Essex £203,039
Cubitt, Mrs Helen Margaret, of Northampton £242,418
Elliott, Miss Ethel Elizabeth, of Brixham, Devon £238,103
Wolstencroft, Mr Alfred, of Seaton, Devon £300,219

Luncheon

Order of St John
Lord Caradon received the guests at a reception and luncheon held in London yesterday to inaugurate the Friends of The St John Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. Among those present were:
Sir Richard Beaumont, Sir Gawain and Lady Bell, Lord and Lady Caccia, Mr and Mrs A A Dajani, Mr P Garland, Lord and Lady Grey of Naunton, Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson, Mr and Mrs John Jaques, Mrs L Mantoura, Sir Stephen and Lady Miller, Mr M Nashashibi, Mr and Mrs M E Snow and Sir John and Lady Wilton.

Receptions

Lord Denman
Lord Denman was host at a reception held at the House of Lords yesterday afternoon for members of the Bahrain Society and the Anglo-Omani Society. Those present included:
The Ambassador of Oman and Mrs Al-Maskery, the Chargé d'Affaires of Bahrain and Shaikha Al-Kahlifa, Sir Donald and Lady Hawley, Sir George and Lady Middleton, Mr and Mrs C A Gault, Mr and Mrs E F Given and Mr and Mrs G A Calver.

Great Britain – China Centre
The executive committee of the Great Britain – China Centre gave a reception at the centre yesterday evening in honour of the Chinese Ambassador and Mme Ma Lensen and a delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, led by Mr Lin Lin, vice-president. Among those present were:
Lord MacLehose of Beoch, Lord Shawcross, the Dowager Lady Egremont, Mr Edward Heath, MP, Mr Zheng Yaowen and Mme Wu Shixing, Mr Graham C Greene, Mr Jonathan Cope, Mr Alan Donald, Mr Mark Elliott, Mr Martyn Goff, Mr William Wilkinson, Mr Zhou Erfu and Mme Wang Zhangli, Mr Richard Harris, Mr and Mrs Victor Hochhauser and Miss Mary Penn.

UK Falkland Islands Committee and Falkland Islands Association
The United Kingdom Falkland Islands Committee and the Falkland Islands Association held a reception at Lincoln's Inn on Wednesday for the Civil Commissioner, Sir Rex Hunt, and the Falkland Islands Government Representative, Mr Adrian Monk. The guests were received by Sir John Barlow, Chairman of the UKFIC, and Mr E W H Christie, Chairman of the FIA.

Fellowship of Postgraduate Medicine
Mr John Hopewell, President of the Fellowship of Postgraduate Medicine, and Dr Barry Hoffbrand, editor of the *Postgraduate Medical Journal*, held a reception at Chandos House last night for friends of the *Postgraduate Medical Journal*.

Dinners

English-Speaking Union
The Earl of Gowrie was the guest of honour and principal speaker at the diamond jubilee dinner of the Cheshire branch of the English-Speaking Union held last night at the Town Hall, Chester. The Duke of Westminster, president of the branch, was in the chair and the other speakers were the Mayor of Chester, Sir Donald Tebbit, Chairman of the ESU of the Commonwealth, and Mr Derek Harris, branch chairman.

Matthew Clark and Sons Ltd
A dinner was held last night at Vintner's Hall at which Matthew Clark and Sons Ltd entertained members of the Martell company of Cognac and the principals of other family businesses with whom they have traded for the past 150 years. Those attending were:
Mr F J Avery, Mr A A Berry, Mr T H Bevan, Mr E A Boddington, Lieutenant-Colonel W K Buckley, Mr F J A Chambers, Mr A M T Eastwood, Mr H C Ellis, Mr A G F Fuller, Mr R A Gibbs, Mr G C Greene, Mr A E Ledger Hill, Mr R C M de Kuyper, Mr R E Laker, Mr W R Lees-Jones, Mr J C McMullen, Major G C Maxwell, Mr R H B Neame, Mr A A J Palmer, Mr C J R Pope, Mr C F R Purchase, Mr H R W Smith, Mr G E S Woodhouse.
From Martell: M A Firino Martell, M R Firino Martell, M Y Flury, M J Firino Martell, M O Firino Martell, M P Firino Martell, M B Flury, M F Arnaud, M P Cordier, Mr W P Buckley, Mr J Veale.
From Matthew Clark: Mr N J Gordon Clark, Mr P H Gordon Clark, Mr F W Gordon Clark, Mr G L Gordon Clark, Mr C S Gordon Clark, Mr J M Gordon Clark, Mr G N J Banks, Mr G Hobbs, Mr R H Walters, Mr W R Child, Mr J M G Cox, Mr R G Hughes, Mr C M McKenzie, Mr K G Bailey, Mr C D Love, Mr H A Clarke, Mr J S Sullivan, Mr S A Westbrook.

Law Society
The President of the Law Society, Sir Max Williams, the vice-president and council gave a dinner yesterday in the Law Society's Hall for the Treasurer, Mr Justice Goulding, and Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn.

Science Policy Foundation
Sir Ieuan Maddock, Dr Gordon Fryers, Professor Ang How Ghee (Singapore) and Professor S. Sabhasri (Thailand) were the speakers at a dinner given by the Science Policy Foundation at the Athenaeum Club last night on the occasion of an ASEAN/EEC symposium held at the Royal Society. Dr Maurice Goldsmith, director, presided.

Service dinners

Seaforth Highlanders
A dinner of the Cuidich'n Righ, Duke of Albany's Club was held at Claridge's hotel yesterday. The Earl of Cromartie presided and Brigadier D. R. Maclennan was in the chair.

Royal Corps of Transport
Officers of the Royal Corps of Transport held a dinner last night at the Royal Corps of Transport Headquarters Mess, Aldershot. The Director General of Transport and Movements, Major-General W. M. Allen, presided. The principal guests were Mr B. E. Robson and Major-Generals T. B. Palmer and W. L. Whalley.

RAF Staff College
The Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal A. G. Skingsley, was present at a dining-in night held at the RAF Staff College, Bracknell, yesterday. Group Captain John Scambler presided and the principal guest was Mr D. C. Humphreys, Deputy Under-Secretary of State (Air).

RAF Chaplains
The annual guest night of the RAF Chaplains' Branch was held last night at the RAF Chaplains' School, Amport House, Andover. Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Chief of the Air Staff, was the guest of honour. Other guests, who were received by the Ven G. R. Renowden, Chaplain-in-Chief, included the Rev H. J. Stuart, Air Vice-Marshal B. Brownlow, Air Vice-Marshal R. G. Price, Air Vice-Marshal L. W. F. Wheeler, Air Commodore H. F. Renton, WRAF, the Ven R. H. Roberts and the Ven F. Johnston. The Rev T. I. Wilson presided.

OBITUARY

MR A. D. MARRIS
Noted merchant banker

Mr Adam Denzil Marris, CMG, who was managing director of Lazard Bros from 1947 to 1971, and as such played an important part in the development of merchant banking both in London and in Australia, died on June 15 at the age of 77.

After education at Winchester and Trinity College, Oxford, he joined Lazard Bros in 1929 and, apart from a period of government service during and after the war, remained with them for the rest of his working life.

In 1939 he joined the Ministry of Economic Warfare, and in 1940 he was sent to the Embassy in Washington, where he served first as First Secretary and, from 1941 to 1945, as Counsellor with the War Trade Department.

After the war he played an active part in the efforts being made to put Europe on its feet again. From August 1945, to February, 1946, he was secretary-general of the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe. In 1947 he was deputy leader of the British delegation to the Marshall Plan conference held from July to September, and to the Washington conference of the Committee for European Economic Cooperation in November and December.

In 1947 Marris returned to Lazard Bros as managing director. Apart from his activities in the City he took a particular interest in Australia, making his first visit there in 1948 and returning every year after that. With Lord Rennell of Morgan Grenfell he was responsible for the formation of the first Australian issuing house, later merged into the Australian merchant bank, the Australian United Corporation.

Another achievement was the bringing together of a group of Australian mining companies with Alcoa of Pittsburgh to form Alcoa of Australia, now reputedly the largest aluminium company in the world.

Marris was also a frequent visitor to Iran in the days of the Shah, and was involved in the setting up of the Industrial Mining Development Bank of Iran, designed to help build up the country's industrial infrastructure.

He held a number of directorships in Britain, among them Commercial Union, of which he was vice-chairman 1965-78, English Scottish and Australian Bank, Barclays Bank, and P & O, Steam Navigation.

Marris enjoyed outdoor life, being an active sailor and fisherman. He was also well-read, and had a special interest in Oriental carpets, which he collected on his visits to Iran.

He is survived by his wife, whom he married in 1934, and by one son and two daughters.

MISS FRANCES DEAN

Miss Frances Mary Dean, MBE, who has died in Harrow at the age of 78, played a significant role in the improving of care for the mentally handicapped and was active in the affairs of the St John Ambulance brigade.

During the Second World War she had been in charge of British VADs posted to the British Army in NW Europe after D-Day and was subsequently Commandant of 108 British General Hospital in Brussels.

As part of her work for the National Association of Mental Health (now MIND) she did much towards improving the teaching of the mentally handicapped and set up training centres for NAMH in Sheffield, Birmingham, London, Bristol and Didsbury, in Manchester where Frances Mary Dean House was named after her.

She was also a former editor of the magazine, *Teaching and Training* and was a founder member of Harrow Churches Housing Association.

She was a Commanding Sister of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, to which she had given 50 years service, and was appointed MBE for her contribution to the improvement of standards of teaching to the mentally handicapped.

MRS JENNY BRADLEY

A correspondent writes:
Jenny Bradley, the leading French literary agent, died on June 3 at her home in Antibes.

Born Jenny Serruys in Belgium on February 21 1886, she married the American man of letters W. A. Bradley in 1921.

They lived in a series of elegant apartments on the Ile St Louis in Paris from which he acted as scout for American publishers and she represented French writers in the sale of their English language rights, including Colette, Gide, Malraux, Maurois, Proust, St Exupéry and many others.

She also sold rights in English-language books to French publishers by such writers as William Faulkner, Ford Madox Ford, Ernest Hemingway, Dorothy L. Sayers, Paul Scott, Gertrude Stein and Dylan Thomas.

In more than sixty years as an agent her forceful personality secured the respect of authors and publishers in Paris, London and New York and her salon was a meeting place for authors and intellectuals from around the world.

Her husband died in 1938.

Law Report June 17 1983 Court of Appeal

When plaintiffs fail to press their claim

Claremount Construction Ltd v GCT Construction Ltd
Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice May
[Judgment delivered June 13]

Where the plaintiffs made a policy decision not to press their action against the defendants because the defendants had gone into receivership, but after a long delay revived the action when the defendants' financial circumstances improved, the Court of Appeal held that the defendants were entitled to have the action struck out for want of prosecution since the delay was inordinate and inexcusable even though the plaintiffs could explain it on commercial grounds.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an interlocutory appeal by the plaintiffs, Claremount Construction Ltd, from the order of Mr Justice Lawson on February 25, 1983, who upheld the decision of the district registrar to dismiss for want of prosecution the plaintiffs' claim against the defendants, GCT Construction Ltd in respect of two building contracts.

Mr John Martineau for the plaintiffs; Miss Judith Jackson for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that it was another of the all too frequent applications to dismiss actions for want of prosecution. The application was based on the usual principle formulated by Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in *Allen v Sir Alfred McAlpine & Sons Ltd* ([1968] 2 QB 229) approved by the House of Lords in *Birkett v James* ([1978] AC 297).

The plaintiffs' claim which was initiated by writ issued on October 17, 1972, was in relation to the construction by them for the defendants of a substantial number of houses at two sites. The contracts were made in 1969.

The statement of claim was served on October 19, 1972, and the defence on January 12, 1973. The amended defence and counterclaim was served on October 23, 1973, and further and better particulars of the counterclaim were requested but not supplied.

On June 2, 1975, the defendants went into receivership, and it was said that a conscious commercial decision was taken by the plaintiffs and their legal advisers not to press, or not to press with vigour, their claim against the defendants. The plaintiffs were also in financial difficulties.

Unknown to either side until May 1979 the plaintiff company was struck off the register of companies by the registrar under section 353 of the Companies Act 1948. On May 29, 1979, the defendants' solicitors brought that to the attention of the plaintiffs' solicitors, who on August 21 asked for a reasonable period to apply for restoration but the application was not made until March 1982.

It was said in explanation that a company would not be restored to the register unless it could be shown to be for the benefit of the members or creditors, and so no application was made until it appeared that the litigation against the defendants might be beneficial to the plaintiffs.

In December 1981 a proposed scheme of arrangement was published in relation to the substantive group of which the defendant company was a part. By the scheme the assets of all the components of the group would be pooled in the defendant company, and from that the creditors of the whole group would be paid in full or in part. The scheme became effective in March 1982.

On May 12, 1982, an order was made restoring the plaintiff company to the register. On June 10 the defendants' solicitors were informed, and they were given notice of the plaintiffs' intention to proceed with the action.

The defendants issued a summons to strike out the action for want of prosecution and the district registrar so ordered. The appeal from that order was dismissed by Mr Justice Lawson in chambers.

Although a material part of the passage of time since the action ground to a halt with the receivership of the defendants in 1975 could be laid at the door of the defendants, a substantial part was wholly the result of inactivity by the plaintiffs and their legal advisers. There was clearly inordinate delay on the plaintiffs' side.

There was a substantial risk that it would not be possible to have a fair trial of the action, and the inordinate delay by the plaintiffs was likely to have caused serious prejudice to the defendants.

The principal argument on behalf of the plaintiffs was that the delay was excusable because the failure to press on with the litigation was the result of a conscious commercial and sensible common-sense decision on the part of the plaintiffs and their legal advisers not to incur further costs against the defendants, who after the receivership were not worth powder and shot. The same contention was made in relation to the delay in having the plaintiff company restored to the register.

Such a commercial decision was not sufficient excuse for the inordinate delay which led to prejudice. It was a unilateral decision which had as a necessary consequence delay in the prosecution of the litigation, and there might well be a serious risk that there could not be a fair trial.

Merely to hold one's hand and do nothing more, albeit for sensible commercial reasons, was not sufficient excuse for the resulting delay.

If at the time of such a decision by a plaintiff the defendant was informed, he might wish to take detailed signed statements from possible witnesses, or other steps, and the opportunity might have disappeared when the plaintiff decided to proceed after a number of years' delay.

Although it might be a sensible course for a plaintiff to take if the defendant was unlikely to satisfy a judgment obtained against him, the plaintiff could not rely on a unilateral decision not to proceed as an excuse for his delay if the defendant sought to strike out the action.

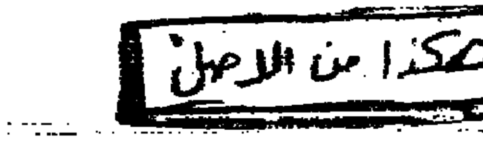
In order to rely on what might be a sensible commercial decision a plaintiff had to inform the defendant or the defendant's solicitors what he was proposing to do and obtain their agreement to his holding his hand. If there was an agreement the plaintiff would be protected, but if not the plaintiff would have to decide whether or not to proceed.

The judge and the district registrar were right to strike out the plaintiffs' claim and the appeal would be dismissed.

Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce agreed.

Solicitors: Slater & Senior, Nelson; Stephenson Harwood.

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'Our support is disappearing under the waves'

Chairman, House of Fraser, June 3rd 1983

On June 30th, please vote for a demerger of Harrods. All the plans of the board require that the continuing success of Harrods must fund the rest of the House of Fraser group.

Lord Fraser, who bought Harrods in 1959, kept it scrupulously separate during his chairmanship, a policy followed by Sir Hugh and his board.

In 1977, Lonrho took a major shareholding in the House of Fraser. We have £100 million invested in the store group. Since 1980, we have become more critical of the return on investment, and most doubtful of the capital expenditure programme of the board. About 30% of the capital they invest, is, after all, ours.

We are now proposing that Harrods should become an entirely independent company, in the belief that the present policy of using its profits and prospects to fund the capital programme is not in the best interests of the group. On June 30th, after every conceivable delay, House of Fraser will allow a simple ordinary resolution to be put to the vote.

In our six years as shareholders, we have put three resolutions to the vote. In 1980, a small increase in the dividend was suggested and rejected. Dividends have subsequently increased against lower profits. In 1981, we opposed the sale and leaseback of the freehold Oxford Street property of D. H. Evans. Today, the performance of D. H. Evans is saddled with inescapable obligations for 123 years, as a result of the leaseback. Now we hope to have your support and understanding for the proposal to amend the trading strategy to secure improved profits on your investment in the group.

It is our opinion that the success of this resolution will further strengthen the share price, which our presence as a shareholder has long enhanced and supported.

There is no unusual or legal obstacle to the demerger of Harrods. Concern at the slipping level of support prompted the chairman of House of Fraser to make his remarks and to introduce a special technical resolution. We believe that the strength of a straightforward ordinary resolution passed by the shareholders cannot be diminished, and we ask you to vote accordingly.

Issued by
LONRHO
Plc.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Confidence in Courtaulds

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, June 6. Dealings end, June 17. Contango Day, June 20. Settlement Day, June 27.

Courtaulds, one of the biggest names in the textile industry, continues to enjoy its recent retating. Yesterday the shares rose 1p to 89p as W. Greenwell, the brokers, easily placed the rump of the group's £68.6m rights issue announced in March.

The remaining 12 million shares were placed at 88p with various institutions. This represents about 13 per cent of the additional 91 million shares issued.

The gradual recovery in profits over the past few years has seen the shares enjoy renewed institutional support, including large buying orders from across the Atlantic. Market pundits expect the group to use the extra cash to make several acquisitions at home and abroad. Pretax profits of more than £90m are being predicted in several quarters compared with last year's £63m.

The rest of the equity market held few surprises, fluctuating in narrow limits throughout the day with the *FT* Index closing 0.2 up on the day at 715.7, with just one day of the account left.

Oil shares maintained their solo performance as the City continued to take a brighter view of industry prospects now that the price looks stable at $29 a barrel.

Shell again took the lead closing 18p dearer at a high of 584p following yesterday's comments in *The Times*. **BP** responded with a 6p jump to 420p followed by **Burmah** 3p to 167p, **Ultramar** 8p to 627p, while renewed bid talk was worth a further 6p on **Tricentrol** at 232p.

Brokers Sheppards & Chase have been looking at Arlen Electrical and are excited by the group's new starter for fluorescent lighting. But they warn investors to wait until the product hits the shops before committing themselves. Sheppards are looking for profits of £4.25m next year after several years of losses. The shares closed 10p lower at 249p.

Britoil also improved 2p to 220p, after 222p, reflecting the recent change in attitude to the group's prospects.

A stronger pound helped to staunch early losses in gilts where this week's cut in bank base rates has already been discounted. Falls of up to £½ were almost wiped out by the close to leave prices mixed. The pound closed 0.3 cents up at $1.5270.

Among leading equities **BAT Industries** rose 20p to 585p after news that shares of **Imasco**, BAT's Canadian associate, had been suspended on the Toronto stock market pending an announcement. BAT refused to comment.

Bid talk was also good for another 7p rise in **Bowater** to 212p amid hopes that the giant paper and pulp group would be the next ailing blue chip to come under the hammer.

Shares of **Erskine House Investments** were suspended at 113p ahead of an announcement from the company relating to certain acquisitions.

Mr David Wickins, British Car Auction's chairman, said yesterday that he hopes to have negotiated a refinancing deal with **Group Lotus**, the troubled Norfolk-based sports car company, by next Monday evening. Group Lotus was unchanged at 50p.

Shares of Prince of Wales Hotels have held steady at 108p since Taddale Investments announced its 16.5 per cent stake last week. The market is banking on Taddale taking its stake to 29.9 per cent judging by the absence of sellers this week.

"I am having meetings with the directors over the weekend and I am hopeful we will have a deal in the bag by Monday," he said. Mr Wickins said that under terms he was proposing, British Car Auctions would inject £1.5m of cash in return for new equity which would give BCA a one-third stake in Lotus.

Mr Wickins faces competition from the Japanese car manufacturer Toyota, which has also expressed an interest in putting money up in return for equity.

However, Mr Wickins said he thought the board would favour British backing over Japanese. "We are not competing with Toyota. It may be that they will come in on an equity basis on the M90 sports car project. My package is completely different from that." BCA fell 1p to 210p.

Astaire & Co, the brokers, said it spent about £2m on behalf of clients buying 11 million shares of **GRA**, the greyhound stadium owners. The 26.6 per cent stake lifted GRA shares 1p to a record 18p for the year, but Astaire stressed no bid is intended or expected.

Shares of **BET** spurted 7p to 340p as another large buyer appeared in the market. Mr Jeffrey Sterling's **Town & City Properties** refused to say whether it was behind the buying.

RECENT ISSUES

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

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Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

T Index: 715.7 up 0.2
T Gilts: 83.08 up 0.08
argains: 22,348
okyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
dex 8645.33 up 46.48
ongkong: Hang Sang index
4.87 up 46.48
ew York: Dow Jones Aver-
ie (latest) 1246.90 up 9.62

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
erling $1.5270 up 0.25 cent
dex 84.3 up 0.1
A 3.9050 down 0.075
F 11.7275 down 0.0225
n 367.75 down 2.0
ollar
dex 125.5 down 0.7
A 2.5560 down 90 pts
old
15 up $5.50
NEW YORK LATEST
old $412.50
erling $1.5265

INTEREST RATES

mestic rates:
se rates 9½
nonth interbank 9⅞-9¾
ro-currency rates:
nonth dollar 9.9/16-9.11/16
nonth DM 5⅜-5¼
nonth Fr F 14⅞-14⅜
GD Fixed Rate Sterling
port Finance Scheme IV
erage reference rate for
erest period May 4 to June
1983 inclusive: 10.334 per
nt.

PRICE CHANGES

French 190p + 40p
zer K. 26p + 4p
aw Carpets 30.5p + 3.5p
ire Pacific "A" 118.5p + 5p
vil 73p + 7p
eenfriar 385p + 33p
ttoy 28p – 4p
nimex 30p – 3p
wlinson 25p – 2p
O 85p – 6p
Resources 15.5p – 1p
Boulton 7.75p – 0.5p

TODAY

erims: Brunner Investment
st, Swedish Match Co (4th
rter report)
als: Ariel Industries, Chlor-
Group, ERF Holdings,
don and Overseas Freight-
Moorgate Mercantile Hold-
s, Property Partnerships,
as Woodhead and Sons
onomic statistics: Retail
e index (May), Tax and
e index (May)

NOTEBOOK

rush for the new tapstock
he City wonders how much
Government will need to
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fits are likely to hold up well
nglish China Clays.
nters gives a hidden prom-
to EMAR.
nfusion gives investors an
portunity as new-look Stave-
emerges.

Page 16

econd Sotheby d referred

he proposed takeover bid Sotheby's by Mr Alfred ubman, an American prop- millionaire, has been rred to the Monopolies nmission.

he rival £61m offer from oll International Holdings, ned by Mr Marshall Cogan Mr Stephen Swid has ady been referred. Mr Cecil kinson, Secretary of State for de and Industry, has decided investigation into whether er would be against the lic interest is to be conduc- simultaneously.

otheby's has rejected the oll offer, preferring to be ed by Mr Taubman, who ld start the bidding at about p a share, if allowed to ceed. Sotheby's shares last it closed 10p up at 605p.

CELLTECH SALE: Bio- nology Investments, the n fund sponsored by the chant bank N M Roth- ld. is paying Technical elopment Capital and Brit- Technology Group nearly for a 14 per cent stake in tech, Britain's leading ialist biotechnology com- . It will be the first stment by the Rothschild in an unquoted British pany.

SSUE OVERSUB- IBED: Malaysia's £50m og bond issue has been subscribed. Applications bout £66m were received the five-year loan stock Applications up to 000 will be allotted in full pplications above that will 5 per cent. The stock was to give an issue yield of per cent.

WALL STREET

Trading volume well up

New York (AD-DJ) – Stocks held their strong gain in extremely heavy trading yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose about seven points to 1,244 and the transportation index was up seven points at 580.

More than 1,005 issues showed gains, compared with 465 declines, and volume ran far ahed of Wednesday's pace.

Mr James M. Meyer, vice-president at Janney Montgomery-Scott in Philadelphia, said the market had grown euphoric again "despite the Texas Instruments news and the problems with the WPPSS bonds – the Washington Public Power Supply System issues. Earnings keep going up and unless interest rates spurt there's no reason for the stock market to go down".

Mr Meyer also noted "some encouraging statements from the Fed".

Eastman Kodak is down 2¼ at 70¾. Carson Pirie Scott up 1 to 41¼. General Electric up ⅞ at 57½. General Motors up 3 at 72⅝. American Express up 1¾ to 72⅛. International Business Machines up 1⅝ to 122⅜. Sanders Associates down 1 at 107. Texas Instruments up 2½ to 117½. Syntex off ½ at 53¼. NCR up 1 at 125¼, and Motorola up ⅛ to 133.

New EEC 'peace at work' plan

From Ian Murray
Brussels

A new set of proposals meant to make employers and employees throughout the EEC work more closely together was unveiled yesterday by Mr Ivor Richard, the commissioner responsible for social affairs. They would cover about half the workforce in the Community.

Essentially the new proposals would require every company in the EEC with at least a thousand people on the payroll to present the workforce once a year with a comprehensive picture of the activities of the entire group to which the company belongs.

Any decision which could result in closures, mergers, job losses or changes in working conditions would have to be referred to the workforce at least 30 days before it was due to be implemented.

Although management might withhold information on the ground that its disclosure could substantially damage the company, there could be an appeal to the courts if there were to be any dispute over just what constituted "a secret".

In Mr Richard's view these proposals are a modest, centrist approach to the problem and should help pave the way to a better relationship between the two sides of the shop floor. Only by making the regulations Community-wide would it be possible to prevent multinational companies taking advantage of loopholes in national legislation to avoid keeping their workers informed.

The proposals are a watered-down second attempt by the Commission to create a set of rules which would force all larger companies operating inside the Community to inform and consult their workforce about all aspects of the business which affect employment.

They could quickly become a serious issue between Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Employment, and the TUC. The Commission's original proposals on the subject ran into massive opposition from industry. Britain is likely to lead the attack on the ideas when they are put to the Council of Ministers and experts within the Commission doubt whether there can be any further progress while Mrs Margaret Thatcher remains in government.

Last year, Mr David Waddington, then junior Employment Minister, told the Commons that the Government was "more than sceptical and not ashamed of saying it was more than sceptical" about the proposals.

Exchange rates and economic policy on Paris agenda

Group of Five deputy finance ministers to meet next month

By Our Financial Staff

Deputy finance ministers of the US, West Germany, France, Britain and Japan will meet in Paris on July 7 to 8 to discuss currency exchange rates and economic policy issues.

The US Treasury refused to confirm or deny that this meeting would be held, but informed sources said yesterday that arrangements have been completed for this first follow-up to the economic summit conference of government leaders held in Williamsburg last month.

In the United Kingdom, a Treasury spokesman was unable to confirm this meeting of the Group of Five.

However, a series of top-level meetings are planned in the run-up to the next International Monetary Fund-World Bank meeting in September, to allow leading industrial countries to hammer out their positions.

The question of IMF resources and whether the fund should be allowed to borrow on the capital markets is likely to be high on the agenda. It was suggested yesterday this issue would have to be decided soon.

In London it was being stressed yesterday that any meetings over the summer were likely to be geared more towards preparing ground for the autumn IMF/World Bank meeting, rather than intended as a follow-up to the Williamsburg summit.

At Williamsburg, President Reagan and other government leaders agreed to "pursue closer consultations on policies affecting exchange rates and on market conditions."

The meeting in Paris next month to be attended by Dr Beryl Sprinkel, US Treasury Undersecretary and deputy finance ministers of other countries, is also expected to lay the groundwork for meetings of finance ministers of the "big five" nations this summer on what needs to be done to improve the international monetary system.

US officials said earlier that the five finance ministers would meet in Washington in late September.

There also have been reports in the past few days about the possibility of a meeting of finance ministers from the leading nations in Europe in late July.

But European sources said they would prefer to delay the finance ministers' talks until late September in Washington.

● France will soon have to seek assistance from the International Monetary Fund, according to M Michel Jobert, former external trade minister.

"In view of what's happened to our economy, we will shortly have to knock on the IMF's door." he said in a radio interview.

M Jobert resigned from the government of M Pierre Mauroy last March when the franc was devalued within the European Monetary System. At the time, he claimed he had not been given the power to deal with France's large trade gap.

US halves current deficit to $3bn

Washington, (AP Dow-Jones) – The US had a $3.05bn (£1.98bn) deficit, seasonally adjusted, in its balance of payments on current account in the first quarter, the Commerce Department said.

This compared with a deficit of $6.62bn in the fourth quarter of 1982 and a surplus of $564m in the first quarter of last year.

According to revised statistics, the total deficit for last year was $11.21bn. economists expect a wider deficit this year.

The latest figures show that US merchandise exports, excluding military goods, totalled a seasonally adjusted $49.56bn in the first quarter, compared with an adjusted $48.34bn in the fourth quarter.

Imports totalled an adjusted $58.3bn in the first quarter compared with $59.7bn in the fourth quarter.

That produced a deficit on merchandise trade of an adjusted $8.74bn in this year's first quarter compared with a deficit of an adjusted $11.35bn in last year's final quarter.

***Net service receipts* rose to an adjusted $7.26bn in the first quarter from an adjusted $7.1bn in the fourth quarter last year.**

US government payments abroad totalled an adjusted $1.56bn in the first quarter, down from an adjusted $2.43bn in the fourth quarter of 1982.

Pitching in: Mr Alexiou with the Spurs prospectus at White Hart Lane yesterday. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Spurs head for £1.15m rights issue

By Michael Clark

Tottenham Hotspur Football Club yesterday took the first step towards reducing the growing debts which have threatened to cripple it.

The group is hoping to raise £1.15m with a rights issue of extra shares ahead of full public quotation on the stock market in the autumn.

The terms include the issue of an extra 49,000 new £1 shares at £25 a share on the basis of one new share for every 10 held.

At present the group has 8,000 shares quoted on the stock market under rule 163 (2). They last traded at £210, valuing the group at £1.7m.

Mr Paul Bobroff, a Spurs director, has underwritten the rights issue with Mr Ian Scholar, a club shareholder who owns 36 per cent of the existing shares.

The North London club's debts totalled £4.3m after completion last year of a new 5,700 seat stand.

It hopes to wipe out the remaining £3m of debt by forming a new holding company with a full stock market listing.

Giving details at the club's White Hart Lane ground, Mr Douglas Alexiou, newly appointed chairman and son-in-law of Mr Sidney Whale, former club chairman, said the main aim of the directors was to eliminate the club's dependence on borrowings.

He said: "The present financial structure of the club is Victorian, preventing us from paying any more than £500 in dividends in any one year. The only base for a football club is to have a sound financial footing".

Mr Alexiou's plan is also to transform the club into a broadly based leisure group, and enabling supporters to take an active role in its future.

He added: "The sums of money now required to maintain a club in the top ranks are such that the traditional methods of finance, such as private equity placing and bank loans, are no longer adequate".

At present the members of the Spurs board own more than 60 per cent of the issued capital.

Ocean sells Straits stake for £88m

By Jonathan Clare

Ocean Transport & Trading has sold its 58 per cent stake in the Singapore-base Straits Steamship Company to the Singapore Government-owned Keppel Shipyard for £88.4m.

The deal, but not the identity of the buyer, had been widely rumoured on the stock market which had pushed Ocean's share price up to about 125p over the last three weeks.

Mr William Menzies-Wilson, Ocean's chairman, said he decided to sell because the price was attractive and Mr Lee Kuan Yew the Singapore Prime Minister had given a warning that the economy would slow down over the next two or three years.

A p/e (price/earning ratio) of 26 seemed to me to be not a bad price. The yield on the investment is only 2 per cent," he said. "Singapore is a super base but there comes a time when it has to be a very super base to stay there."

Profits at Straits have already started to slow down. Its shipping interests are comparatively small, with the bulk of its business in engineering, offshore supply and property.

Keppel is 75 per cent controlled by the state with the balance in private hands. The outstanding 42 per cent in Straits is spread among diverse shareholders.

Ocean intends to use some of the cash to reduce its borrowings of £190m but has not yet decided by how much. "It is a question of striking a sensible debt equity ratio. Mr Menzies-Wilson said.

The balance of the cash will be used to expand Ocean. It wants to build up its non-marine interests. Areas it will examin include waste management and its harbour businesses. "All our businesses are good. We won't put a lot into shipping because we have a young fleet," Mr Menzies-Wilson said.

Ocean talked to "one or two " other potential buyers and there was no question of it having to sell out to local interests. Straits operates throughout SE Asia, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Investment groups plan full listing

By Our Financial Staff

Two investment companies said yesterday they intend to sell their shares to the public in a full stock market listing within the next four weeks.

Henderson Administration manages six investment trusts, 30 authorized unit trusts, four offshore funds and 30 pension funds. With private individuals' cash, funds under management total just over £1bn.

It is believed to be the first time since the 1930s that a unit trust management company like Henderson has sought a full quotation. It is expected to be valued by the market at £32m.

The group is 82 per cent owned by four investment trusts for which it manages money: Witan Investment Company, Electric and General Investment Company, Greenfriar Investment and Lowland.

Baring Brothers, the merchant bank, will bring it to market with stockbrokers Cazenove.

Meanwhile, Taddale Investments, a £20m investment holding company run by Mr Michael Carlton, plans a full listing next month.

City Comment

Banking on technical change

Barclays' plans to restructure its domestic branch network by taking corporate business out of some smaller branches into regional centres are only a part of the wider changes in domestic banking. They will be unveiled in detail, to staff and unions this month.

***All the banks have been* looking at ways of tackling the high and rising cost of running extensive branch networks.**

Growing competition for consumer deposits, which has eaten into the clearing banks' non-interest bearing current accounts, has lent added urgency to the search for a solution. Meanwhile technology is opening the way for important changes in the way the banks operate.

Significantly, Standard Chartered, which failed in its attempt to acquire a UK branch network and large sterling deposit base by taking over Royal Bank of Scotland, now seems rather relieved that it was prevented by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

It still wants the sterling deposit base, but it seems to have had second thoughts on the merits of the branch network and is examining ways of achieving the former target through other means.

For the other banks, such as Barclays, already burdened with large networks, the challenge is different. Barclays at least has the experience of Midland to draw on.

Midland has gone a long way towards dividing the market between personal and corporate customers but now realises that the strategy is only worthwhile in the larger conurbations.

Doubtless Barclays, which has already been experimenting, will take a more cautious approach on both how far and how quickly it develops this strategy.

Montagu launches first floating rate fund

By Lorna Bourke

Samuel Montagu, the merchant bankers, have launched an offshore floating rate note fund. They are the first bankers to do so.

Based in Jersey and denominated in US dollars, the fund aims to attract both private investors' money and corporate funds with its relatively low minimum investment of $10,000.

The initial charge of 5 per cent, negotiable for larger sums, will deter many private investors though treasurers and finance directors of smaller companies may find it an attractive investment vehicle.

The fund will invest in floating rates of only first class issuers, top banks and sovereign risks, with an average maturity of about five years.

It will be actively traded and should, the managers say, enable risks to be spread to a greater extent than would be possible for a single investor.

The surprise is that no other bank has packaged these somewhat complicated securities in the more marketable form of a fund.

The floating rate note market was born in the early 1970s, but took off with inflation in 1975 and is now a $30,000m market.

Eurodollar floating rate notes are negotiable securities on which the rate of interest is fixed by reference to prevailing Eurodollar interest rates.

Recovery at Air UK lifts B&C

By Our Financial Staff

British & Commonwealth Shipping has seen a substantial improvement in its profits by the turnround of Air UK from heavy losses to a small profit.

B & C made £36.8m last year. The aviation business, which includes the Bristow helicopter interests, turned in a profit of £21.6m, compared with £9.2m in the previous year when Air UK made a loss of about £6m.

But the depressed shipping market left that division with a substantial turnround from a profit of £359,000 to a loss of £2.6m. Ship disposals – including two refrigerated ships – should contain shipping losses this year.

However, there is a £7m provision against the delivery cost of a panamax bulk carrier delivered last month. The company was committed to buying the ship despite the downturn in the market.

Air UK remains vulnerable to changes in Government legislation on short haul airlines.

Analysts divided as M3 growth slows

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

MONEY GROWTH

	May %	Feb-May at annual rate
M1	1.5	16.2
£M3	0.8	15.7
PSL2	0.8	20.3

Target Feb 83-Apr 84 7-11 at annual rate
Source: Bank of England

Details of last month's monetary growth published yesterday give ammunition to both sides in the City's war of words over the likely course of government policy.

The Bank of England confirmed that sterling M3, the most closely watched measure of money supply, rose by 0.8 per cent in the four weeks to mid-May, after a surge of 1.9 per cent in April. But this still leaves growth since the present target period began in February at an annualized 15.7 per cent, compared with the target upper limit of 11 per cent.

Bank officials point out that much of the overshoot results from the exceptional April figures which came after the end-of-year spending spree by government departments. If M3 continued to rise at 0.8 per cent a month it would come back within target, they say.

But a number of City analysts are convinced that the Government will have no option but to tighten money or fiscal policy to get back on course.

Central government borrowing, at £2,020m, was a massive expansionary factor for the third month running, though heavily neutralized in May by £1,110m of government debt sales, while bank lending to the private sector was higher than expected at £990m, after very low figures

On international financial markets the pound had a quiet day after the turbulence earlier in the week. It finished in London up 25 points on a weaker dollar at $1.5270, while its trade-weighted index improved 0.1 to 84.3.

● Revised official figures show that industrial investment was little changed between the final quarter of last year and the first quarter this year, after earlier estimates had suggested a 0.5 point fall.

Whitehall secrecy pays off in search for steel chief

Softly, softly approach wins top man

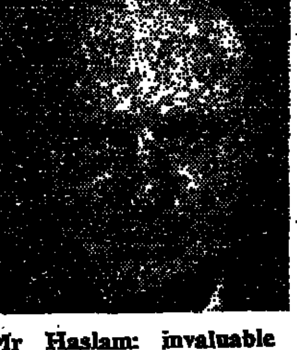
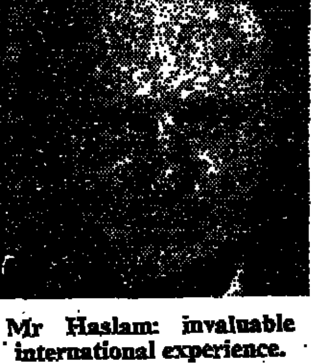
By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The appointment of Mr Robert Haslam as part-time chairman of the British Steel Corporation is the result of three months' hard work by the Department of Industry scouring the ranks of Britain's senior, talented managers. Finding a replacement for Mr Ian MacGregor has proved to be one of the most difficult public recruitment tasks of recent years.

Departmental officials have been sworn to secrecy in the last few weeks as Mr Haslam's £55,000-a-year contract was negotiated, with ministers fearing a repetition of the debacle of their first choice for the steel job, Sir Alistair Frame, chief executive of Rio Tinto-Zinc. He turned it down when his name was leaked.

This time, Mr Haslam's name remained a secret, although he has been top of the short list for some weks. His appointment was disclosed in *The Times* yesterday, 12 hours before the official announcement.

Mr Haslam, who is 60, is regarded as a tough and highly capable manager fully able to cope with the demanding twin jobs of the BSC and Tate & Lyle. Last year, after he lost a three-cornered fight for the ICI chairmanship, which went to Mr John Harvey Jones, it was expected that he would not be satisfied without another management challenge and by September had become chairman of Tate & Lyle.

Mr Haslam: invaluable international experience.

One of the difficulties for the Department of Industry was finding someone capable of mixing with the redoubtable Mr Bob Scholey, the BSC deputy chairman who is almost certainly to be made chief executive by the BSC board.

Clearly, the department believes Mr Haslam has the right mix of qualities to lead the BSC through its coming period of consolidation.

After attending Birmingham University and gaining a BSc in coal mining, Mr Haslam spent three years in the mining industry before starting his career at ICI in 1947. He became a member of the main board in 1974 and deputy chairman in 1980.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK

Caution is cutting into gilts

A week ago it seemed a reasonable proposition that a sweeping Conservative victory at the polls could only do the gilts good. But, perversely, the market has lost all the gains it made last Friday. As tap stock buyers disappeared.

Recent events notwithstanding, actual and potential holders of gilts are confident that a government which stays committed to the Medium Term Financial Strategy is bullish for the market in the long run.

But there are bound to be bumps along the way, and one such is looming now. It is no secret that the Government's funding requirement is running ahead of budget forecasts and that the money supply is rising faster than the authorities would like.

On the assumption that it wants to bring these figures at least within respectable distance of the MTFS ranges, some fairly heavy gilts sales can be expected between now and autumn. Some estimates run to £3,000m.

Coupled with a sizable volume of new paper will be an acceleration of inflation and uncertainty about currency and interest rate movements. One view is that the Federal Reserve will succeed in edging United States interest rates down and that the possible pressure on sterling will be relieved.

The market's uderstandable fear, however, is that the Fed will enjoy only limited success. In addition, the feeling is growing in London that independently of what happens in America the scope for lowering British interest rates this year is small. As a consequence, the gilts market is caught between general long-run optimism and shorter term vacillation.

The upshot is that issues over the next few months must be attractive.

It may be that the authorities will need to spice issues with gimmicks – even warrants have been suggested – like the ever ingenious Eurobond market. Yesterday's further losses of about 1/8 show how the market is erring on the side of caution.

John Beckett (right), chairman of Woolworth Holdings, told shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday he hoped to be able to report "a useful increase in profits at the trading level", this year. Volume was up on a year ago, the economic background was changing, and early indications were that the group was retaining its share of increased high street consumer spending. "Impatient though I am, I am moderately encouraged", he said. Much remained to be done about the cost structure.



EMAP

East Midland Allied Press
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £3.6m (£3.5m)
Stated earnings 9.3p (11.0p)
Turnover £54.2m (£48.0m)
Net total dividend 4.0p (3.68p)
Share price 148p, up 3p. Yield 3.9%
One for one scrip issue proposed

As ever the bulk of East Midland Allied Press's profits come from its special interest magazines but the local newspapers have made a surprisingly strong recovery from the recession. Profits in the division rose from £700,000 to £846,000.

The improvement has been achieved at some cost – redundancies taken above the line totalled £200,000 with more to come this year.

But investment of about £5m in a new press in Peterborough, which prints all but one of the newspapers, will progressively increase profits as the contract workload is built up.

EMAP has invested heavily in computer magazines – from one to 14 in little more than a year – and will put another £500,000 in this year.

EMAP came close last year to making profits of £4m, the record established two years ago, before deducting non-recurring costs. Discretionary spending on its products is rising strongly and it should comfortably exceed £4m this year.

Staveley

Staveley's results were at the bottom of the expected range, sending its shares down nearly 20p at one stage. But they recovered a little as stockbrokers realized this stemmed from confusion over the group's many comings and goings during the year, principally the sale of Peakstone aggregates, balancing purchase of the minority in British Salt and closures and rundowns in machine tools replaced by acquisitions in new service and high technology fields.

Salt remains the mainstay and there are still lossmakers in North America but the new look is more promising.

The group has had its biggest upheaval since postwar nationalization. Low gearing and a 7 per cent yield should tempt investors in to find out what will happen now.

English China Clays

English China Clays
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £17.32m (£19.39m)
Stated earnings 7.23p (8.88p)
Turnover £230.8m (£190.05m)
Net interim dividend 3.25p (3p)
Share price 206p down 7p

The share price of English China Clays has hardly moved in four months. Half-year figures out yesterday explain why. Pretax profits are down by just over 10 per cent to £17.32m, despite a 21 per cent rise in sales to £230.8m.

The shares had a sharp upward rerating after full-year figures in January, but the latest figures disappointed the market and the shares full 7p to 206p.

The contribution from traditional clay activities was more than £2m lower at £11.5m with the paper industry, the company's main market, in the doldrums. World clay volume was down 10 per cent and it was hard to increase prices.

The seasonal bias in profits towards the second half of the year will be more pronounced this time as a result of the group's £13m acquisition in April last year of leisure parks from Guinness. The acquisition boosted first-half losses from leisure from £1.2m to nearly £3m.

But this will be reversed in the second half to give a profit of perhaps £3m against £2m last time for the year as a whole.

Overall the group should be able to match last year's £43.5m in the 12 months to next September.

Duple backs £4.3m share bid

By Philip Robinson

Duple International, the coach builder, yesterday recommended its shareholders to accept an all-share bid from Hestair, the truck and bus chassis maker.

Mr Gordon Hay, chairman of the Blackpool-based company, recommended the £4.3m offer as Duple reported increased losses and no dividend.

For the six months to February 28, Duple lost £833,000 pretax, against a loss of £424,000 for the same period a year earlier.

Mr Hay forecast that losses for the year to the end of August this year would be £1.4m, although this was not much higher than the previous year, the forecast interest charges is almost doubled.

Mr Hay said that the board was unable to predict any significant improvement in trading in the short term. In the best interests of shareholders and the business, he said, it should be merged into a larger group which was at present trading profitably and had a stronger balance sheet.

Hay: Forecast of £1.4m losses

After talks with Mr David Hargreaves, the chairman of Hestair, Mr Hay said the board had resolved to recommend the offer to shareholders.

With Hestair's share price down 2p at 61p last night values the offer for Duple shares at 37.5p. The shares have traded between 18p and 46p this year.

As part of a comprehensive reorganization of production methods new model ranges extensive work has been done on the development of coaches in which body and chassis are integrated. This paved the way, said Mr Hay, for the transition from bodybuilding to Vehicle manufacturing.

Hestair ranks third in Britain behind Leyland and Metro Cammel, a subsidiary of Laird, as a chassis manufacturer, but unlike them has no capacity to make complete vehicles.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Applied Computer Techniques (Holdings)
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £2.16m (£1.01m).
Stated earnings, 13.04p (5.3p).
Turnover, £22.78m (£8.36m).
Net dividend, 1.3p (0.7p).

Amber Industrial Holdings
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £408,000 (£309,000).
Stated earnings, 8.23p (6.28p).
Turnover, £5.26m (£4.73m).
Net dividend, 3.5p (3.0p).

Southend Stadium
Year to 31.3.82.
Pretax profit, £126,000 (£122,000).
Receipts, £515,000 (£528,000).
Net dividend, 0.5p (0.47p).

Caledonia Investments
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £4.74m (£4.38m).
Stated earnings, 16.32p (15.06p).
Turnover, £10.18m (£8.82m).
Net dividend, 15.5p (13.18p, adjusted).

Cullen's Stores
Year to 28.2.83.
Pretax profit, £198,000 (£148,000).
Stated earnings, 12.02p (9.81p).
Turnover, £21.05m (£20.39m).
Net dividend, 4.3p (4.3p).

Thomas French & Sons
Year to 2.4.83.
Pretax profit, £1.06m (£474,000).
Stated earnings, 16.6p (5.9p).
Turnover, £10.98m (£9.48m).
Net dividend, 3.0p (2.25p).

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices;
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1098–96.00
Three months	1115–15.50
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1068.00–69.00
Three months	1088.00–88.50
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8800–10
Three months	8798–99
T/O:	1,190
Firmer.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8800–10
Three months	8798–99
T/O:	Nil.
Idle.	
LEAD	
Cash	262–63
Three months	272–72.25
T/O:	2,550.
Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	467.50–68.50
Three months	482.50–82.50
T/O:	4,250.
Steadier.	
SILVER	
Cash	769–70
Three months	787.5–88
T/O:	51 Lots
Firmer.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	950.50–51.50
Three months	978–78.50
T/O:	8,300
Steadier.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3165–65
Three months	3240–45
T/O:	750
Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US$ per oz.

Jun	416.00–418.00
Jly	418.00–419.00
Aug	422.00–422.10
Sep	424.00–426.50
Oct	429.00–429.50
Nov	429.50–432.00
Dec	433.00–435
Vol:	475

Tone: Very steady.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Jly	745–26
Aug	730–20
July/Sept	718–17
Oct/Dec	727–25
Jan/Mch	745–44
Apl/Jne	764–63
Jly/Sep	783–82
Oct/Dec	803–01
Jan/Mch	822–20
Vol:	244
Tone: Quiet.	
SUGAR	
Aug	175 25–74.50
Oct	182.00–81.75
Dec	186.00–85.00
Mch	195.60–95.80
May	199.00–98.00
Vol:	6155.
Tone: Steady.	
COCOA	
July	1551–49
Sep	1568–67
Dec	15.80–79
Mar	1572–68
May	1573–70
July	1582–75
Sep	1590–75
Vol:	6,451
Tone: Weak.	
COFFEE	
July	1666–1665
Sep	1647–1646
Nov	1632–1630
Jan	1622–1620
Mar	1599–1597
July	1573–1570
Vol:	6,002
Tone: Steadier.	
GAS OIL	
Jun	248–248.50
July	250–250.00
Aug	252–252.25
Sept	254.75–255
Oct	257–257.25
Nov	259–259.25
Dec	261–62
Jan	260–65
Feb	259–271
Vol:	2804
Tone: Steady.	

Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd. report

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept 36	50	4179
Dec	–	–
Mar '84		–
Comment: Firmer.		
Sterling		
Sept	1.556	1 1.5260
Dec –		1.5264
Mar '84	–	–
D MARK		
Sept	85	3948
Dec	–	3985
Mar '84	–	–
S FRANC		
Sept	20	4748
Mar 84	–	–
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	1595	9000
Dec	510	8981
Mar '84	21	8967
June '84	64	8935
Comment: Mixed		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	561	9032
Dec	261	9022
Mar '84	26	9015
June '84	–	8995
Sept '84	–	8985
Comment: Easier		

Comment:
Yen: Quiet.
Pound: Weaker.
D Mark: Nervous.
S Franc: Easier.
Eurodollars: Good activity.
Short Sterling: Slipping back.
Gilts: Very Active.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½ %
Barclays	9½ %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	*9½ %
Lloyds Bank	9½ %
Midland Bank	9½ %
Nat Westminster	9½ %
TSB	9½ %
Williams & Glyn's	9½ %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

WALL STREET

Pension investment 'no threat to dollar'

New York – (AP-Dow Jones) – Foreign pension fund investment in the US is accelerating and should total roughly $35bn (£23bn) in the six years ending 1987, according to a study by Miss Edna Ehrlich, international adviser for the research and statistics area, released in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's *Spring Quarterly Review*.

Miss Ehrlich adds that foreign investment in the US should be offset by incrasing US pension fund investments abroad through at least the next five years and is not likely to have any long-term destabilizing effect on the dollar.

She says international capital transactions by pension-fund investors will remain small relative to total US international capital flows, even though pension funds are expected to continue to grow rapidly. Contributions to pension funds in Japan are likely to expand 20 to 25 per cent annually in the short-term and by 15 to 20 per cent a year in Canada, while British funds should experience a relatively sluggish growth-rate of 10 per cent, the study estimates.

	June 15	June 14
AMF Inc	16½	16¾
AMR	33½	33¼
Allied Chem	52	53⅞
Allied Stores	49¾	49¾
Allis Chalmers	17	18¼
Alcoa	40¾	40½
Amax Inc	28	28¾
Amerada Hess	28¾	27⅞
Am Brands	49½	49½
Am Broadcast	65⅞	68
Am Can	44¼	43⅞
Am Cyanamid	50	49¾
Am Elec Power	18¾	18⅝
Am Home	44¼	44⅞
Am Motors	9⅞	9½
Am Nat Res	38⅞	38¾
Am Standard	34	34½
Am Telephone	63¾	64
Armco Steel	18¾	18⅞
Asarco	40⅞	41⅛
Ashland Oil	35½	34⅞
Atlantic Richfield	44⅝	44¼
Avco	32⅞	32⅞
Avon Products	35¾	34¾
Bankers Tst NY	45¼	44¾
Bank of America	24½	24⅝
Bank of Boston	44⅞	44⅞
Bank of NY	59½	60½
Beatrice Foods	27⅞	27⅞
Bethlehem Steel	28	24⅞
Boeing	46⅝	45½
Boise Cascade	42¾	42⅞
Borden	54½	54¼
Borg Warner	51⅛	51⅛
Bristol Myers	38¾	38⅝
BP	25⅞	25
Burlington Ind	36⅝	37
Burlington Nthn	90½	90¼
Burroughs	56⅞	57⅞
Campbell Soup	38⅝	30⅞
Canadian Pacific	38½	38½
Caterpillar	47⅞	46¾
Celanese	67	66
Central Soya	15⅞	16
Chase Manhat	54¾	55
Chem Bank NY	51	51⅞
Chrysler	29½	28⅝
Citicorp	40½	40⅞
Clark Equip	34½	33
Coca Cola	50⅞	50½
Colgate	22⅞	22⅞
CBS	68⅝	68⅝
Columbia Gas	31¼	32¼
Combustion Eng	37	38½
Comwlth Edison	28¾	28⅝
Cons Edison	22	22⅝
Cons Foods	42⅞	42
Cons Power	20½	20¼
Continental Grp	44	43½
Control Data	62⅞	61½
Corning Glass	86	85⅞
CPC Intnl	39⅝	38⅝
Crane	32½	31¼
Crocker Int	33⅞	33⅞
Crown Zeller	31⅛	31⅛
Dart & Kraft	67⅛	68⅝
Deere	39⅝	38⅝
Delta Air	47⅞	45¾
Detroit Edison	14	14⅛
Disney	67⅞	65
Dow Chemical	34½	34¼
Dresser Ind	20¾	19⅝
Duke Power	22⅞	22⅞
Du Pont	49⅝	49⅝
Eastern Air	9¾	8½
Eastman Kodak	73	72⅞
Eaton Corp	44	44
El Paso Nat Gas	17	17⅛
Esmark	78	74¾
Evans P. D.	11½	12
Exxon Corp	33⅞	34⅛
Fed Dept Stores	67⅞	67
Firestone	21⅛	21⅛
Fst Chicago	24⅞	24⅝

	June 15	June 14
Fst Intrst Bncp	42½	42½
Fst Penn Corp	7	7
Ford	55⅝	54¼
GAF Corp	16⅞	16⅞
GTE Corp	43⅞	43¼
Gen Dynamics	55⅝	55⅝
Gen Electric	56⅝	55⅞
Gen Foods	44	44
Gen Mills	53½	54⅝
Gen Motors	72¾	70⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	9⅞	9½
Gen Tire	36⅝	36¾
Genesco	8⅞	8⅞
Georgia Pacific	28¾	28⅞
Getty Oil	65	65¼
Gillette	44⅝	44⅞
Goodrich	40⅝	41¼
Goodyear	33	33
Gould Inc	43⅞	42⅞
Grace	48⅝	48⅝
Gt Atltc & Pacific	12	11⅛
Greyhound	25¾	25⅞
Grumman Corp	58½	57
Gulf Oil	37⅞	37⅞
Gulf & West	28⅝	28⅝
Heinz H. J.	43½	42⅝
Hercules	38⅝	38¾
Honeywell	116½	114¼
IC Inds	45¾	44½
Ingersoll	51⅛	50⅝
Inland Steel	32⅞	32⅞
IBM	120⅝	118
Int Harvester	9¾	9½
INCO	15¼	15⅞
Int Paper	55½	55¼
Int Tel Tel	38⅝	38½
Irving Bank	48	48⅝
Jewel Co	51¼	52⅞
Jim Walter	42½	43⅞
Johnson & John	46	45⅞
Kaiser Alumin	20½	20½
Kerr McGee	34½	34¾
Kimberly Clark	88⅝	88¼
K Mart	35¾	34⅞
Kroger	40½	38¾
L.T.V. Corp	16⅞	16⅞
Litton	71¼	68⅝
Lockheed	118	118½
Lucky Stores	23½	23⅞
Manuf Hanover	47⅞	47¾
Manville Cp	14⅞	15½
Mapco	27⅞	27¾
Marine Midland	27⅞	27⅞
Martin Marietta	57⅞	58½
McDonnell	58	58⅝
Mead	32½	31⅛
Merck	88⅝	89½
Minnesota Mng	80⅞	87⅞
Mobil Oil	28½	28
Monsanto	83	82⅞
Morgan J. P.	74⅝	74
Motorola	133⅝	133½
NCR Corp	124¾	122⅞
NL Industries	16¾	17
Nabisco	38⅝	38¾
Nat Distillers	38¾	38⅝
Nat Med Ent	27½	27½
Nat Steel	26⅝	26⅝
Norfolk South	54¾	54⅛
NW Bancorp	34⅛	34⅛
Norton Simon	33	31½
Occidental Pet	22⅞	23¾
Ogden	38⅝	37½
Olin Corp	33⅞	31⅞
Owens-Illinois	35⅞	34⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	31⅞	31¼
Pan Am	6⅞	6¾
Penney J. C.	64¾	61½
Pennzoil	38½	38⅝
Pepsico	35½	36⅝
Pfizer	38⅝	39 y
Phelps Dodge	30⅝	30¼
Philip Morris	58	57⅞
Phillips Petrol	33	33⅞

	June 15	June 14
Polaroid	28⅝	29⅛
PPG Ind	66	66⅝
Procter Gamble	56⅝	55
Pub Ser El & Gas	23½	23½
Raytheon	52⅝	51
RCA Corp	30	29⅞
Republic Steel	22⅞	22⅞
Reynolds Ind	50⅝	50⅝
Reynolds Metal	34¼	34
Rockwell Int	30¾	30⅞
Royal Dutch	43	42⅞
Safeways	27½	27¼
St. Regis Paper	34¾	34¼
Santa Fe Ind	27⅞	27½
SCM	30⅞	30¼
Schlumberger	49⅝	49½
Scott Paper	24⅞	24⅝
Seagram	30	30
Sears Roebuck	42	40⅝
Shell Oil	42	41⅛
Shell Trans	34¼	33⅞
Signal Co	34¾	34¾
Singer	30⅝	30⅞
Sony	14⅞	14⅞
Sth Cal Edison	36⅛	36⅝
Southern Pacific	71¼	70⅝
Sperry Corp	37⅞	37⅞
Std Oil Califnia	35⅞	35⅝
Std Oil Indiana	45½	45⅞
Std Oil Ohio	46⅝	46
Sterling Drug	28⅝	28⅛
Stevens J. P.	23⅞	23
Sun Comp	41⅛	41⅛
Teledyne	165⅞	165⅝
Tenneco	38⅝	38⅝
Texaco	34¼	34⅞
Texas East Corp	57	56⅝
Texas Inst	113	107⅞
Texas Utilities	2	24½
Textron	34⅛	34⅝
TWA	37½	37½
Travelers Corp	31⅛	30⅝
TRW Inc	78¾	79⅝
UAL Inc	39	38¾
Union Carbide	72	71¼
Union Oil Calif	34	34
Un Pacific Corp	57⅞	58¾
Uniroyal	15¼	14½
United Brands	20¾	19⅝
US Industries	17⅞	16½
US Steel	25½	25⅞
Utd Technol	73⅝	74⅛
Wachovia	41⅞	41⅞
Warner Commns	30¾	30
Warner Lambert	29⅝	29½
Wells Fargo	37⅞	37½
Westinghse Elec	51⅞	50⅝
Weyerhauser	38½	38
Whirlpool	54⅛	52⅞
Woolworth	35½	35⅝
Xerox Corp	48¾	48½
Zenith	26½	26⅝

Canadian Prices

	June 15	June 14
Abitibi	23	23
Alcan Alumin	41⅞	41⅛
Algoma Steel	32	32
Bell Telephone	26⅝	26⅝
Cominco	53⅝	53⅝
Cons Bathurst	22⅞	22⅞
Gulf Oil	16	16
Hawker/Sid Can	15¾	15⅝
Hudson Bay Min	16⅝	16⅝
Imasco	33⅝	33⅝
Imperial Oil	33⅞	33⅞
Int Pipe	26⅝	26⅝
Mass-Fergsn	6⅞	6⅞
Royal Trust	14¾	14⅞
Seagram	38½	38½
Steel Co	28½	28½
Thomson N 'A'	35⅝	34⅝
Walker Hiram	24⅞	24⅞
WCT	14	14

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

APPOINTMENTS

Chairman named at Britvic

Mr Michael Jackaman has become chairman of Britvic after the retirement of **Mr George Inman**. Mr Jackaman, who is chairman of Showerings, Vine Products & Whiteways, is also a director of Allied-Lyons and many other subsidiary companies. **Mr Eric Colwell** has been appointed deputy chairman of Britvic. He is managing director of Victoria Wine Company and a director of Allied-Lyons.

Sir Sidney Eburne joins the board of Peachey Property Corporation as a non-executive director from July 1.

Mr Brian Sweetland, solicitor and manager of the legal department is also to take over as secretary of Friends' Provident Life Office.

Mr David Morgan, currently marketing *director, becomes* managing director of Avon Tin Printers, Bristol.

Mr Finn Meiland has been appointed managing director of Elopak, Stevenage.

Mr Gordon McLelland is the new managing director of Mardon Composites – Whitehaven. He succeeds **Mr John Adams** *who has retired.*

Mr Trevor Heayns has been appointed manager at National Westminster Bank's Piraeus branch. He succeeds **Mr R. P. M. Philips** who shortly finishes his tour of duty.

Mr Paul Crowe, deputy managing director of Odhams Printers, has been elected a BPCC main board director and appointed managing director of the BPCC wholly-owned subsidiary, the British Newspaper Printing Corporation.

Mr Michal Noakes, has become managing director of Cimex.

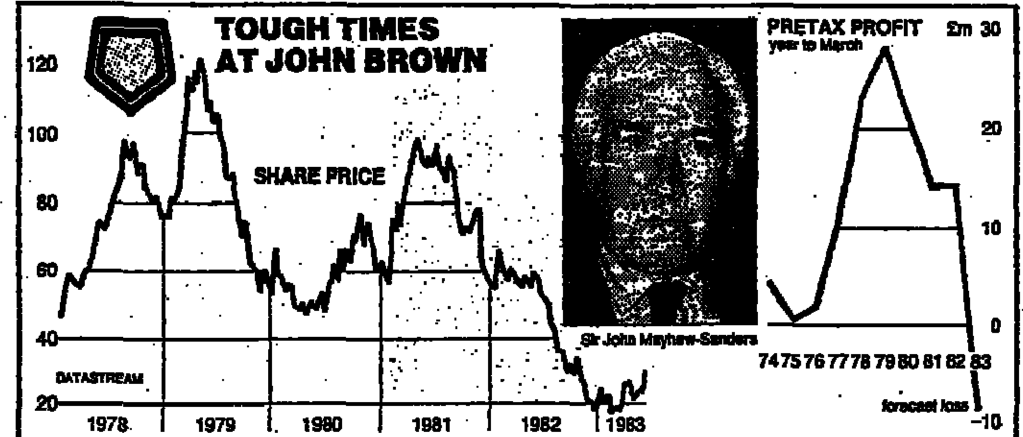
Mr L. R. Fortune, a main board director, has been appointed managing director of BCL (British Cellophane) in charge of their converter companies in Europe and Nigeria. He also has development responsibilities for the Middle East, Northern Africa and North America.

Mr Tom Ehret, previously assistant general manager, has been appointed managing director of Comex Houlder Diving, Aberdeen, succeeding **Mr Gilles Bellamy** who is taking up new responsibilities in the Comex Group.

A corporate rethink could revive one of British industry's proudest names

Change due at stricken John Brown

There was a certain inevitability about the current problems and the embarrassingly forced restructuring of John Brown. Many of the great prewar names of British industry have either gone bust, such as BSA and Stone-Platt, or been forced to take drastic decisions to survive like Turner & Newall, and hopefully prosper like Vickers. This greatest of names from the era of Britain's industrial might was a candidate for anyone's list of proud traditional companies vulnerable to the slump, the new harsh industrial realism, the upsets created by high interest rates and the huge unpredictable swings in currencies.



John Brown has traditionally prospered on exports, of machinetools, turbines and plant contracting. More recently, it has expensively bought companies in the US in a wildly fluctuating dollar currency. And like many of the proudest names in British engineering, its businesses – from North Sea plant to textile machinery – depend on worldwide industrial investment that has proved the greatest victim of the slump.

After years of fluctuating fortunes, John Brown reached rock bottom when it announced pretax losses of £9m and write-offs of £17m for the half-year to last September and forecast that the full year to March would produce a similar loss to set against last year's £14m profit. This undid the group's balance sheet, its traditional strength.

Suddenly, debt more than matched the group's net worth, shown as £114m in its latest 1981-82 accounts. That is a warning to any company, particularly one that has raised £40m from the City in new shares in the past five years and antagonized both its big shareholders and stockbrokers within the square mile.

Now it is negotiating to sell Hawker Siddeley a majority stake in John Brown Engineering, the gas turbine division centred on its old Clydebank shipyard and one of its two best businesses, to shore itself up.

The man at the centre of these negotiations is Sir John Mayhew-Sanders, John Brown's dominating chairman and chief executive.

Sir John will resolve the immediate debt problems of this shrinking pillar of British Engineering if he successfully negotiated a sale of the turbine division. JBE made £1.8m profit on £94m sales in 1981-82 but has suffered amid the time-consuming political wrangling over its contracts on the Siberian gas pipeline. Hawker wants to maintain a John Brown connection because of the goodwill earned in the Eastern block.

Even the sale of a substantial majority could net John Brown £30m or more, against its £40m stock market value.

But it is alredy clear that, if the group remains independent at all, the consequences of recent failures will reverberate round the boardroom. A company that has already changed its shape several times over a proud 150-year history will face another through going rethink about its future.

The original John Brown started making Springs in Sheffield, moved into steel and the forefront of railway and shipbuildind development. After buying the Clydebank shipyard in 1899, it made itself the top name in passenger liners right down to the QE2 and the era of shipyard mergers that ended in nationalisation. Most of its history was dominated by the family of Lord Aberconway, whose father and grandfather preceded his own 26-year occupy of the chair until 1978.

Mayhew-Sanders is an accountant by family tradition, engineer by education and was a management consultant before joining John Brown, becoming chief executive eight years ago. He inherited a London-run business centred on the unusually successful Wickman machine tool companies, old-style general engineering, the turbine business and an erratic but highly regarded international plant contracting group that accounts for more than a third of turnover and usually the lion's share of profit.

The new chairman set about a further round of diversification and expansion, particularly by buying companies in the US. It is hard to tell whether John Brown would have been better or worse off without this. The original machinetool business lost about £4m in 1981-82 and accounts for many of the write-offs of the past three years. But Mayhew-Sanders' initiatives have produced new problems.

He bought Crawford & Russell, a complementary process engineer for $25m, Leesona, machinery maker to the textile industry for $80m, and in 1981, most controversially, paid a hefty $44m for the Olofsson Corporation, another machinetool maker.

> **"There is likely to be a more down-to-earth approach, with more management changes, more emphasis on profitability and financial strength than size"**

In the event these acquisitions, however strategic, proved ill-timed in advance of the investment slump and the erratic movements of the dollar. They simply added to John Brown's financial problems while adding little to its short-term trading strengths.

But Mayhew-Sanders unpopularity in the City has more parochial causes. In the autumn of 1981, John Brown raised £24m by a rights issue that, due to the vagaries of the stock market, was left with underwriters.

Just two months later, rights issue optimism was transformed by a "dramatic further worsening" in machinetools, producing an internal stock market rumpus over dealings *(John Brown was acquitted)* and lasting animosity in the City. This was compounded when talk of much lower profits last July ended up in the dramatic losses announced in January.

This ire attaches as much to Sir John Mayhew-Sanders himself as to any objective facts, because he has conducted, as City men say, an "aggressive and belligerent" defence of himself and his company when the money men thought penitence was more in order.

The result has been that analysts have turned their most critical spotlight on John Brown and its future. Apart from the process contracting and turbine sides, "the rest is a nightmare" says one widely followed engineering specialist. "I would like to see John Brown off my list, taken over and broken up."

Behind the scenes, more cautious City institutions have taken a subtler approach to what they see as long-term management problems – not a condemenation of Sir John, so much as modern dislike of a board where a single all-powerful executive presided over a group of often aging outsiders.

Sir John Cuckney, saviour of many a lost cause, was brought in as a vigorous non-executive director and now deputy-chairman. Two executive directors, from process contracting and the US, joined the main board last August.

They are likely to take a more balanced view of the future. After all, under Sir John Mayhew-Sanders' leadership, profits rose from less than £1m in 1974-75 to about £20m in 1977-80 before the slump

But now there is likely to be a much more down-to-earth approach, with more magaement changes, more emphasis on profitabitiy and financial strenght than size and the final burying of any grandiose pretensions associated with the name John Brown the name Sir John Cuckney could well take a strong role.

The turbine division, though a jewel in the crown, might have proved too much for a company of this size in the long-run. John Brown in now a small outfit in a big league.

Unless a bidder for the whole group emerger – assets outpace the share price but there are problems to match. John Brown will have to sort out its own machinery and general engineering sections and bank on an improvement in oil business and plant construction.

But long term it looks logical to concentrate its resources on the exciting if vulnerable international process construction and contracting business, a big enough challenge for its undoubted skills as well as its resources. It has promising ventures in process plant for biotechnology.

The road to prosperity could be long and painful. So could the choice to adopt a new more restricted role. That might not be to the chairman's liking and is therefore no foregone conclusion.

It is no accident that those close to the company point to Sir John Mayhew-Sanders' non-executive role at Dowty and that company's impending need for a new leader, Sir John is still only 51. At the moment, much is in the balance.

Meanwhile, there are some signs that orders are picking up, even in machine tools, and trading could improve sharply. Given a deal with Hawker Siddeley on turbines, the share price could pick up too.

Graham Searjeant

Economic notebook

Putting the brakes on money supply

The Last Conservative Government came to office determined to control the money supply, but completed its term with monetary aggregates growing well above target. ***That failure had much*** **to do with too simple-minded an interpretation of monetarism.**

Minister's principal mistake was to believe that by cutting the public sector borrowing requirements (PSBR) – the Budget deficits and raising interest rates, the *money supply could be con*trolled. This approach did not work because loan demand became progressively less sensitive to changes in interest rates while reducing the PSBR probably raised bank lending. The marked drop in the sensitivity of bank lending to changes in interest rates owes much *to the ever increasing* share of personal lending in *total* loan demand.

The banks have done everything possible to encourage this lending via an aggressive campaign which has been very successful.

Interest rates – as a result of changes in the structure of credit – have now become such a blunt instrument that any given change in loan demand requires a much bigger adjustment of interest rates than used to be the case.

This has led the authorities to place much greater emphasis on overfunding – borrowing more than the actual Budget deficit – to offset directly the *impact of bank lending on the* money supply.

Since the Bank of England now has the largest loan book of private sector debt of any bank in the world obtained at a not inconsiderable cost, as it borrows long to lend short – overfunding has gone too far.

Perhaps the main objection *to overfunding, however,* is that although it makes the money figures appear acceptable in the shortrun, there is a heavy longterm cost in the slow development of the corporate bond market. Interest rates are higher than they need be and it is cheaper for companies to borrow short.

If the authorities do curtail **the amount of overfunding, the obvious temptation is to reduce the amount of funding by having another go at cutting the PSBR – especially as the PSBR currently looks as if it will breach its target. Great care must be taken, however, in selecting the means to reduce borrowing if the mistakes of fiscal 1980/81 are not *to be repeated.***

The rise in income taxation (with the failure to index allowances) during fiscal 1980/81 reduced public borrowing but at the cost of exacerbating the bank lending problem as individuals borrowed from the banks to pay the higher tax and thereby protect their standard of living.

The problem remains, however, that it is still much easier to raise direct (indirect taxes are ruled out because of their impact on the RPI) than to cut expenditure: current expenditure in impossible to cut while capital expenditure *may have been pruned too* much already.

There is one tax which could be raised without too great an impact on loan demand, that is employees' national insurance contributions. The NIC is a regressive tax which hits lower income groups who have a relatively restricted access to bank loans. Perhaps it is more than just a coincidence that Mrs Thatcher emphasized throughout the election campaign that the NIC is not a tax, but an insurance premium paid to a fund which should be self-financing – at present the fund is far from self-sufficient as the Treasury contributes £2.5bn a year.

The restraint of overfunding is certainly a pre-certainly a per-condition for the take-off of the corporate bond market. If Mr Lawson the Chancellor wishes to go to the next general election claiming that the money supply is under control, it will be necessary for *the corporate sector to borrow* £5-6bn a year from the capital markets rather than from the banks.

Given the mix of instruments currently available to him, such an outcome necessitates his acceptance of an overshoot of the monetary targets in the short term, as a means to *medium* term control.

Mike Osborne

The author is senior economist at Grieveson Grant, the stockbrokers.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

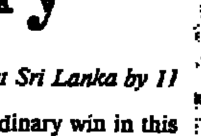
Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cricket: Pakistan and Australia keep hopes alive

Quadir finally spins Pakistan to an exciting Cup victory

By Richard Streeton



Headingly: Pakistan (4 pts) beat Sri Lanka by 11 runs

Pakistan snatched an extraordinary win in this Prudential World Cup tie when they captured the last eight Sri Lankan wickets in 12 overs. Sri Lanka, needing 236 to win, panicked badly under pressure when they seemed to be moving smoothly towards victory.

It was Abdul Qadir's leg-spin which ruined Sri Lankan hopes. In his last spell of four overs Qadir took four for 16 and he was made man of the match by Ray Illingworth. From 162 for two Sri Lanka subsided to 193 for eight before Qadir finished.

The excitement was prolonged as de Mel and John added 25 for the last wicket but Pakistan won when de Mel was caught at long-off with nine balls left. Pakistan's success keeps alive their chance of qualifying for the semi-finals in Group A which is completed by England and New Zealand.

Sri Lanka's decision to field first under heavy clouds was amply rewarded when Pakistan slumped to 43 for five in little more than an hour. Had the Sri Lankans held some hard chances offered by Imran and Shahid early in their partnership, the game's pattern could have been different.

As it was, Imran and Shahid rode their luck and eventually began to bat with more authority, Ranatunga's medium pace and de Silva's leg spin being unable to check the run rate, which steadily increased.

Imran's hundred, a little surprisingly, was the first made for Pakistan in any of the three World Cups so far, and the 144 he and Shahid put on in 36 overs was a sixth-wicket record for the competition. Imran for a time was overshadowed by Shahid, a tall, slim right-hander who used his wrists well as he drove and square cut with precision, to find the gaps at the last moment.

From the start the pitch yielded movement off the seam, and a measure of irregular bounce, although it calmed down later and at no time approached the liveliness of the neighbouring strip, which was criticized by the Australians and West Indians last weekend. De Mel and Ratnayake, using the same end, shared the early crop of wickets, with de Mel looking distinctly brisk and Ratnayake swinging the ball considerably.

De Mel's figures were three for 13 when he was rested after bowling eight overs. Mohsin and Mansoor were caught at slip and by the wicketkeeper respectively as they played forward; Zaheer drove a catch to cover. Ratnayake's wickets came from successive balls with Javed and Ijaz both struck on the back leg as they groped forward and they also seemed to share surprise at the umpire's decision.

Imran was nearly caught low at slip off Ratnayake as soon as he came in, but he did not make another serious mistake until he was dropped at deep square leg from the last ball of the innings. He hit 11 fours and by his standards batted in a low key through 47 overs. Imran was 84 with two overs left and he reached his century from the fourth ball of the final over.



A captain's innings: Imran Khan drives for four

Shahid was missed at slip off Ratnayake at 13, and he gave a hard return chance to de Silva when he was 16. Shahid was finally caught at deep third man and de Mel took a fifth wicket when he had Sarfraz caught at mid-on.

When Sri Lanka batted they soon lost Kuruppu but Wettimuny and Dias laid a good foundation by tea when the score was 86 for one from 25 overs. Rashid and Sarfraz were economical rather than threatening: Shahid did not bowl as well as he batted. A solitary over by Mansoor was an embarrassment to everyone as he bowled five wides, including four for consecutive balls, and was then square cut for two fours by Wettimuny.

Scoreboard

PAKISTAN

Mohsin Khan c Ranatunga b de Mel	3
Mansoor Akhtar c de Alwis b de Mel	6
Zaheer Abbas c Dias b de Mel	15
Javed Miandad l-b-w b Ratnayake	7
*Imran Khan not out	102
Ijaz Faqih l-b-w b Ratnayake	0
Shahid Mahboob c de Silva b de Mel	77
Sarfraz Nawaz c Madugalle b de Mel	9
Abdul Qadir not out	5
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, w 4, n-b 2)	11
Total (7 wkts, 60 overs)	235

†Wasim Bari and Rashid Khan did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-25, 3-30, 4-43, 5-43, 6-187, 7-204.

BOWLING: De Mel 12-1-39-5; John 12-1-48-0; Ratnayake 12-2-42-2; Ranatunga 11-0-49-0; de Silva 12-1-42-0; Wettimuny 1-0-4-0.

SRI LANKA

S Wettimuny c Shahid b Rashid	50
B Kuruppu b Rashid	12
R L Dias st Wasim Bari b Qadir	47
*L R D Mendis c Wasim Bari b Qadir	33
R J Ratnayake st Wasim Bari b Qadir	1
R S Madugalle c Qadir b Shahid	26
A Ranatunga c Zaheer b Qadir	0
D S de Silva run out	1
†R G de Alwis c Javed b Qadir	4
A L F de Mel c Imran b Sarfraz	17
V B John not out	6
Extras (l-b 8, w 17, n-b 2)	27
Total (58.3 over)	224

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-22, 2-101, 3-162, 4-162, 5-166, 6-166, 7-171, 8-193, 9-199, 10-224.

BOWLING: Rashid 12-4-31-2; Sarfraz 11.3-2-25-1; Shahid 10-1-62-1; Mansoor 1-0-8-0; Ijaz 12-0-27-0; Qadir 12-1-44-5.

Umpires: D O Oslear and A G T Whitehead.

Group A

	P	W	L	Pts
England	4	3	1	12
New Zealand	4	3	1	12
Pakistan	4	2	2	8
Sri Lanka	4	0	3	0

Fluent Wood helps Australia avoid a second humiliation

By Alan Ross

SOUTHAMPTON: Australia beat Zimbabwe by 32 runs

Zimbabwe did in fact get almost as satisfactory a start as Australia, but two run outs helped to reduce them to 109 for 5, their cause apparently lost.

Enterprising batting by Houghton and Curran, who added 103, brought them vigorously back to life. Nevertheless, with ten overs to go the target was still 76, with Lillee and Hogg comparatively fresh.

Four wickets then fell in eight balls for one run, two of them in successive deliveries from Hogg, and sadly the match drifted out of Zimbabwe's reach. Houghton, who hit nine fours and one six, was ninth out for a heroic 84.

The Australians, smarting from the humiliation of their defeat by Zimbabwe at Trent Bridge, got off to a dashing start. They took 21 off three overs, and 46 off the first 10 before they lost a wicket, but then failed to accelerate, largely due to another accurate spell of off-spin by Traicos, who bowled his 12 overs off the reel for only 28 runs.

For Australia, Wood made a fluent 72 and Hughes a confident 31, but it needed a thumping 35 in the last few overs from Marsh, who was dropped early on, to get his team to the reasonably comfortable position of 272.

The morning haze punctuated by the bellows of Chappell, calling and ferusing singles as if his partner was tone deaf. Luckily, he proceeded mainly by boundaries, taking two in succession off the opening overs of both Vince Hogg and Rawson. Hogg, a bowler not dissimilar in action and appearance to Lillee, looked promising, but it was Rawson who got Chappell to flick a half volley off his legs to backward square leg for the first wicket at 46.

Hughes was soon scoring in all directions, until the arrival of Traicos appeared to over-excite him. He danced down the pitch to drive, scored four off the edge, did it again and was bowled.

At luncxh, Australia were 145 for two after 37 overs, with Wood 70. In the second over of the afternoon Wood sliced Traicos to cover and before a run was added Hookes drove Fletcher high but almost vertically.

Border and Yallop proceeded with caution, while Zimbabwe bowled steadily. However, their throwing and backing-up in the field was along way below their showing at Trent Bridge.

In due course, Yallop was brilliantly caught one-handed down the leg side off Curran, and Border, hastening not before time, lost his middle stump. MacLeay hit a six, Marsh two more, and that was that.

Brown and Paterson, in front of a large crowd, took 41 off 10 overs from Rodney Hogg and Lillee, both of them absurdly generous with no-balls. Sideways on, Lillee remains a beautiful sight as he runs up, but the devil seems absent. Fifty was in sight, mainly from deflections, when Hogg had Paterson leg before. Hogg's angle to the ground is so acute these days that it was no surprise when he fell flat on his face. He came off after seven overs, and immediately a sad muddle left Heron stranded half-way down the wicket.

It was some time before Zimbabwe got moving again. Hogan tied up one end with gentle left-arm spin and on the stroke of tea, with the score 79, Brown was caught at the wicket cutting.

AUSTRALIA:

G M Wood c Rawson b Traicos	73
T M Chappell c Traicos b Rawson	22
*K J Hughes b Traicos	31
D W Hookes c Brown b Fletcher	10
G N Yallop c Houghton b Curran	20
A R Border b Butchart	43
†R W Marsh not out	35
K H MacLeay c Rawson b Butchart	9
T G Hogan not out	5
Extras (l-b 16, w 2, n-b 6)	24
Total (7 wickets, 60 overs)	272

D K Lillee and R M Hogg did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-46, 2-124, 3-150, 4-150, 5-219, 6-231, 7-249.

BOWLING: Hogg 9-2-34-0; Rawson 9-0-50-1; Fletcher 9-1-27-1; Butchart 10-0-52-2; Traicos 12-1-28-2; Curran 11-0-57-1.

ZIMBABWE

R D Brown c Marsh b Hogan	38
G A Paterson l-b-w b Hogg	17
J G Heron run out	3
A J Pycroft run out	13
†D L Houghton c Hughes b Chappell	84
*D A G Fletcher b Hogan	2
K M Curran l-b-w b Chappell	35
I Butchart l-b-w b Hogg	0
P W E Rawson l-b-w b Hogg	0
A J Traicos b Chappell	19
V R Hogg not out	7
Extras (b 1, l-b 10, w 1, n-b 10)	22
Total (59.5 overs)	240

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-48, 2-53, 3-79, 4-97, 5-109, 6-212, 7-213, 8-213, 9-213, 10-240.

BOWLING: Hogg 12-0-40-3; Lillee 9-1-23-0; Hogan 12-0-33-2; MacLeay 9-0-45-0; Border 9-1-30-0; Chappell 8.5-0-47-3.

Umpires: D L Evans and R Palmer.

Group B

	P	W	L	Pts
West Indies	4	3	1	12
India	4	3	2	8
Australia	4	2	2	8
Zimbabwe	4	1	3	4

GOLF

Unsung hero springs to life

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Pittsburgh

Among the 156 players teeing up for the United States Open golf championship, the least regarded may well have been James Booros a 32 year old player of dubious achievements from nearby Allentown, where a popular song of a decade or two ago chronicled the tragedy of a locked-up lover.

Yet he was the only leader on the first day, with a round of 72, one over par for the 6,972 yds. Oakmont country club course. Only one player out on the court at the time, Bruce Devlin, stood below par, by a single stroke after 11 holes. Arnold Palmer, the evergreen popular favourite, had sent the huge crowd under a broiling sun into ecstasies by three times going into the red – a desirable condition for professional golfers since it betokens a score six below par – but three times the course struck back, on the third occasion by seducing three putts from him at the ninth.

With a tee-shot into the rough and an understandably hooked recovery into a far bunker he was in poor shape, but he came out of the bunker to eight yards. Alas he then putted up five feet short and his second attempt horseshoed back on him. The collective groan of an adoring gallery might have found an answering echo from the prison day inmates of Allentown's jail.

One would wish Booros well, but the history of these grand occasions points to his quickly subsiding into the ruck whence he so unexpectedly sprang yesterday. He has been a professional for 10 years, only four of them on the PGA tour because of his frailty in tournament golf. His total earnings in that time fall short of $83.000 (about £55,000), so he has known hard, unyielding times.

All that was forgotten yesterday as he drove home an eagle three at the ninth, to compensate, give or take a stroke for shots dropped on three other holes. That ninth is clearly vulnerable at 480 yards, providing you are straight off the tee. The green can hardly be avoided since it merges into the practice putting green and extends for a further 40 yards or so, but an overhit second would invite three putts downhill, perhaps even more.

Booros hit a good drive and his three-iron finished eight feet from the hole, but on the wrong side. His trickler, however, slipped in and he thus turned one under par. Twice he had to scramble par figures coming home, with a chip to one foot at the long 462 yards par four tenth and a 15th feet putt on the 85 yard par three 13th. He could not, however, recover from a bunker at the 15th and took three putts from a long way out on the home hole. Will he ever be heard of again? Watch this space.



Palmer: in the red

Peter Oosterhuis, the lone Briton in the field something of an affront in this year of Faldo fireworks – made an adventurous start. He cut his first tee shot into the first bunker on the course and had no chance of either getting home in two or getting up and down from 60 yards on a green sloped away from yesterday's pin placing.

He was twice in the rough at the net and conjured up a Houdini four with a delicate single downhill putt. He got back fleetingly to all-square with a 12-yard putt welded unto a three wood and seven iron at the 425 yard third. "Get in", he imperiously commanded, and the ball duly obeyed.

A wild hook off the long fourth (561 yards) however, planted him among the pews, a huge bunker complex so named from the parallel strips of turf embedded in the sand. He could advance the ball by only about 70 yards and a hooked long iron missed the green left. A chip to five feet seemed to have saved his par but the putt went awry.

He was out in 39, three over par, to which he added 8 solid pars before another hook off the last tee, coupled with two further shots from the rough, extracted a five and a score of 75, four over par. In cold statistics it may not look impressive, but against a background of almost as many scores of 80 and over as those in the 70s, it may turn out to be perfectly respectable.

Early first round leaders: 72: J Booros; J Nelford; H Irwin. 73: J Nicklaus; G Player (SA). 74: W Levi; S Hoch; D Graham (Australia). 75: P Oosterhuis (GB); R Terry; G Marlowe; R Eastwood; T Nakajima (Jap); C Peete. 76: R Boyd, J Thomsen; R Thompson; J C Snead, K Fergus; G Moody.

Middlesex toast to absent friends

By Peter Ball

Uxbridge – Middlesex (24pts) beat Hampshire (4) by an innings and 64 runs.

Middlesex's grip on the county championship is rapidly beginning to look immovable. Yesterday, in spite of the absence of Radley, they won in two days, their fourth victory in succession, the last three being achieved without Daniel, Cowans and the captain, Gatting.

They outplayed Hampshire as comprehensively as the score suggests, looking superior in almost every aspect of the game. After the batsmen had done their job, it was the turn of the spinners. Edmonds took five of the eight wickets he and Emburey shared after Hughes had made an early contribution.

By the time Butcher reached 30, he was looking set for a huge score but his own extravagance proved his undoing. He played one quite remarkable stroke, depositing a good length ball on the off-stump into the bushes behind long-on, but his attempt to repeat it succeeded only in chopping the ball on to the stumps.

The deserving and delighted beneficiary was the persevering if sometimes erratic Malone, who rarely seems to have luck on his side. Earlier he had expressed his frustration with a couple of quick bouncers which were still going up when Parks took them high above his head. Now he made an important breakthrough.

Emburey went in the same over and the loss of two wickets so quickly persuaded Tomlins, who had been completely untroubled until then, to begin playing Southern suspiciously. The suspicion became a self-fulfilling prophecy when he was bowled playing down the wrong line. After Downton and Edmonds had come and gone the abence of Radley took on a significance it had apparently lacked at the start.

Lunch, however, marked the end of Hampshire's ascedancy. Williams and James not only took Middlesex to their immediate ambition of a fourth batting point, but also with a mixture of the correct – mainly from James – and the bucolic, mainly from Williams, increased the lead to 180 before Malone once again popped up to break the partnership.

It was to prove more than enough as Hampshire compounded their problems by once again not batting well. The elder Smith chased a wide ball and Nicholas went to an indeterminate prod. The exception was the younger Smith,

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings 176 (V P Terry 61, S P Hughes 5 for 48).

Second Innings

V P Terry c Tomlins b Hughes	17
C L Smith c Downton b Hughes	22
M C J Nicholas c Tomlins b Edmonds	5
R A Smith b Edmonds	26
*N E J Pocock b Emburey	19
N G Cowley c Barlow b Edmonds	10
T M Tremlett c Barlow b Edmonds	1
†R J Parks c Downton b Emburey	3
J W Southern l-b-w b Emburey	0
K Stevenson not out	7
S J Malone c Tomlins b Edmonds	4
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 4)	7
Total	121

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-36, 2-48, 3-48, 4-89, 5-97, 6-102, 7-105, 8-105, 9-113, 10-121.

BOWLING: Williams 6-1-18-0; Hughes 13-5-32-2; Edmonds 22.5-6-42-5; Emburey 13-4-22-3.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

G D Barlow l-b-w b Stevenson	105
W N Slack l-b-w b Tremlett	27
K P Tomlins b Southern	77
R O Butcher b Malone	37
*J Emburey l-b-w b Malone	0
†P R Downton c Cowley b Stevenson	16
P H Edmonds c Parks b Stevenson	11
K D James not out	33
N F Williams c C L Smith b Malone	39
S P Hughes b Tremlett	1
C T Radley absent hurt	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 9, n-b 5)	15
Total	361

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-61, 2-184, 3-249, 4-249, 5-273, 6-277, 7-288, 8-358, 9-361, 10-361.

BOWLING: Stevenson 32-5-111-3; Malone 22-2-85-3; Tremlett 31.5-10-82-2; Cowley 2-0-14-0; Southern 18-5-53-1; Nicholas 2-1-1-0

Bonus points. Middlesex 8, Hampshire 4.

Umpires: C Cook and R A White.

Derby need Wood

By Peter Marson

DERBY: Essex (24 pts) beat Derbyshire (4) by an innings and 25 runs.

Essex were too strong at most points in this match and their third victory in the county championship, sponsored by Schweppes, could have been pencilled in on the first day when there were some outstanding performances with bat and ball. Lever and Foster shared 15 wickets, and their contributions in helpful conditions wrought havoc in Derbyshire's depleted batting.

It was overcast yesterday morning, and with rain hanging about it was 12.20 before the Easts, David and Ray, walked out to take guard. Derbyshire, who were already 225 runs behind, can only have feared the worst.

With any luck the unhappy state of affairs concerning Derbyshire's former captain, Barry Wood, might now have been resolved. After his resignation as captain, Wood made it known that he thought Derbyshire's decision to leave him out of their championship side to be, in his own words, deeply insulting.

After a meeting of the cricket committee here on Wednesday, at which Wood was present, Derbyshire imposed a fine of two weeks' wages, which could be in the region of £1,000 and warned Wood as to his future conduct. Wood declined to comment save to say that he intended making an appeal and that if, as he thought, there appeared to be no procedure for appeals within the club, then there might be elsewhere.

Wood's presence in this match would have considerably strengthened Derbyshire's hand. From all points of view, the sooner he is back in the fold and batting and bowling, the better.

It was 1.15 by the time Essex had declared at 360 for nine and stretched their lead to 268 runs. Poor Derbyshire. No one envied them, no one gave them a chance. The executioners, Fletcher's faster bowlers, made ready. The condemned, young Barnett's batsmen, lined up.

In the twenties H. Storer and J. Bowden established a county record here against Essex, scoring 322 for the first wicket. Yesterday Derbyshire lost Morris, Hill, Barnett first ball, and Anderson for 27 runs in 11 overs.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings 92 (J K Lever 4 for 42).

DERBYSHIRE: Second Innings

I S Anderson c D E East b Foster	10
J E Morris l-b-w b Lever	14
A Hill b Lever	1
*K J Barnett c McEwan b Lever	0
R J Finney c Pringle b Lever	71
W P Fowler c Foster b Lever	28
C J Tunnicliffe c D E East b Pringle	29
†R W Taylor l-b-w b Acfield	31
D G Moir c Pringle b Foster	34
S Oldham c D E East b Foster	0
O Mortensen not out	4
Extras (lb 7, nb 14)	21
Total	243

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-27, 3-27, 4-27, 5-68, 6-120, 7-183, 8-233, 9-234, 10-243.

BOWLING: lever 18-4-76-4; Foster 27.3-3-90-4; Pringle 16-4-47-1; Acfield 3-0-9-1.

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch b Oldham	83
B R Hardie c Fowler b Tunnicliffe	2
*K W R Fletcher l-b-w Oldham	7
K S McEwan c Fowler b Mortensen	178
K R Pont c Barnett b Moir	7
D R Pringle c Anderson b Mortensen	9
†D E East b Tunnicliffe	25
R E East b Mortensen	14
J K Lever not out	8
N A Foster c and b Tunnicliffe	0
Extras (l-b 2, w 2, n-b 22)	26
Total (9 wkts dec, 81.3 overs)	360

D L Acfield did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-32, 3-213, 4-252, 5-302, 6-302, 7-335, 8-354, 9-360.

BOWLING: Mortensen 24-3-103-3; Tunnicliffe 18.3-4-78-3; Oldham 19-2-82-2; Finney 5-1-23-0; Moir 15-2-68-1.

Umpires. P J Eele and K Ibadulla.

Butcher flays Shepherd

By Ivo Tennant

LEICESTER: Leicestershire, with one first-innings wicket in hand, are 120 runs behind Gloucestershire.

We did not have the interesting day we had on Wednesday, partly because Leicestershire rather let their ambitions drift and partly because of Shepherd's chest, of which readers have probably heard enough.

For much of the day Shepherd, now in his fortieth year but still the willing workhorse, was engaged in dour combat with Ian Butcher, 20-year-old brother of Alan.

Thhe youngser finally triumphed, achieving his maiden Championship hundred. It did, though, take him 91 overs, on a pitch no more difficult than it was on the first day.

Gloucestershire had declared at their overnight total, Shepherd five short of his hundred. Play was held up for 70 minutes because of drizzle, and when play did begin, Stephenson opened the attack.

He is a mean bowler. Balderstone saw little of his fourth ball, which hit middle and leg; Boon a little later was also too slow in adjusting. It could be that like Garner, Stephenson's arm is so high at the point of delivery that the ball appears out of the trees rather than the sightscreen.

Davison then fell to Shepherd, who was finding movement through the air: 30 for 3. Butcher bided his time; after all, this was only his second championship outing of the summer.

He and Briers proceeded to resurrect the innings, and by the fifty-fourth over Butcher had reached his half-century. His application could not be faulted throughout. Occasionally he unleashed a drive of note, usually through mid-off, in a final total of 103, which contained 12 boundaries.

He and Briers added 130 for the fourth wicket. Briers is a curious cricketer, full of class but somehow failing to make the big scores.. He contributed 68, his season's best.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 386 for 7 dec (J N Shephard 95 not out, A W Stovold 63, R C Russell 55. Bowling: Ferris 12-0-73-0; Parsons 15-1-64-1; Cook 44-11-117-2; Clift 18.5-4-38-2; Steele 34-11-61-2).

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J C Balderstone b Stephenson	0
I P Butcher b Stephenson	103
T J Boon b Stephenson	4
B F Davison l-b-w b Shepherd	17
N E Briers c Graveney b Shepherd	68
*†R W Tolchard l-b-w b Shepherd	17
P B Clift c Bainbridge b Graveney	20
G J Parsons c Russell b Stephenson	1
J F Steele not out	5
N G Cook b Stephenson	1
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 3)	10
Total (9 wkts, 98.4 overs)	246

G Ferris to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-4, 3-30, 4-160, 5-201, 6-237, 7-239, 8-240, 9-246.

Bonus points (to date): Leicestershire 4, Gloucestershire 7.

Umpires: A Jepson and B Leadbeater.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Somerset
TUNBRIDGE WELL: Kent v Sussex
OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Warwickshire
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Gloucestershire
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Surrey

Other Matches
(11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)
FENNERS: Cambridge University v Northamptonshire
THE PARKS: Oxford University v Worcestershire

Second Championship
Horton: Northamptonshire v Lancashire; Worksop: Nottinghamshire v Leicestershire; Banstead: Surrey v Middlesex; Hastings: Sussex v Essex; Marske-by-Sea: Yorkshire v Warwickshire.

Minor Counties Championship
Boughton Hall: Cheshire v Somerset II

OTHER MATCHES
ATHLETICS: Southern Counties championships (Copthall Stadium).
CROQUET: Men's and Women's championships (Hurlingham).
GOLF: Scottish Open amateur stroke-play championship (Blairgowrie G.C., Perthshire).
TENNIS: Bristol tournament; BMW championships (Eastbourne).

Opening burst from Somerset colt riddles Glamorgan

Glamorgan collapsed in dramatic fashion after Somerset had declared their first innings at 323 for nine at Swansea yesterday. By the close Glamorgan, with their last pair together, were 141 for nine – still needing 33 runs to avoid the follow-on.

Glamorgan's demise on a good pitch was started by an opening burst of four for 28 of 12 overs by Gary Palmer, the fast bowling Somersuet Colt and 17 year-old son of Ken, a former Somerset players, who is now a first-class umpire.

Palmer began by trapping Alan Lewis Jones leg-before first ball and Glamorgan never recovered. Hopkins, Ontong and Derrick all fell to Palmer, who finished with four for 58. Only Francis coped with the Somerset attack; he batted bravely for 28 until yorked by Wilson.

OLD TRAFFORD: Warwickshire are ready to complete a championship double over Lancashire where Old had another memorable day. The former England all-rounder scored 63 and then held two slip catches as Lancashire slid to 27 for three in their second innings. Warwickshire totalled 328 and the home side ended a disastrous day 85 behind with only seven wickets standing.

Lancashire's tale of misfortunes began after Fairbrother dropped Asif Din when he was three and Warwickshire struggling at 79 for four. Din went on to hit 65 and share a valuable fifth wicket partnership of 143 with Amiss, who had nine fours in a flawless 88.

Lancashire clawed their way back into the game with three quick wickts before Old put his side back on top.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent were in a commanding position when they took three quick second innings wickets against Sussex. R Ellison, the medium pace bowler, struck, twice accounting for the opening pair of Mendis and Green with only 32 on the board.

Then Babtiste, the West Indian, had Barclay, caught at first slip to leave Sussex at 63 for three at the close, still nine runs behind.

Kent's total of 263 was largely thanks to a splendid innings from Cowdrey, the acting captain, who hit 94 in 184 minutes with 10 fours and two sixes. He shared a fifth wicket stand of 133 with Benson.

Basharat Hassan hit 83 as Nottinghamshire fought bravely to avoid following-on against Surrey. He batted for four hours and hit five fours in his innings before becoming one of Pocock's four wickets with Nottinghamshire still 63 runs behind their immediate target.

After Hassan's dismissal, the seventh wicket pair of Illingworth and Cooper gave their county hope with a stand of 49. Then Pocock took two quick wickets to leave Nottinghamshire with only a faint chance of avoiding the follow-on. Cooper took six for 89 in Surrey's declared innings of 369. By the close Nottinghamshire were 207 for nine after 94 overs.

FENNER'S: A surprise declaration at 260 for three by Cook, the Northamptonshire captain, gave Cambridge University a 47-run first-innings lead.

Bamber (77) and Wild (48) gave the county a good start and Bailey added a quick 32 before leaving Williams and Willey at the crease until the declaration.

Botham benefit next year

Ian Botham is to have a benifit next year. Tony Brown, the Somerset secretary, said: "Ian's all-round performances for Somerset and England have earned him international acclaim". As well, Vivian Richards and Joel Garner have also agreed to play for the county until 1986.

Further good news for Somerset is that their Clarence Park pitch at Weston Super Mare has been cleared for first-class cricket by the Test and County Cricket Board after being reported as unsatisfactory last season. Plans for the festival (August, 6 to 12), when Somerset play Northamptonshire and Yorkshire, can now proceed.

OTHER SCOREBOARD AND DETAILS

Glamorgan v Somerset
AT SWANSEA

SOMERSET: First Innings 323 for 9 dec (N F M Popplewell 84, D Breakwell 55 not out, T Gard 51. Bowling: Nash 28-10-69-1; Thomas 26-6-78-5; Barwick 27-5-85-0; Lloyd 2-1-5-0; Ontong 28-12-47-2).

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

J A Hopkins c Gard b Palmer	12
A L Jones l-b-w b Palmer	0
D A Francis b Wilson	28
R C Onotong b Palmer	0
G C Holmes c Dredge b Popplewell	10
J Derrick c Gard b Palmer	0
J G Thomas l-b-w b Dredge	12
†E W Jones st Gard b Lloyds	15
*B J Lloyd not out	34
M A Nash c Wilson b Lloyds	2
S R Barwick not out	13
Extras (b 9, l-b 4, w 1)	14
Total (9 wkts, 64 overs)	141

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-17, 3-18, 4-35, 5-37, 6-71, 7-71, 8-103, 9-123.

Bonus points (to date): Glamorgan 3, Somerset 7.

Umpires: N T Plews and C T Spencer.

Kent v Sussex
AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS

SUSSEX: First Innings 191 (P W G Parker 58, C M Wells 52; E A Baptiste 4 for 46).

Second Innings

G D Mendis l-b-w b Ellison	6
A M Green c Cowdrey b Ellison	18
*J R T Barclay c Johnson b Baptiste	14
C M Wells not out	17
†D J Smith not out	0
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 3)	8
Total (3 wkts)	63

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-27, 2-32, 3-62.

KENT: First Innings

N R Taylor c Parker b le Roux	7
L Potter b Pigott	17
D G Aslett b le Roux	25
D L Underwood c Smith b le Roux	15
M R Benson c Pigott b Waller	56
*C S Cowdrey l-b-w b Pigott	94
E A Baptiste c Mendis b Pigott	12
†A P E Knott not out	24
G W Johnson c Smith b Pigott	0
R M Ellison b le Roux	3
K B S Jarvis c Pigott b le Roux	0
Extras (l-b 7, w 1, n-b 1)	9
Total (94.3 overs)	263

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-20, 2-36, 3-64, 4-74, 5-207, 6-232, 7-238, 8-252, 9-253, 10-263.

BOWLING: Le Roux 19.3-5-59-5; Pigott 26-4-73-4; Reeve 22-5-38-0; C M Wells 19-4-70-0; Waller 6-0-14-1.

Bonus points: Kent 7, Sussex 5.

Umpires: J W Holder and J van Geloven.

WORKSOP: Nottinghamshire 335 (M J Harris 112, R B Kerr 56, P Delaney 58, M Hayemsn 5 for 116) and 79 for 3; Leicestershire 350 (J J Whittaker 186, M A Garnham 82, A Bredin 6 for 108).

Free cricket

Leicestershire are to allow organized school parties into county championship games at Grace Road free of charge on weekdays, providing at least one teacher is present.

Notts v Surrey
AT TRENT BRIDGE

SURREY: First Innings

A R Butcher c French b Cooper	13
G S Clinton c Bore b Such	57
D M Smith c Illingworth b Bore	68
*R D V Knight b Cooper	60
M A Lynch c Bore b Cooper	85
†C J Richards c French b Cooper	13
A Needham c Birch b Cooper	16
D J Thomas not out	24
S T Clarke b Cooper	21
I R Payne not out	3
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 1)	9
Total (8 wkts dec)	369

P I Pocock did not bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-24, 2-126, 3-159, 4-272, 5-289, 6-312, 7-333, 8-360.

BOWLING: Hendrick 29-10-65-0; Cooper 32-9-89-6; Illingworth 16-1-46-0; Bore 26-6-62-1; Such 27-3-98-1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

B Hassan l-b-w b Pocock	83
R T Robinson c Lynch b Clarke	16
†B N French c Lynch b Thomas	19
P Johnson c Richards b Thomas	0
*J D Birch c Clarke b Knight	27
M A Fell c Butcher b Pocock	0
N J B Illingworth c Richards b Thomas	17
K E Cooper c Knight b Pocock	29
M K Bore c Needham b Pocock	0
M Hendrick not out	0
P M Such not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 7)	16
Total (9 wkts, 94 overs)	207

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-54, 2-85, 3-85, 4-153, 5-154, 6-157, 7-206, 8-207, 9-207.

BOWLING: (to date): Nottinghamshire 3, Surrey 7.

Umpires: D J Constant and J H Harris.

Lancs v Warwicks
AT OLD TRAFFORD

LANCASHIRE: First Innings 216 (C M Old 4 for 31).

Second Innings

I Cockbain c Old B Hogg	0
†C Maynard b Ferreira	5
F C Hayes not out	10
I Folley c Old B Gifford	7
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 3)	5
Total (3 wkts)	27

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-16, 3-27.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

K D Smith c Hayes b Jefferies	7
T A Lloyd c Maynard b Jefferies	12
A I Kallicharran c Fairbrother b Watkinson	30
D L Amis c Folley b Simmons	88
G W Humpage lbw b Watkinson	17
Asif Din b Jefferies	65
A M Ferreira lbw b Simmons	0
†G A Tedstone lbw b Jefferies	11
C M Old lbw b Simmons	62
*N Gifford b Simmons	17
W Hogg not out	7
Extras (b 3, lb 6, nb 3)	12
Total ()	328

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-9, 2-50, 3-58, 4-75, 5-218, 6-219, 7-225, 8-264, 9-314, 10-328.

BOWLING: Jefferies 34-3-121-4; Folley 19-5-26-0; Watkinson 26-1-71-2; Simmons 25.5-5-71-4; Nasir Zaidi 8-2-27-0.

Bonus points: Lancashire 5, Warwickshire 7.

Umpires: W E Alley and R Julian.

Camb U v Northants
AT FENNER'S

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings 307 for 6 dec (T S Curtis 92, D W Varey 65, S J G Doggart 59 not out).

Second Innings

D W Varey l-b-w b Walker	18
T S Curtis c Bailey b Mallender	5
R J Boyd-Moss not out	71
*S P Henderson c Larkins b Walker	0
G Pathmanathan l-b-w b Mallender	13
S J G Doggart not out	27
Extras (l-b 9, n-b 1)	10
Total (4 wkts)	144

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-77, 3-77, 4-101.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

M J Bamber c Hewitt b Hodgson	77
D J Wild C Hewitt b Palmer	48
R J Bailey c Boyd-Moss b Hodgson	32
R G Williams not out	38
P Willey not out	52
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w t, n-b 2)	13
Total (3 wkts dec)	260

*G Cook, W Larkins, †M Olley, N A Mallender, T M Lamb and A Walker did not bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-66, 2-133, 3-175.

BOWLING: Pollock 11-2-38-0; Palmer 8-0-48-1; Hodgson 22-2-71-2; Cotterall 5-1-25-0; Doggart 12-2-53-0; Boyd-Moss 2-0-12-0.

Umpires: P B Wight and K G Suttle.

Oxford v Worcs
AT THE PARKS

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings: 342 for 8 dec (D A Banks 100, S Watkins 77, M S Scott 53, H T Rawlinson 5 for 123).

Second Innings

M S Scott b Varey	13
S Watkins not out	17
*D N Patel not out	4
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, w 2)	5
Total (1 wkt)	39

FALL OF WICKET: 1-31.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY First Innings

*R G P Ellis l-b-w b Pridgeon	81
A J T Miller st Moores b d'Oliveira	90
P J Heseltine b Illingworth	40
J G Franks c Weston b Patel	5
J G Varey c Banks b Illingworth	11
R P Moulding not out	53
†M R Cullinan c Illingworth b Patel	4
H T Rawlinson not out	0
Extras (l-b 7, w 1, n-b 13)	21
Total (6 wkts dec)	285

J R Turnbull, M D Petchey and A H K Small did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-95, 2-198, 3-208, 4-228, 5-236, 6-276.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 22-7-42-1; Inchmore 20-3-52-0; Illingworth 30-8-83-2; Warner 13.3-5-40-0; Patel 14-5-35-2; d'Oliveira 4-1-12-1.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and J D Morley.

SECOND XI COMPETITION

HORTON: Northamptonshire 275 and 39 for no wkt; Lancashire 244 (H Pilling 54 not out, J Coles 4 for 33).
BANSTEAD: Surrey 393 for 9 dec and 44 for no wkt; Middlesex 324 for 9 dec (A G Smith 103).
MARSKE: Warwickshire 289 for 5 dec (R I H B Dyer 180 not out); Yorkshire 46 for 1.
HASTINGS: Essex 245 and 166 for 2 (M Fletobuss 100 not out); Sussex 293 (J R P Heath 99, D Wood 67, M Hughes 5 for 58).

Faldo seeks power with shaven club

From Mitchell Platts, Biarritz

Nick Faldo and Garry Cullen each returned 65, four under par, to share the lead in the first round of the £56,000 Times Open tournament on the 6,045-yard Biarritz course yesterday. Faldo, chasing a fourth win in six attempts, and Cullen have a two-stroke advantage over a group of players which includes José-Maria Cañizares and Manuel Ballesteros, of Spain, and Vicente Fernandez, of Argentina.

It has taken hours of tender loving care for Faldo to fashion a three wood, purchased in America more than a year ago for $60, to his liking. He patiently shaved the face of the club to obtain a loft of 12 degrees so that it now provides the trajectory of a two wood. This labour of love will be handsomely rewarded if Faldo wins the Open championship at Royal Birkdale in four weeks' time. He stresses that it is a club designed for maximum assistance in reaching the par fives which can be so important on the links.

There is, however, a huge difference between Royal Birkdale and Biarritz, so much so that this treasured club provided him with too much ammunition at the 514yard opening hole and the 550yard sixteenth. Faldo fully expected to pick up shots at both, but on each occasion the ball soared ike an Exocet missile from the face of that three woods and into foreign territory beyond the greens.

To take five at those holes was irritating, but, since his return from the United States, Faldo has displayed a marked improvement in resilience. So instead of worrying over what might have been, he retained his concentration and extracted all that was possible from a course afforded increased protection by a stiff and deceptive breeze.

He certainly gained some revenge at the other par five, the 479yard, third, where he needed only an eight-iron for his second shot from 170yard out. The shot was not as accurate as that which he demands from himself, but the putt from 20feet was true and firm for an eagle.

In all Faldo took single putts on nine occasions, three times for birdies, with the most important, perhaps, coming from only two feet for a four at the 170yd fifth after he had visited the rough behind the green and a bunker.

Cullen will be encouraged by an effort which included five birdies, the best of which came at the short eighth, where he struck a one-iron to eight feet. An attack of hepatitis forced him to withdraw from several events and he has returned earlier than his specialist advised. His is on a course of vitamin pills and explained that he requires 14 hours sleep each day. Since he has not practised for two months, it was an excellent start and, perhaps, the foundation for his first win on the European circuit.

LEADING SCORES (GB unless stated): 65: N Faldo, G Cullen. 67: V Fernandez (Arg), M Tapia (Fr), J-M Cañizares (Sp). 68: P Mendiburu (Fr), R Craig, R Fisher (Mex), P Harrison, R Boxall. 69: D Blakeman, W Grady (Aus) D J Russell, E Rodriguez (Sp), N Ratcliffe (Aus), G Brand, W Westner (SA), M Mackenzie, K Swan (Ber), J Gonzales (Br), H Balocchi (SA).

YACHTING

Slow racing in a fierce Solent

By John Nicholls

Light, shifting winds and a typically fierce Solent tide made for slow racing on the first day of the level racing championships at Cowes yesterday.

The half ton class mustered the largest fleet and were led away from the starting line by the ageing Fancy That, sailed by Doug Bishop. By the windward mark, however, Smiffy (John Fairchild) and Flash (Barry Bullen) had pulled away from the pack. Smiffy led for a couple of legs but the newer Flash eventually wore her down.

Another new boat, Savage (Geoffrey Kay), in the threequarter ton class looked to be having things her way throughout the first round, but somehow managed to fall three minutes astern of Oystercatcher (Richard Matthews) during the second.

THREEQUARTER TON: 1, Oystercatcher (R Matthews); 2, Savage (G Kay); 3, Scenario Act II (A Fitton).
HALF TON: 1, Flash (B Bullen); 2, Sequel (R Bagnall); 3, Smiffy (J Fairchild).
QUARTER TON: 1, Tom Bombadil (J Money); 2, Hannah (H Sellars); 3, Magical Mr M (C Simonds).

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 11, Milwaukee Brewers 8; Detroit Tigers 4, Boston Red Sox 2; Oakland Athletics 10, Toronto Blue Jays 1; New York Yankees 8, Cleveland Indians 5; Chicago White Sox 5, California Angels 2; Minnesota Twins 6, Kansas City Royals 2; Seattle Mariners 6, Texas Rangers.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: San Francisco Giants 7, Houston Astros 1; Montreal Expos 7, Pittsburgh Pirates 4; St Louis Cardinals 7, Philadelphia Phillies 6; Chicago Cubs 7, New York Mets 4; San Diego Padres 5, Cincinnati Reds 1; Atlanta Braves 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 2.

BOXING

LOS ANGELES: WBC super-bantamweight championship: Jaime Garza (US) beat Bobby Berna (Phil), ko 2nd round.

SWIMMING

GERA: East German national championships: Men's 200 metres freestyle: S Lodziewski, 1min 49.30sec (world record).

FOOTBALL

DANISH LEAGUE: Lyngby 0, Frem Copenhagen 2; AGF Aarhus 4, Ikast 3; Brondby 0, Koge 0; Naestved 3, B1903 Copenhagen 1; Herning 1, Bronshoj 0; Kolding 0, OB Odense 2; Esbjerg 1, Vejle 1.
ITALIAN CUP: Semi-finals, second leg: Inter Milan 0, Juventus 0 (Juventus win 1-0 on aggregate); Torino 1, Verona 2 (aggregate 3-2; Verona win on away goals).
WORLD YOUTH CUP (Mexico): Semi-finals: Brazil 2, South Korea 1; Argentina 1, Poland 0.
NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Chicago 3, Montreal 2; Seattle 2, Golden Bay 1.
TOUR MATCHES: New York Cosmos 7, Hamburg 2; Dynamos (Zimbabwe) 1, Coventry City 6.

POLISH LEAGUE: Gwardia Warsaw 0, Widzew Lodz 2; Zaglebie Sosnowiec 1, Pogon Szczecin 0; Stal Mielec 3, Slask Wroclaw 0; Baltyk Gdynia 3, Gornik Zabrze 2; Lech Poznan 4, Szombierki Bytom 1; LKS Lodz 2, GKS Katowice 0; Wisla Krakow 4, Legia Warsaw 3; Ruch Chorzow 0, Cracovia Krakow 0.

CYCLING

BORAAS: Tour of Sweden: Prologue (3.3 km): 1, M Seether (Nor), 4min 8.8sec; 2, T Prim (Ita), 4:11.2; 3, D Cardi (Ita), 4:14.0; 4, Y Petrov (USSR), 4:14.3; 5, D Pedersen (Ita), 4:14.5. First stage (101.3 km): 1, B Wekema (Neth) 2hr 14min 13sec; 2, C Wreghitt (GB) 2:14.14; 3, O Klenikov (USSR), 2:14.42; 4, M Andersson (Swe) 2:14.43; 5, M Van Der Brande (Bel), same time. OVERALL: 1, Wekema, 2:18:18; 2, Wreghitt, 2:18:28; 3, Seether, 2:18:51;
Ales: Grand Prix du Midi Libre race: 1, J-R Bernaudeau (Fr) 4hr 55min 24sec; 2, J Zoetemelk (Neth), 4:55:24; 3, A Van Der Poel (Neth), 4:56:28; 4, P Bonnet (Fr), 4:56:28; 5, A Chappuis (Fr), 4:56:28, 7, S Roche (Ire) 4:56:28. British placings: 21, R Millar, 4:56:28; 68, P Sherwen, 5:10:03; 75, G Dowdell, 5:17:09; 78, S Yates 5:17:09. OVERALL: 1, Bernaudeau 5:00:12; 2, Zoetemelk, 5:00:14; 3, Van Der Poel, 5:01:19;
MEILEN: Tour de Suisse, second stage: 1, F Hoste (Bel), 5hr 23min 50sec; 2, G Glaus (Switz); 3, S Kelly (Ire); 4, U Freuler (Switz); 5, G Lemond (US), same time. Overall: 1, D Gisiger (Switz), 10:34:18; 2, R Visentini (It), one sec behind; 3, Kelly, B Oosterbosch (Neth), 5;

EQUESTRIANISM

MALVERN: Three Counties Show: Volvo Power and Speed Stakes: 1, Cadnica, R Smith; 2, Apollo II, G Gizzard; 3, Orion Hills, G Goodwin. Crosse and Blackwell Challenge and Three Counties Championship: 1, Apollo II; 2, Winato, T Newbery; 3, Calma, D Ricketts.

صورة من الاصل

RACING: GOLD CUP SUCCESS FOR HERN'S STABLE

Fearless Lad can speed to rare double

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Fearless Lad has a good chance of becoming the first horse to win the King's Stand Stakes twice since Gold Bridge brought off the elusive double at Royal Ascot way back in 1933 and 1934.

Twelve months ago Fearless Lad won this famous sprint by beating Chellaston Park on equal terms. In the meantime he has shown that he has shown improvement by giving the same horse 9 lb and a beating at Haydock, followed by a stone and a beating at Sandown.

The only occasion that Fearless Lad has been defeated this season was in the Palace House Stakes at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas Day. Yet he lost no caste in defeat that day as he was attempting to give 12 lb more than the weight for age scale to the three-year-old On Stage. Going down by two and a half lengths on those terms to that smart colt was anything but disgrace.

Krayyan, who finished third that day, is held by Fearless Lad and On Stage and so too is the solitary French challenger Kind Music who finished third to Sharpo and Fearless Lad in the Prix de L'Abbaye at Longchamp last autumn.

With Soba in the field today's race is bound to be run at a blistering gallop from the word go because she loves to try to run her rivals off their feet. She did so more often than not last year but was beaten the only time that she contested a race of his nature. On a line through Blue Singh who finished third to Indian King and Soba in the Diadem Stakes – the race in question – Soba is another who is held on form by Fearless Lad.

Salieri reverts to sprinting after failing to last out seven furlongs in the Free Handicap. He will relish the firm ground but so too will Fearless Lad.

Electric, my selection for the Hardwicke Stakes, is another who has put up his best performances on fast ground. Anyone who was at Goodwood last July should not need reminding of that because it was there that he demolished Touching Wood and Jalmood in the Gordon Stakes. More recently Electric has been beaten by Be My Native in the Coronation Cup at Epsom. The going was soft that day though. On 2lb better terms and now on better ground, Electric must have a good chance of getting his revenge.

Old Country, who finished third in the Coronation Cup, should not beat Electric nor Be My Native on form. Fresh from winning the Prince of Wales's Stakes on Tuesday, that admirable mare Stanerra is now attempting to pull off an ambitious double which no horse has achieved. Stanerra was only third last year and that place may be the best that her connections can hope for now that her opposition is infinitely stronger than it was on Tuesday.

True to form, the Wokingham Stakes is as open as ever. Melindra my choice, is trained by David Elsworth, a man who has worked wonders already this season with another filly Mighty Fly, who won the Royal Hunt Cup so decisively on Wednesday. Melindra is not without a good chance of bringing off a fine double for her Fordingbridge stable judged on the impressive way she beat that improved sprinter Piencourt at Kempton.

Having gone for Never So Bold to win at Sandown a week ago I have no intention of deserting him in the Britannia Stakes, even though his weight has been increased by a penalty. The ease with which Never So Bold won that race had to be seen to be believed.

Previously be had run such a good race behind Sedra at Newbury.

● The 1,000 runner up Royal Heroine is likely to be disqualified from that race following a routine dope test. Robert Sangster, her owner, told me yesterday that he has been informed by the filly's trainer, Michael Stoute, that this was attributable to traces of caffeine found in her system. Confirming this, Stoute said that no date has yet been fixed for the inevitable Jockey Club inquiry.

Howl of triumph for Little Wolf

By Michael Seely

Class was triumphant at Royal Ascot yesterday, Little Wolf stormed home by five lengths in the Ascot Gold Cup to give Dick Hern, Willie Carson and Lord Porchester their first ever triumph in Europe's most important race for stayers.

Shareef Dancer, Sheikh Maktoum al Maktoum's $3.3m yearling purchase stamped himself the possible challenger to Teenoso in the *Irish Sweep's Derby* with an exhilarating burst of finishing speed in the King Edward VII Stakes and Precocious showed himself to be the best two-year-old trained in this country when easily landing the odds of 11-4 laid on Henry Cecil's colt in the Norfolk Stakes.

The faster going provided the key to the heart warming successes. Little Wolf was the best horse in the Gold Cup field, provided that he stayed the distance and it was heavy going that has been responsible for *the colt's disappointing displays* in last year's French St Leger and also in the Yorkshire Cup behind Line Slinger this spring. In sounder conditions last season Little Wolf had won the Prix Jean de Chaudenay at Saint-Cloud and the Jockey Club Cup at Newmarket.

Yesterday Little Wolf was always travelling easily on the firm going. Line Slinger made the early running until the French challenger Indian Prince took the lead approaching the straight. But the moment that Carson gave Little Wolf his head the gallant stayer quickly put the issue beyond doubt. Khairpour came home strongly to finish a creditable second with Indian Prince third. Ore, favourite at 7-4 to give Lester Piggott his 12th Gold Cup triumph, was struggling early in the straight and came fourth.

Strangely enough despite the coughing epidemic at West Ilsley Hern's horses have never looked in better condition. Like Orixo and Tecorno earlier in the week Little Wolf looked magnificent in the paddock and reflected enormous credit on his outstanding trainer. "He has that touch of class" said Hern, "but of course he had to prove that he stayed the distance. Little Wolf will now be aimed at the Doncaster and Goodwood Cups.

No one has worked harder or more enthusiastically for the cause of racing than Lord Porchester. The Queen's racing manager has always regarded Ascot as his lucky course. His several successes at the royal *meeting have included those of* Tamerlane in the New Stakes and St. James's Palace Stakes and of Smuggler in the Chesham Stakes and Queen's Vase.

A golden victory for Little Wolf and Willie Carson. (Photograph by Bill Warhurst).

Littles Wolf is sired by Grundy and is out of Hiding Place. Unfortunately the only living daughter of the dam had to be destroyed last Saturday after a meteorological balloon's descent has caused a panic at the Highclere Stud.

Although connections will obviously think twice before tackling Little Wolf again Khairpour could also be bound for Goodwood. The Aga Khan was not present but his stud manager and representative, Ghislain Drion, said: "Unfortunately I have no comment to make about any aspect of the Shergar affair."

Shareef Dancer's victory was something of a revelation. Walter Swinburn was always exuding confidence on the Northern Dancer colt whose surge of power which swept him into the lead early in the straight clinched the issue in his favour. Swinburn had ridden a well judged race. "The further we went the stronger he felt," said jockey.

Both Michael Stoute and his head lad, Andy Andrews, also deserve full marks for judgement. In the spring Shareef Dancer was working every bit as well as Cock Robin in different gallops and both men thought it likely that this well balanced quality cold could turn out to be the best three-year old in the stable. This opinion was somewhat shaken when Shareef Dancer was beaten by So True in Sandown's Esher Cup. "It must have been the heavy going" said Stoute, "as he has continued to work like a really good horse ever since."

The Irish Derby is a possible target for both Shareef Dancer and the second horse. Russian Roubles. John Dunlip was equally delighted with the runner-up who lost his position on the final bend but finished very strongly. "That's more like the horse that he has shown me to be at home, and he clearly appreciates the faster going."

Stoute and Swinburn completed a double when the Aga Khan's Dazari *proved too strong for Moon Jester* and Tom Okker in the King George V Stakes. Stoute has considered this improving three-year old to be harshly treated, but on this occasion Anthony Arkwright, the handicapper, had the last laugh.

It was good to see the careful and skilful Epsom trainer Philip Mitchell win the Cork and Orrery Stakes with Sylvan Barbarosa. Connections landed a heavy gamble over the 20-1 winner as Ladbrokes had laid Sylvan Barbarosa to lose £55,000 at 66-1 earlier in the day. And finally, Richard Hannon struck a blow for Marlborough when Head for Height won the Chesham Stakes.

TENNIS

'Pits of the world' umpire is given the elbow at Bristol

By Richard Eaton

Edward James, a mature experienced and top-grade umpire, whom John McEnroe called "an incompetent fool" two years ago and of his decisions "pits of the world", was yesterday dismissed from the West of England championships at Bristol. His competence to work at Wimbledon will be discussed before the championships begin on Monday.

His dismissal was the outcome of his handling of a match in which he made a procedural mistake during a noisy and lengthy row in the second set of the contest in which Hank Pfister, the second seed, was beaten 3-6, 6-2, 10-8 by his fellow American, Tom Gullikson, who is unseeded.

Pfister had been warned for racket abuse after losing his service in the third game of the second set. At 30-30 in the next game Pfister summoned the grand prix supervisor, Bill Gilmour, after James corrected a linesman's decision, then suggested that the point be replayed, then agreed that the lineman's decision should stand.

Pfister summoned the supervisor because James, whom he asked whether he had seen the ball land, in turn asked the players to play the points again.

"That is a procedural mistake," Pfister said. "If he did not see it he should have asked the linesman for his decision. How can you play knowing the guy in the chair doesn't know the rules? You shouldn't have umpires in a major tournament who don't know the rules".

Pfister's opinion was supported by Gullikson and later by Gilmour, who said: "The man definitely made a procedural mistake. He won't be working here again in the capacity of an umpire and I will be talking to people at Wimbledon about his competence to umpire there." James was not available for comment.

Although Pfister was right, one would have more sympathy for his actions had he not milked the situation to its utmost after a back hand of his seemed to have landed just wide of the line. He questioned the decision because he claimed that it had been made late, the umpire then overruled the linesmen, Gullickson then complained about the overruling and, in the increasing cacophony, Pfister plunged in with his query that led to the flustered and fateful procedural mistake.

Gilmour came on court to talk with James, later reappearing and climbing up the umpire's chair to *have further words with the official.* Pfister later agreed that all along he, too, thought the ball had been out.

All this spoilt the best match of the week in which Gullickson – the player whom McEnroe beat on that "pits of the world" occasion at Wimbledon two years ago – played his heart out in one of the best performances of his career.

Later the third seed, Brian Teacher, was beaten 6–3, 6–7, 11–9, by Lloyd Bourne, a qualifier

Garrison has a dream

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Zina Garrison, aged 19, a bustling little product of Houston's public parks tennis programme, has beaten Wimbledon's eighth and sixth seeds in straight sets to reach the semi-final round of the singles in the Eastbourne tournament, sponsored by BMW. Hana Mandlikova, runner-up at Wimbledon in 1981, fell to Miss Garrison on Wednesday. Bettina Bunge, who reached the semi-finals at Wimbledon last year, was beaten 6-3, 6-2 yesterday.

Miss Garrison made news in 1982 by beating Miss Bunge and Mina Jausovec in Paris and Evonne Cawley at Wimbledon. On each occasion she was eventually beaten by Martina Navratilova, who willbe her next opponent at Eastbourne.

Yesterday, Miss Garrison did everything right and played like a dream. "Every time I came close to getting into the match she would come up with some great shots, "Miss Bunge said later. "She played so well that I couldn't do anything."

Miss Navratilova's 6-2, 6-1 win over Joanna Durie was punctuated by collective sighs of lamentation from a crowd who had expected a better performance form the British No 1. Miss Durie's returns were good enough to earn her two service breaks, but she did not serve well enough to make a match of it.

"She took my service games apart Miss Durie said. "Every time I missed a first serve she came in on my second. She's so athletic that it's difficult to get the ball past her at the net. I felt rushed the whole time and couldn't settle down to any rhythm."

There were some close games (one of 24 points), but Miss Navratilova took the match with a run of six games that cost only 13 points. I think she felt the pressure from the first game". Miss Navratilova said. "I didn't let ther breathe."

Miss Garrison: bustling

Wendy Turnbull's 6-3, 6-4 win over the sometimes desultory Andrea Jaeger meant that the Australian had not lost a set in any of their three matches on grass. Miss *Jaeger lacks confidence* on grass and, yesterday, was sometimes tentative because she had hurt a knee.

Her next opponent will be Tracy Austin, who had a 7-5, 6-1 win over Beth Herr: another in a long line of American women with fair hair and two-fisted backhands. Miss Herr served for the first set at 5-4, but her challenge then expired because Miss Austin raised the level of her concentration and her tennis – which meant that Miss Herr was no longer in quite the same class.

QUARTER-FINALS: Z Garrison (US) bt B Bunge (US), 6–3, 6–2, M Navratilova (US) bt J Durie (GB), 6–2, 6–1; W Turnbull (Aus) bt A Jaeger (US), 6–3, 6–4, T Austin (US) bt B Herr (US), 7–5, 6–1.

Lendl to meet Mitton

Ivan Lendl, seeded third at Wimbledon, will meet Bernie Mitton, the African qualifier, in Monday's first round. Lendl is not likely to be complacent for he lost to a qualifier, Charlie Fancutt, of Australia, at the same stage two years ago. The British wild cards, Jeremy Bates, Chris Bradnam and Richard Lewis, who were spared Roehampton, all meet qualifiers and will be fortunate to survive.

Jimmy Brown of America, and Pavel Slozil of Czechoslovakia, joined Jimmy Arias of America in withdrawing from Wimbledon through injury. Three lucky losers, Sashi Menon of India, Mike Brunnberg of America and John McCurdy of Australia take their places.

Matches involving qualifiers and lucky losers (qualifiers named first) are:

MEN'S SINGLES: A Andrews (USA) V A Jarryd (Swe); S Menon (India) V Tom Gullikson (US); J McCurdy (Aus) V J Avendano (Sp); P Fleming (US) V M Bates (GB); C Fancutt (Aus) V C Bradnam (GB); B Dyke (Aus) V G Forget (Fr); J Turpin (US) V A Giammalva (US); M Brunnberg (US) V A Maurer (WG); R Frawley (Aus) V C Viljoen (SA); (both qualifiers); D Visser (SA) V H Leconte (Fr); J Hlasek (Switz) V S Birner (Cz); B Mitton (SA) V I Lendl (Cz); M Leach (US) V R Lewis (GB); E Konta (US) V P McNamee (Aus), W Hampson (Aus) V M Depalmer (US); S Davis (US) V A Mayer (US) T Gullikson (US) V T Cain (US); J Sadri (US) V D Gitlin (US).

WOMEN'S SINGLES: B Randall (Aus) V L Plchova (Cz); N Gregory (Aus) V J Mundel (SA); L Spain (US) V A Brown (GB); E Ekblom (Swe) V A Hendricksson (US), E Minter (Aus) V P Casale (US), S Rimes (US) V A Jaeger (US), D Freeman (Aus) V C Pasquale (Switz), J Golder (US) V K Jordan (US).

● David Lloyd, the former British Davis Cup player, and Chris Bradman, produced outstanding team-work to qualify for the Wimbledon men's doubles at Roehampton yesterday. They beat Henrik Sundstrom, of Sweden, and Sammy Giammalva of America, 1-6, 6-0, 6-4, 7-5 in the final qualifying round.

MENS DOUBLES: R Druz and J Kruger (US) bt D Felgate (GB) and B Moir (SA), 6-1, 6-4, 6-2; D Edberg (Swe) and B Levine (SA) bt S Menon (India) and B Walts (US), 4-6, 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5; C Dowdeswell (Zim) and R Drysdale (GB) bt M Myburg (US) and C van Rensburg (SA), 6-3, 7-5, 7-6; B Cox (US) and J Hlasek (Switz) bt T Cain and J Turpin (US), 3-6, 5-7, 6-3, 7-6, 9-7; C Bradnam and D Lloyd (GB) bt S Giammalva (US) and H Sundstrom (Swe), 1-6, 6-0, 6-4, 7-5.
WOMENS DOUBLES: S Chemeva and L Savchenko (USSR) bt A and E Minter (Aus), 6-3, 6-2; C Drury and E Lightbody (GB) bt V Marler (Aus) and D Farnell (GB), 6-1, 6-1; B Randall and K Staunton (Aus) bt P Brailsford and R Lewis (GB) 6-1, 6-0; R Mentz and M Reinach (SA) bt N Gregory (Aus) and T Mochizuki (US) 6-2, 6-3
MIXED DOUBLES: P Doohan and C O Neill (Aus) bt C van Rensburg and M Reinach (SA), 6-1, 6-0; J Turpin and K Steinmetz (US) bt A Cortes (Chlr) and N Sato (Jap), 7-6, 6-4; J Dier (GB) and B Randall (US) bt M Wayman (GB) and N Gregory (Aus) 6-1, 6-7, 6-2

ROWING

Swiss world champions in record Henley entry

By Jim Railton

Henley Royal Regatta this year, from June 30 to July 3, has attracted a record entry of home crews together with 44 from eight overseas countries – Australia, Belgium, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland, Switzerland and the United States.

The star attractions are the Swiss world champions, Schaffhausen and Thalwil, in the Stewards' (they were beaten at Nottingham two weeks ago). The Grand has attracted five *entires; favourites will be the* national squad oarsmen in the livery of London Rowing Club and London University.

Oxford University are not in the Grand but some of the winning Boat Race eight are scattered around in small boats in top events at the regatta. Cambridge, however, are in the Grand after their astonishing victory over the Australian and French national eights designate and London University recently.

The other British eight in the Grand are the growing Nottinghamshire County Rowing Association, and the field is completed by three American universities. Brown, Harvard and Yale. These three meet tomorrow at Cincinatti.

The Cambridge University and Nottinghamshire Grand eights double up in the Prince Philip. Also in this event are the combined Oxford and London universities coxed four: Kingston must pose a threat.

British scullers will start strong favourites in the Diamonds' and the Double Sculls, with Steve Redgrave in the single and the former world champion, Chris Baillieu, with Jon Spencer-Jones in the double.

The tough Thames Cup has attracted 37 entries: a change in rules allowed clubs to have more than one entry. Thames Tradesmen have entered four eights, with Quintin and London three apiece. There are three overseas challengers – Brentwood College (Canada), Harvard University, and Sport Ghent (Belgium).

Although the regatta will cost about £450,000 to stage, the committee of management have decided to reduce the number of additional guests' badges available for the stewards' enclosure on the Saturday from 8,000 to 7,500.

Notable absentees this year will be the women's full racing events. After a two-year trial period, the stewards have decided that the women's invitation events cannot at present be fitted into "the tight and complex programme".

Programme for the final day of Royal Ascot

Tote: Double 3.45, 4.55. Treble 3.5, 4.20, 5.30.
Draw: No advantage.
Television (BBC2) 2.30, 3.5, 3.45 and 4.20 races

2.30 WINDSOR CASTLE STAKES (2-Y-O: £8,662: 5f) (11 runners)

101	41	ALL AGREED (D) (T Waterman) J Winter 9-4	B Taylor	4
102	01	ANDRESS (D) (J Williams) J Williams (Ire) 9-4	P Eddery	9
103	02212	DEASY'S DELIGHT (D) (A O'Reilly) D Weld (Ire) 9-4	J Deegan	8
104	1	DEFECTING DANCER (Sheikh Mohammed) H Cecil 9-4	L Piggott	3
106	10	JASIC (D) (Byton Farmers Ltd) M Tompkins 9-4	R Curant	10
109	1	PAGEANTIC (D) (Mrs S O'Brien) R Houghton 9-1	J Reid	7
112	21	SHINDELLA (D) (R Cotter) R Cotter (Ire) 9-1	W Carson	5
113	1	SPERRIN MIST (D) (M Kerr) R J Williams 9-1	R Cochrane	1
114	0	ABJAD (HH Prince Y Saud) G Huffer 8-11	J Mercer	6
116	42	CAPTAIN CRUMPET (M Talbot-Ponsonby) N Vigors 8-11	P Cook	11
117	2	LLANDWYN (P Richards) M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	2

9-4 Defecting Dancer, 4 All Agreed, 5 Shindella, 8 Pageantic, 12 Llandwyn, 14 Sperrin Mist, 20 Andress, 25 Captain Crumpet, Deasy's Delight, 33 others.

FORM: All Agreed (9-0) won 5f from Indigo Jones (level) 12 ran. Kempton 5f mdn stks, soft, May 21. Deasy's Delight (9-1) 2nd beaten nk to Gimme Pleasure (rec 3lb) 5 ran. Phoenix Park 5f stks, good, May 28. Defecting Dancer (9-0) won 2½l from Bold Realm (level) 10 ran. Yarmouth 5f 25yd mdn stks, good, June 7. Jasic (9-7) 5th beaten 9l to Judys Dowry (rec 16lb) 7 ran. Ripon 5f stks, heavy, June 1. Pageantic (8-8) won 2l from Astral Dancer (level) 10 ran. Goodwood 5f stks, soft, May 18. Shindella (8-7) won 8l from Maygrass (gave 7lb) 14 ran. Leopardstown 5f mdn stks, soft, May 9. Sperrin Mist (8-11) won 1l from Miss Mint (level) 17 ran. Sandown 5f mdn stks, good to soft. May 30 Llandwyn (9-0) 2nd beaten sh hd to Superlative (level) 15 ran. Doncaster 5f mdn stks, good to soft. May 28.

SELECTION: Llandwyn.

3.5 HARDWICKE STAKES (Group II: £22,596: 1m 4f) (10)

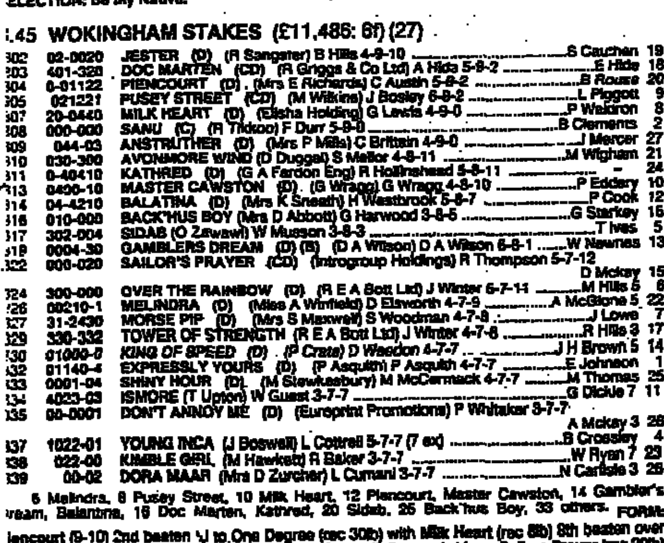
201	230-001	BE MY NATIVE (CD) (K Hau) R Armstrong 4-9-0	L Piggott	8
202	3041-00	MY SIR AVON (D) (U Wijewardene) R Armstrong 6-8-0	B Raymond	2
203	/113-43	OLD COUNTRY (D) (Mrs O Abegg) L Cumani 4-8-0	P Eddery	6
204	0110-12	ELECTRIC (CD) (R Clifford-Turner) M Stoute 4-8-12	W R Swinburn	5
205	0130-31	JALMOOD (Sheik Mohammed) J Dunlop 4-9-0	W Carson	1
207	3420-00	CRITERION (D) (A Bodie) G Harwood 4-8-9	G Starkey	7
208	2221-00	LAFONTAINE (CD) (Mrs J Bigg) C Brittain 6-8-9	S Cauthen	3
209	03-1134	MULAZ PALACE (D) (D Wildenstein) P Biancone (Fr) 4-8-9	G Starkey	4
211	0-0301	SAY PRIMULA (D) (Kavli) J W Watts 5-8-9	E Hide	9
212	204-011	STANERRA (F Dunne) F Dunne (Ire) 5-8-9	B Rouse	10

5-2 Stanerra, 7-2 Be My Native, 9-2 Electric, 8 Old Country, 14 Jalmood, 20 Criterion, 25 Mulaz Palace, 33 Lafontaine, Say Primula, 50 My Sir Avon.

FORM: Be My Native (9-0) won well ¾l from Electric (level) with Old Country (level) 3rd beaten 2l and My Sir Avon (level) 5th beaten 15l and Lafontaine (level) 8th beaten 40l 8 ran. Epsom 1m 4f cup, soft, June 2 Jalmood (9-6) won 1½l from Balar (level) 9 ran. Rome 1m 2f stks, good, May 22. Mulaz Palace (9-2) 4th beaten 7½l to Lancastrian (level) 7 ran. Longchamp 1m 2f 110yd stks, good to soft, May 1. Say Primula (9-4) won nk from Noble Gift (level) 9 ran. Beverley 1m 4f stks, good, June 8. Stanerra (8-12) won well 4l from Sabre Dancer (rec 1lb) 11 ran. Royal Ascot 1m 2f stks, good to firm. June 14.

SELECTION: Be My Native.

3.45 WOKINGHAM STAKES (£11,486: 6f) (27)



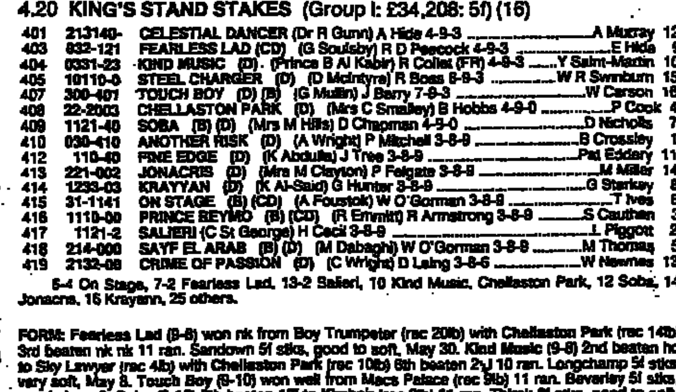
302	02-0020	JESTER (D) (R Sangster) B Hills 4-9-10	S Cauthen	19
303	401-320	DOC MARTEN (CD) (R Griggs & Co Ltd) A Hide 5-9-2	E Hide	18
304	0-01122	PIENCOURT (D) (Mrs E Richards) C Austin 5-8-2	B Rouse	20
305	021221	PUSEY STREET (CD) (M Wilkins) J Bosley 6-8-2	L Piggott	9
307	20-0440	MILK HEART (D) (Elisha Holding) G Lewis 4-9-0	P Waldron	8
308	000-000	SANU (C) (R Tikkoo) F Durr 5-8-0	B Clements	2
309	044-03	ANSTRUTHER (D) (Mrs P Mills) C Brittain 4-9-0	J Mercer	27
310	030-300	AVONMORE WIND (D Duggan) S Mellor 4-8-11	M Wigham	21
311	0-40410	KATHRED (D) (G A Fardon Eng) R Hollinshead 5-8-11	-	24
313	0400-10	MASTER CAWSTON (D) (G Wragg) G Wragg 4-8-10	P Eddery	10
314	04-4210	BALATINA (D) (Mrs K Sneath) H Westbrook 5-8-7	P Cook	12
316	010-000	BACK'HUS BOY (Mrs D Abbott) G Harwood 3-8-5	G Starkey	15
317	302-004	SIDAB (O Zawawi) W Musson 3-8-3	T Ives	5
319	0004-30	GAMBLERS DREAM (D) (B) (D A Wilson) D A Wilson 6-8-1	W Newnes	13
322	000-020	SAILOR'S PRAYER (CD) (Introgroup Holdings) R Thompson 5-7-12	D Mckay	15
324	300-000	OVER THE RAINBOW (D) (R E A Bott Ltd) J Winter 6-7-11	M Hills 5	6
326	00210-1	MELINDRA (D) (Miss A Winfield) D Elsworth 4-7-9	A McGlone 5	22
327	31-2430	MORSE PIP (D) (Mrs S Maxwell) S Woodman 4-7-8	J Lowe	7
329	330-332	TOWER OF STRENGTH (R E A Bott Ltd) J Winter 4-7-8	R Hills 3	17
330	01000-0	KING OF SPEED (D) (P Crate) D Weedon 4-7-7	J H Brown 5	14
332	01140-4	EXPRESSLY YOURS (D) (P Asquith) P Asquith 4-7-7	E Johnson	1
333	0001-04	SHINY HOUR (D) (M Stewkesbury) M McCormack 4-7-7	M Thomas	25
334	4023-03	ISMORE (T Upton) W Guest 3-7-7	G Dickie 7	11
335	00-0001	DON'T ANNOY ME (D) (Europrint Promotions) P Whitaker 8-7-7	A Mckay 3	26
337	1022-01	YOUNG INCA (J Boswell) L Cottrell 5-7-7 (7 ex)	B Crossley	4
338	022-00	KIMBLE GIRL (M Hawkett) R Baker 3-7-7	W Ryan 7	23
339	00-02	DORA MAAR (Mrs D Zurcher) L Cumani 3-7-7	N Carlisle 3	28

6 Melindra, 8 Pusey Street, 10 Milk Heart, 12 Piencourt, Master Cawston, 14 Gambler's Dream, Balantina, 16 Doc Marten, Kathred, 20 Sidab, 25 Back'hus Boy, 33 others.

FORM: Piencourt (9-10) 2nd beaten ½l to One Degree (rec 30lb) with Milk Heart (rec 8lb) 8th beaten over 11 15 ran. Epsom 6f h'cap, good, June 4. Pusey Street (8-9) won 1½l from Sailors Prayer (rec 20lb) 11 ran. Newbury 6f h'cap, heavy, May 14. Anstruther (8-6) 3rd beaten 1l to Kathred (rec 4lb) with Doc Martin (gave 11lb) 5th beaten 4l and Balatina (gave 4lb) 6th beaten 6l 13 ran. Doncaster 6f h'cap, good to soft, May 28. Kathred (9-6) 7th beaten over 8l to Mummys Pleasure (gave 2lb) 16 ran. Leicester 6f h'cap, good to firm, June 11. Master Cawston (9-1) 5th beaten 3l to Alev (level) 18 ran. Goodwood 6f appc h'cap, soft, *May 19. Melindra (7-5) won 5l from Piencourt (gave 29lb)* 8 ran. Kempton 6f h'cap, soft, May 21. Tower Of Strength (9-10) 2nd beaten 1½l to Roman Ruler (rec 2lb) 18 ran. Leicester 6f h'cap, soft, May 31. Shiny Hour (9-2) 4th beaten 4l to Legal Sound (rec 8lb) 19 ran. Carlisle 6f h'cap, good, May 26. Don't Annoy Me (9-0) won 1½l from Marshall Red (level) 13 ran. Ayr 6f mdn stks, good, May 28.

SELECTION: Doc Martin.

4.20 KING'S STAND STAKES (Group I: £34,208: 5f) (16)



401	213140-	CELESTIAL DANCER (Dr R Gunn) A Hide 4-9-3	A Murray	12
403	832-121	FEARLESS LAD (CD) (G Soulsby) R D Peacock 4-9-3	E Hide	9
404	0331-23	KIND MUSIC (D) (Prince B Al Kabir) R Collet (FR) 4-9-3	Y Saint-Martin	10
405	10110-0	STEEL CHARGER (D) (D McIntyre) R Boss 6-9-3	W R Swinburn	15
407	300-401	TOUCH BOY (D) (B) (G Mullin) J Berry 7-9-3	W Carson	16
408	22-2003	CHELLASTON PARK (D) (Mrs C Smalley) B Hobbs 4-9-0	P Cook	4
409	1121-40	SOBA (B) (D) (Mrs M Hills) D Chapman 4-9-0	D Nicholls	7
410	030-410	ANOTHER RISK (D) (A Wright) P Mitchell 3-8-9	B Crossley	1
412	110-40	FINE EDGE (D) (K Abdulla) J Tree 3-8-9	Pat Eddery	11
413	221-002	JONACRIS (D) (Mrs M Clayton) P Felgate 3-8-9	M Miller	14
414	1233-03	KRAYYAN (D) (K Al-Said) G Hunter 3-8-9	G Starkey	8
415	31-1141	ON STAGE (B) (CD) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 3-8-9	T Ives	6
416	1110-00	PRINCE REYMO (B) (CD) (R Emmitt) R Armstrong 3-8-9	S Cauthen	3
417	1121-2	SALIERI (C St George) H Cecil 3-8-9	L Piggott	2
418	214-000	SAYF EL ARAB (B) (D) (M Dabaghi) W O'Gorman 3-8-9	M Thomas	5
419	2132-00	CRIME OF PASSION (D) (C Wright) D Laing 3-8-6	W Newnes	13

5-4 On Stage, 7-2 Fearless Lad, 13-2 Salieri, 10 Kind Music, Chellaston Park, 12 Soba, 14 Jonacris, 16 Krayyan, 25 others.

FORM: Fearless Lad (9-8) won nk from Boy Trumpeter (rec 20lb) with Chellaston Park (rec 14lb) 3rd beaten nk nk 11 ran. Sandown 5f stks, good to soft, May 30. Kind Music (9-8) 2nd beaten hd to Sky Lawyer (rec 4lb) with Chellaston Park (rec 10lb) 6th beaten 2½l 10 ran. Longchamp 5f stks, very soft, May 8. Touch Boy (9-10) won well from Macs Palace (rec 9lb) 11 ran. Beverley 5f stks, good, June 8. Soba (9-10) 8th beaten 13l to Kirchnir (rec 2lb) 11 ran. Thirsk 6f stks, good to soft, May 21. Fine Edge (8-1) 9th beaten over 7l to Vorvados (gave 15lb) 11 ran. York 6f stks, heavy, May 12. Jonacris (9-7) 2nd beaten nk to Autumn Sunset (rec 27lb) 17 ran. York 6f h'cap, good to firm, June 11. On Stage (9-5) won 10l from Henrys Secret (rec 6lb) 6 ran. Haydock 6f stks, heavy, May 28. Salieri (9-7) 2nd beaten 1½l to Boom Town Charlie (rec 10lb) 8 ran. Newmarket 7f h'cap, good to soft, Apr 13. Krayyan (7-12) 3rd beaten 3l to On Stage (level) 17 ran. Newmarket 5f stks, good, Apr 30.

SELECTION: Fearless ad.

4.55 BRITANNIA HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £9,598: 1m) (28)

501	2010-14	QUITE A NIGHT (D) (T Blackwell) B Hobbs 9-7	G Baxter	13
503	31-3032	HUNGARIAN PRINCE (J Smith) R Sheather 9-6	Pat Eddery	2
504	0-12	ALAWIR (H Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-5	P Cook	20
505	214-140	DABDOUB (D) (S Hadeed) P Cole 9-5	T Quinn 5	27
509	00-023	SOLDIER ANT (A Richards) C Brittain 9-1	L Piggott	22
510	1-	ASSWAN (Sultan Adham) J Hindley 9-1	B Taylor	21
511	30-3100	HAWKLEY (D) (D Rigby) K Brassey 8-13	B Crossley	8
512	010-001	OULA OWL (D) (Mrs A Brucker) L Cumani 8-10	E Hide	14
513	140-434	RIVERSIDE ARTIST (S Mason) N Vigors 8-8	W Newnes	4
514	30-1200	ONE O'CLOCK JUMP (D) (R Lalemant) F Durr 8-7	G Starkey	15
515	210-400	JIMJAMS (G Shoemark) R Hannon 8-7	S Cauthen	18
516	131-003	RANA PRATAP (Esal Commodities Ltd) G Lewis 8-7	P Waldron	3
518	1-44	JUNGLE ROMEO (Sir G White) M Stoute 8-4	E Johnson	9
519	030130	AMARONE (D) (V Advani) R Simpson 8-3	S Whitworth 7	11
520	404-213	RANGEFINDER (D) (S Digby) B Hills 8-1	R Hills 3	25
524	0023-02	AMASON PRINCE (P Nelson) G Hunter 7-13	R Fox	17
525	0-411	TELEPROMPTER (D) (Lord Derby) J W Watts 7-13	W Carson	12
526	041-000	TIMBER CREEK (A Perry) D Whelan 7-13	A McGlone 5	6
527	0-4331	NEVER SO BOLD (E Kessly) R Armstrong 7-13 (5 ex)	E Johnson	16
528	432-144	DHOFAR (Lt-Col E Harries) G Pritchard-Gordon 7-12	M Hills 5	23
529	000-40	NORTHERN TRIAL (C Shack) P Kelleway 7-12	K Darley	7
530	140-324	HOT POTATOE (R S Cockerall Ltd) C Booth 7-12	R Street	1
531	24-3124	MERELY A SECRET (D) (C Karpidas) P Walwyn 7-11	N Howe 5	28
532	0-0024	RIVENSKY (I Rivenses Industries Ltd) H Westbrook 7-11	-	26
533	000-32	DON AVANTI (M Swarzman) A Jarvis 7-10	J Lowe	19
535	01-00	JOYFUL DANCER (D How) P Cole 7-9	S Dawson 5	5
536	043-331	WALJAT (D) (O Zawawi) W Musson 7-7	A Mackay 3	4
537	000-000	PEARLPIN (C Pemberton) R Whitaker 7-7	W Ryan 7	10

7-2 Never So Bold, 6 Alawir, 8 Jungle Romeo, 10 Riverside Artist, 14 Asswan, Amarone, 16 Hugarian Prince, Soldier Ant, 20 Teleprompter, Waljat, Northern Trial, 25 others.

FORM: Rangefinder (7-11) 3rd beaten 3l to Ominous (gave 2lb) with Quite A Night (gave 24lb) 4th beaten 6l 11 ran. Epsom 1m 2f h'cap, good to soft, June 3. Hungarian Prince (8-4) 2nd beaten 4l to Orixo (rec 2lb) 10 ran. Newbury 1m stks, good, June 8. Alawir (8-13) 2nd beaten 1½l to Princess Zita (rec 5lb) 8 ran. Epsom 7f stks, good, June 4. Soldier Ant (8-10) 3rd beaten 2½l to Gay Lemur (level) 7 ran. York 1m 2f 110yd stks, soft, May 11. Oula Owl (8-10) won 8l from Oemias (gave 3lb) 6 ran. Leicester 1m h'cap, soft, May 30. Rana Pratap (8-5) 3rd beaten ½l Krakow (rec 18lb) 14 ran. Epsom 7f h'cap, good to soft, June 3. Jungle Romeo (7-7) 4th beaten 7½l to Schuss (gave 12lb) 10 ran. Haydock 1m 40yd h'cap, heavy, May 28. Teleprompter (8-13) won 5¾/4 l from Asmalwi (rec 10lb) 9 ran. Carlisle 1m h'cap, good. May 26. Never So Bold (8-6) won 3l from Jalmood The Stone (gave 7lb) 18 ran. Sandown 7f h'cap, good to firm, June 10. Waljat (7-7) won nk from Hooligan (gave 13lb) 10 ran. Doncaster 1m h'cap, good to soft, May 28. Asswan (9-0) won sh hd from The Minster (level) 29 ran. Yarmouth 6f mdn stks, good, Sep 15.

SELECTION: Hungarian Prince.

5.30 QUEEN ALEXANDRA STAKES (£7,674: 2m 6f 34yd) (10)

602	142320-	HEIGHLIN (C) (J Burr) R Holder 7-9-3	Pat Eddery	9
605	1410-03	BUSACO (S Tindall) S Mellor 4-8-13	M Wigham	6
606	4-2003	HENRICUS (Count C Sellern) J Hindley 4-8-13	B Taylor	4
607	12014-4	BAJAN SUNSHINE (R Chiarella) R Simpson 4-8-12	B Jago	2
608	00-0000	BARON BLAKENEY (B Wheatley) M Pipe 6-8-12	S Cauthen	7
611	1120-01	SANDALAY (G Sumner) P Cundell 5-8-12	W Carson	8
613	22210-0	LADY MURFAX (H Waller) J Howell 4-8-5	P D'Arcy	7
614		OLD MACDONALD (D Fitzgerald) D Fitzgerald (Ire) 5-8-2	P Cook	3
615	84/4200	SHINY COPPER (D Tyler) Mrs N Smith 5-8-2	B Rouse	10
618		TALKABOUT (G Thomas) G Fletcher 6-8-2	A Bond	5

15-8 Sandalay, 7-2 Heighlin, 9-2 Henricus, 8 Banjan Sunshine, 14 Busaco, Baron Blakeney, 20 others.

FORM: Busaco (12-1) 3rd beaten ½l to Sarazlyr (level) 14 ran. Hamilton 1m 4f amat stks, good, June 7. Henricus (8-10) 3rd beaten 5l to Right Regent (rec 16lb) with Baron Blakeney (rec 34lb) 16 ran. Royal Ascot 2m 4f h'cap, good to firm, June 14. Sandalay (8-3) won ¾l from Widd (rec 11lb) with Bajan Sunshine (gave 14lb) 4th beaten 3½l 9 ran. Sandown 1m 6f h'cap, good to firm, June 10. Heighlin (10-0) not in first 9 to Mountain Lodge (rec 32lb) 28 ran. Newmarket 2m 2l h'cap, good, Oct 16.

SELECTION: Bajan Sunshine.

Ascot selections

By Michael Phillips

2.30 Defecting Dancer. 3.5 Electric. 3.45 Melindra. 4.20 Fearless Lad. 4.55 Never So Bold. 5.30 Sandalay.

Ascot results

Going: Firm

2.30 (2.33) CORK AND ORRERY STAKES (Group III £16,120 6f)
SYLVAN BARBAROSA ch c by Native Bazaar – The Silver Darling (Mrs E Wace) 4-1-10 ... B Rouse (20-1) 1
Curravilla gr c by Nishapour – Domination (Mrs M Togher) 3-8-4 ... Pat Eddery (14-1) 2
Time's Time ch g by Whistling Deer – Heady (Lady H St George) 3-8-0 ... B Crossley (25-1) 3

Also Ran: 7-2 fav Vaigly Spy (6th), 13-2 Prince Spy (4th), 7 Vorvados, 10 Kirchner, 11 Al Systems, 12 Cyril's Choice (5th), 16 Able Albert, Camwsite, Henry's Secret, 16 diamond Cutter, 20 Famous Star, 25, Toast of the Town, 50 Come On The Blues, Hello Cuddles. 17 ran.

TOTE: Win: £23.60. Places: £4.60, £3.90, £5.10. DF: £155.70. CSF: £245.79. P Mitchell at Epsom. sh hd, hd. 1m, 14.16 sec.

3.5 (3.6) NORFOLK STAKES (2-y-o: Group III: £16,818: 5f)
PRECOCIOUS b c by Mummy's Pet – Mrs Moss (Lord Tavistock) 8-11 ... L Piggott (4-11 fav) 1
Indigo Jones ch c by Northern Jove – On Second Tought(Roldvale Ltd) 8-11 ... Pat Eddery (14-1) 2
Clantime ch c by Music Boy – Penny Pincher (Clantime) 8-11 ... W Carson (9-2) 3

Also Ran: 16 Stanley The Baron (5th), 33 Express Delivery (4th).

TOTE: Win: £1.50. Places: £1.10, £1.80. DF: £4.40. CSF: £5.24. H Cecil at Newmarket. 3l, 1l. 1min, 01.45sec.

3.45 (3.51) GOLD CUP (Group I: £43,148: 2m 4f)
LITTLE WOLF ch h by Grundy – Hiding Place (Lord Porchester) 5-9-0 ... W Carson (4-1) 1
Kairpour gr c by Arctic Tern – Khayra (H H Aga Khan) 4-9-0 ... J Reid (14-1) 2
Indian Prince ch c by Margouillat – India (E Cavengr) 4-9-0 ... A Lequeux (9-2) 3

Also Ran: 7-4 fav Ore (4th), 11 Centroline (6th), Balitou, 16 Line Slinger, 33 Disturbance Money, Rivellino, 40 Prince Maj (5th), 100 Red Injun, Appeal To Me. 12 ran.

TOTE: Win: £3.90. Places: £1.20, £3.30, £1.70. DF: £24.50. CSF: £50.20. W Hern at West Ilsley. 5l, 1½l. 4m, 24.36sec. NR: Mountain Lodge.

4.20 (4.21) KING EDWARD VII STAKES (3-y-o: Group II: £23,000: 1m 4f)
SHAREEF DANCER b c by Northern Dancer – Sweet Alliance (Maktoum Al Maktoum) 8-6 ... W R Swinburn (10-1) 1
Russian Roubles b c by Nijinsky–Squander (C Phipps) 8-6 ... W Carson (8-1) 2
Hawa Bladi gr c by Nishapour–Nofertiti (Prince Khaled) 8-6 ... S Cauthen (7-1) 3

Also Ran: 2-1fav Adonijah (4th), 7-2 Branch Line (6th), Hot Touch (5th), 66-1 Pallavincina. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win: £8.90. Places: £2.60, £2.00, DF: £16.70. CSF: £80.73.

M Stoute at Newmarket. 1l, 2½l. 2m 31.15sec.

4.55 (4.57) CHESHAM STAKES (2-y-o: £8,970: 6f)
HEAD FOR HEIGHTS b c by Shirley Heights–Vivante (J Horgan) 8-11 ... G Starkey (11-2) 1
Adam's Peak b c by Riva Bridge–Beausaboy (A J Bingley Ltd) 8-11 ... B Rouse (33-1) 2
King of Clubs ch c by Mill Reef–Queen Pot (P Mellon) 8-11 ... P Cook (8-1) 3

–Also Ran: 7-2 fav. Baldale Current, 9-2 Heraldry (6th), 8 Time Machine (4th), 10 Get The Message (5th), Just Autumn, 12 Snow Card, 14 Moody Girl, 25 Rucca Girl, 33 Mandown Lad, Mellow Dance. 13 ran.

TOTE: Win: £4.30. Places: £1.70, £7.00, £1.80. DF: £51.50. CSF: £140.44. R Hannon at Marlborough. 1½l, ½l. 1m 15.42 sec.

5.30 (5.33) KING GEORGE V HANDICAP (3-y-o: £9,209: 1m 4f)
DAZARI br c by Relkino– Damrosa(H.H. Aga Khan) 9-7 ... W R Swinburn (12-1) 1
Moon Jester gr c by Comedy Star– Castle Moon (T Marshall) 8-8 ... D McKay (16-1) 2
Tom Okker b c by Tom Rolfe– Grass Court(Studcrown Ltd) 9-1 ... W Carson (5-1jt fav) 3
Flout ch c by Bold Bidder – Manta (K Abdulla) 8-12 ... P Eddery (5-1jt fav)

Also Ran: 5 jt fav: Spigot Shaft, 8 Civility, 10 Fighter Pilot, 14 Gamon, 16 Cradle of Jazz, General Concorde, Prince Concorde, 20 Hossam (5th), 25 Major Anthony, Oregon Trail (6th), *Princess Henham, 33 Dane's Pet, Up the* Ante, Moon Mariner, Harbour Bridge, Lady Gerald. 20 ran.

TOTE: Win: £12.10. Places: £2.40, £6.70, £1.10, £1.90. DF: £160.80. CSF: £182.06. Tricast: £396.38. M Stoute at Newmarket. ¾l, hd. 2m 31.07sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: Little Wolf, Head for Heights. £21.00. Treble: Precocious, Shareef Dancer, Dazari £125.75. JACKPOT: £47,915.40. PLACEPOT: £386.30.

Ayr

Draw advangage: 5f, 6 high numbers best.

2.15 STAIR HANDICAP (apprentices: £1,274: 6f) (7 runners)

1	400-400	CUDGEL (D) (Mrs J Bissill) P Rohan 10-8-10	M Hindley	5
3	002-41	KYNASTON (D) (J Brown) J Berry 3-8-6	M Berry	3
7	00-1020	BLACKFEET (CD) (A McInally) J S Wilson 4-8-7	R Fotheringham	8
8	04-0000	NICE VALUE (D) (R Hollinshead) R Hollinshead 9-8-4	B Wardrope	6
9	00-00	AVERAYR (K MacPherson) P Calver 3-8-4	M Beecroft	2
10	0-30442	PRIONSAA (CD) (Lady Weir) W H Williams 5-8-0	J Currie 5	1
12	3000/00	GNOS (R Thompson) R Thompson 9-7-8	S Horsfall	7

7-4 Cudgel, 100-30 Prionsaa, 9-2 Kynaston, 13-2 Blackfeet. 10 Nice Value. 14 Gnos. 16 Averayr.

2.45 CUNNING PARK STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £893: 5f) (8)

1	00	AMOREUSE (A Duffield) N Tinkler 8-11	L Charnock	3
3	0	BELLAMAY (D Miller) A Cawley 8-11	M Fry 5	1
5	020	MARKHAM GIRL (D Pritchard) R Thompson 8-11	S Horsfall 7	7
6	0	MINNIE FULLER (D Incisa) D E Incisa 8-11	Tiziana Sozzi	8
7	0	MISS MAUD (Lady Howard de Walden) E Weymes 8-11	S Webster	6
9	22	PARK SPRINGS (S Pickard) J Berry 8-11	S Morris 5	4
10		PHOEBE ANN (C Taylor) C Thornton 8-11	J Bleasdale	5
11	04	STARLIGHT LASS (R Bethell) P Calvr 8-11	O Gray	2

2 Park Springs, 11-4 Markham Girl, 5 Miss Maud, 13-2 Phoebe Ann, 8 Starlight Lass, 12 Amoreuse, 16 Bellamey, Minnie Fuller.

3.15 GOUKSCROFT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,730: 1m) (7)

3	3420-00	CHIKALA (Mrs M Pick) Miss C Hall 9-7	M Birch	5
7	0003-10	TENDER BENDER (Adison Tool Co Ltd) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-4	G Duffield	4
8	020-024	VITTGESON (C Newton Jun Ltd) T Fairhurst 9-4	M Beecroft 5	1
9	00-02	HENRY GEARY STEELS (H Geary Steels Ltd) Denys Smith 8-11	M Fry 5	7
10	0-0001	CHUMMY'S BOY (D) (C Gaventa) N Callaghan 8-11	-	6
11	00-040	SALIX (B) (Mrs A Plesch) J W Watts 8-10	N Connorton 3	3
14	00-00	HOLLINGREEN (T Scotham) E Weymes 8-8	A Nesbitt 3	2

9-4 Vitigeson, 3 Henry Geary Steels, 9-2 Chikala, 13-2 Salix, 8 Tender Bender, 12 Chummy's Boy, 25 Hollingreen.

3.45 DALMILLING STAKES (3-y-o selling: £867: 7f) (11)

2	410-000	FREEDOM GLORY (T Fairhurst) T Fairhurst 8-11	R Elliott	3
4	0009-00	HAPPY RHYTHM (Buchanan Services) J S Wilson 8-9	M Fry 5	9
6	000-040	NORTH KEY (J Wolstenholme) M Naughton 8-9	G Duffield	10
7	00000-0	PACIVAL (D Smith) D Garraton 8-9	L Charnock	1
8	00-0000	RELIABLE VYNZ (J McLaren) W H Williams 8-9	C Dwyer	5
9	0-240	RETURN MATCH (G Cooper) J W Watts 8-9	N Connorton 3	2
10	0000-40	THAT ODD (J Donoghue) J Berry 8-9	S Morris 5	7
11	00-02	AMBER WINDSOR (G Burtonp) N Callaghan 8-6	-	4
12	00-0004	CHAMPAGNE MANDY (M Seymour) R Hollinshead 8-6	S Perks	6
13	000-0	EXPRESS MISS (K Haran) D Garraton 8-6	DOUBTFUL	8
14	00-03	NAUTRALLY ORIS (D Harding) C Booth 8-6	G Oldroyd	11

15-8 Return Match, 5-2 Amber Windsor, 9-2 Naturally Oris, 13-2 That's Odd, 10 Champagne Mandy, 14 North Key, 18 others.

4.15 BELSTON HANDICAP (£1,648: 1m 3f) (5)

1	4100-00	BLACK MIKE (Mrs K Richardson) D Garraton 8-9-10	S Perks	1
4	000/213	MISS LOVE (W Love) Denys Smith 6-8-13	M Fry 5	2
5	1000-03	MIDDLIN THRANG (D) (W Barker) Miss S Hall 5-8-12	M Birch	5
9	100-000	WARFLIGHT (G Reed) C Thornton 4-8-4	J Bleasdale	4
11	20000-1	ROSE CHARTER (K Higson) W Bentley 6-8-2	-	3

2 Middlin Thrang, 5-2 Miss Love, 9-2 Rose Charter, 11-2 Warflight, 8 Black Mike.

4.45 SNODGRASS STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,648: 1m 5f) (9)

1	303	ABSAROKE (Mrs W du Pont III) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-0	G Duffield	5
3	040-030	FLOWERFARM (P & I Darling) Denys Smith 9-0	M Fry 5	7
7	0-3	WORDSWORTH (G Reed) C Thornton 9-0	J Bleasdale	8
8	042-20	BOLD SPINNEY (R McAlpine) J Hindley 8-11	M Birch	2
9	00-3200	EMERALD REEF (P Mellon) I Balding 8-11	M Matthias	1
10	0-00	MABELLA (M Small) W Elsey 8-11	C Dwyer	3
11	0-0	MOONLIGHTING (Mrs P Boswell) P Calver 8-11	D Gray	9
12	0-00	RARE FREINDSHIP (B) (D Palamountain) E Weymes 8-11	P Young	4
13	4	SEA CHARM (Lady Bolton) J W Watts 8-11	N Connorton 3	6

11-10 Emerald Reef, 15-8 Absaroke, 7 Bold Spinney, 12 Sea Charm, Wordsworth, 20 Mabella, 25 others.

Ayr selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Prionsaa. 2.45 Pack Springs. 3.15 Tender Bender, 3.45 Amber Windsor, 4.15 Rose Charter, 4.45 Emerald Reef.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.15 Chummy's Boy, 3.45 Amber Windsor, 4.45 Absaroke.

Hamilton results

Going: good

2.15 (2.16) DALPATRICK STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £649: 1m 1f)
WARPLANE b c by Warpath – Glider (G Reed) 8-11 ... A Nesbitt (5-4 fav) 1
Sabhan ... M Miller (3-1) 2
Tharaleos ... M Fry (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.60. Places: £1.00, £1.10. £20.80. DF: £4.80. CSF: £5.77. C Thornton at Middleham. ½l, 8l. Vindication (7-1) 4th. 8 ran.

2.45 (2.45) STONEFIELD STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £595: 5f)
MISS BELLA b f by Florriferous – Sam Estrella (J Collinge) 8-3 ... S Morris (4-5 fav) 1
Your Choice ... C Dwyer (6-1) 2
In The Pink ... J Lowe (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.60. DF: £3.00. CSF: £4.39. J Berry at Cockesham. 1l, 12l. Dragonara's Pet (7-2) 4th. 4 ran.

3.15 (3.15) HEPWORTH SUPERSLEVE HANDICAP Penalty value: £1,299: 6f)
OYSTON ESTATES gr g by Gold Hill – Port Relic (S Durkin) 7-8-2 ... D McKeown (5-4 fav) 1
Gentle Star ... P Howard (4-1) 2
April Lucky ... S Webster (7-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.40. DF: £6.50. CSF: £5.51. J Wilson at Motherwell 2l, 2l. Lady Sam (6-2) 4th. 4 ran.

3.45 (3.45) BRANDON STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £851: 6f)
FREEFLOW br c by Giboulee – Karen Mulholland (P Hinchliff) 9-0 ... J Lowe (12-1) 1
Nepula ... M Miller (11-2) 2
Double Schwartz ... R Weaver (9-4 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £30.20. Places: £6.60, £1.90, £1.90. DF: £244.60 CSF: £79.58 S Norton at Barnsley sh hd 1½ l, Sams Wood (10-1) 4th 13 ran.

4.15 (4.15) CARMUNNOCK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £853: 1m 1f)
MADAGASCAR ch g by Warpath – Jasmin (G Reed) 9-5 ... A Nesbitt (5-4 fav) 1
Ben's Birdie ... R Curant (9-4) 2
Carters Way ... K Hodgson (5-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.60. DF: £1.30. CSF: £4.13. C Thornton at Middleham, 1½ l, 1l, Gale Box (20-1) 4th. 4 ran.

4.45 (4.46) EAST KILBRIDE HANDICAP (£1,197 1m 3f)
PORTER b g by Mummy's Pet – Morella (F Car) 4-8-3 ... J Carr (11-1) 1
Miss Love ... M Fry (5-2) 2
Target Path ... R Weaver (2-1 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £19.60. Places: £6.60, £1.00, £1.00. DF: £12.80. CSF: £37.22. PLACEPOT: £15.70. E Carter at Malton 2½ l, ½ l. Consortium (20-1) 4th. 9 ran.

● Vincent O'Brien's Caerleon (Pat Eddery) will try to follow up his French Derby success in the Irish Sweeps Derby at the Curragh tomorrow week.

● Frank Carr is back in this country after six years in Hong Kong, and expects to resume training later this year. He had cause for a double celebration at Hamilton yesterday, when both his stepson, Stewart Morris, and his son John Carr rode winners.

John Carr, aged 17, was always in the front rank with Porter in the East Kilbride Handicap, taking over inside the final furlong to beat Miss Love on the Ted Carter-trained four-year-old to win by two and a half lengths. Morris captured the Stonefield Selling Stakes on Miss Bella with a smooth length victory from Your Choice.

STATE OF GOING
Royal Ascot: firm. Ayr: good. Tomorrow. Redcar: firm. Warwick: good to firm.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead). Karwren, Mr Moke, Sir, Garfield, Morvetta.

BLINKERS FIRST TIME
Royal Ascot: 4.20 Prince Reymo. Ayr: 3.15 Salix, 4.45 Rare Friendship.

Lendl: a tall, dark horse with hooves of clay trying to walk taller at Wimbledon

A stranger comes to town looking for his grass roots

A week after he had won Wimbledon in 1973 Jan Kodes, of Czechoslovakia, was back home in Prague presenting trophies at a junior tournament. Stepping forward as the under-14 winner was a compartively frail boy who a few years later would reveal the talents capable of making him one of the greatest of all champions. It is a potential that has still to be fulfilled.

The eruption of that talent between 1980 and 1982, overwhelming at different times the world's most feared players such as Borg and McEnroe and simultaneously making him a millionaire, could not encompass among a welter of championships any of the four grand slam titles.

Ivan Lendl is 23, by which age Borg had already won three of his five Wimbledon singles. The tall Czechoslovak with the misleadingly impassive expression on court will arrive at the All England Club on Monday comparatively little known to the wider British sporting audience in a game in danger of becoming more publicized, like football, for what some of its gladiators say than the way they play the ball.

It would seem at first appraisal that this year's third seed, accorded that place on the basis of the computer rankings rather than realistic expectation of his success on unfamiliar grass, is as disadvantaged as a conventional Fomula One car against the new turbos on a fst, corner-free track.

But Lendl has been putting in some useful lap practice at Queen's this week and, after withdrawing from Wimbledon last year and losing ignominiously in the first round in 1981, he could be about to emerge – and those who cherish some of the old-fashioned concepts like sportsmanship earnestly hope so – as an exciting challenger to the established order of anarchic aggressiveness.

With his deep-set, soulful, dark eyes and occasional shy smile full of gleaming, uneven teeth, Lendl is an essentially private person at the opposite end of the temperamental spectrum from those who, in an expression as tiresome as the behaviour it describes, let it all hang out. He has on occasion expressed his disapproval of those who do and has made it clear that he will not be intimidated by players who blatantly seek to disrupt opponents under the thinly-disguised diversion of grappling with officialdom.

Can Lendl , who in 1982 alone won a record 106 matches, includng seven consecutive wins over McEnroe and $2m prize-money, who in 1980 helped win the Davis Cup at the age of 20 and in 1981 was the only player to beat Borg twice, finally master the grass court surface? Yesterday, relaxed in jeans and sweater in one of those luxuriously insulated hotels where a night's stay makes it almost cheaper to fly home to America by People's Express, he said:

"I think I'm playing better and better on grass after the Stella Artois tournament and a week's practice at Queen's but I can't really tell you until I get out there on Monday. I've been working at the three strokes which matter most on grass – service, return of serve and volley. We'll see. Last year I withdrew just because I was very tired after Paris. If I worried about what happened two years ago at Wmbledon I really would have a problem!"

Lendl possesses one of the game's most formidable forehands – as good as Hoad's? – and although he has not won as many tournaments this year as last, he considers his game has developed, that his service and volleying are improved.

He sees no particular significance in the fact that he has not yet won a grand slam event, losing to Borg in paris in 1981 and to Connors at Flushing Meadow last year. He merely recognizes that he has not necessarily played his best tennis in those particular tournaments, that when he lost to Borg he did play his best and that nothing on earth could have altered the result. But Lendl is not one of those who fits the popularly conceived idea of the American sporting attitude, that there is a correlation between success and aggressive self-motivation.

Indeed, Lendl is one of that rare breed among contemporary professionals of all hues, someone who can put his sport into a perspective within the overall frame of his life. He is never happy to lose, he emphasizes, but he can live with himself and the rest of the world when he does. "If people cannot lose with good spirit then they have a problem, because they are certain to lose sometimes, and more often as they get older. It is essential to be able to see the game as being fun as well as your job. It is a game. I have made much money but when I finish tennis will perhaps not be any part of my life".



Will Lendl, who has not got fat on grass, show his teeth at Wimbledon?

So when he is not playing tennis he goes skiing in the Catskill Mountains, a day's return drive from his adopted home in Greenwich, Connecticut, or he plays golf or football with friends. This broader view of life, he believes and hopes, has an advantage in his tennis.

Nor does he subscibe to the view, put about by some professionals in all sports, that pressure is in direct proportion to the improtance of the match. He prefers to define the good players as those who actually respond favourably to pressure and believes that the technical excellence of McEnroe and Connors is their ability "to go for their shots even at five-all in the fifth" – an opinion with just a hint of implied criticism of the more percentage-playing Borg, I thought.

Lendl concedes that McEnroe and Connors on present form will take some stopping, but the sun has been shining at Queen's and practice with Wojtek Fibak – the affable 30-year-old Pole who has been his mentor for several years – has been good. Certainly the grass will be a problem, specially on the outside courts, but he agreeably points out that the bad bounces are the same for everyone and, besides, he says with a smile, "I basically enjoy playing tennis". It is that philosophy which endeared his compatriot, Jaroslav Drobny, the 1954 winner, to Wimbledon crowds. If Lendl begins to play as he can this next fortnight, he will make an appealing alternative to the school to grunt-and-moan.

David Miller

RUGBY UNION: SIMPLE MISSION OF ALL BLACKS PACK

Back row key men for Lions

From Don Cameron, Wellington

It will be unfortunate if, as seems likely, Wellington's weather lays a wintry hand on the second international match tomorrow between New Zealand and the British Isles. The Lions, after losing a first international they could have won, have sharpened their claws and confidence over the last three matches and now feel, with every jusitification, that they can match the All Blacks in some aspects and surpass them in others.

The All Blacks have worked up a very determined mood. Their forwards especially were shaken by the events at Lancaster Park, Christchurch, and have moved through their training over the last two days with forbidding purpose.

So the great hope is that the Wellington weather alows a fair, fast-run match. Unfortunately, rain and an icy southerly wind, whipped through Wellington yesterday and there is the prospect of more tomorrow. Such conditions can easily turn a match into a lottery, with so much depending on the luck of the toss and the decision whether or not to take first use of the wind. Teams prepared to play rugby of high quality are often reduced to scrambling about after kicks which go too far or are hurled back in their faces.

The Lions forwards are confident they can handle the All Blacks in set play and their back row seem poised to be the decisive weapon in their arsenal. They have Campbell to kick goals and control the back play. They have, it must be said, problems in running their backline efficiently, but they have recently become aware of the rich pickings on the blind side and the swiftness with which their wings, especially Carleton, can strike there.

The Lions have, too, a steely resolve to win. They are a team still seeking an identity. They know this will come should they win at Athletic Park and square a serive they are good enough to win. They also know that defeat could rend the fabric of their tour and make the last month an ordeal.

The key, as mentioned before, lies in their back row. If Paxton, O'Driscoll and Winterbottom can build on Campbell's probing runs near the scrum, or Laidlaw's darting breaks, they will hit the All Blacks where it hurts most.

The All Blacks, in contrast, have a simpler mission. Their main aim will be to confront and possibly confound the Lions in the tight forward play and thereby remove the Lions' attacking base. Rightly or wrongly, the All Black thinking is that the Lions need some 60 per cent possession with which to give their backs the initiative. If this can be reduced to, say, 40 per cent, then the Lions backline – not always the healthiest of fruit – will wither on the vine.

It will comfort the All Blacks, too, to have Loveridge and Smith working together at half back. Loveridge, particularly if the weather is bad, is a champion at demanding and getting full power from his pack. Smith will be much more tactically flexible than the tyro, Ian Dunn, was in the first international.



Loveridge: demanding

Given fair weather, thsi is a match the Lions are good enough to win. However, should the weather turn sour, the All Blacks must be favoured. Their three Wellington backs, Wilson, Fraser and Hewson, are expert in playing the wet-weather, wind-blown tactics their home ground demands.

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson; S Wilson, S Pokere, W Taylor, B Fraser; W Smith, D Loveridge; G Knight, A Dalton (captain), J Ashworth, M Shaw, A Haden, G Whetton, J Hobbs, M Mexted.

BRITISH ISLES: H MacNeill; J Carleton, M Kiernan, D Irwin, R Baird; O Campbell, R Laidlaw, G Price, C Fitzgerald (captain), S Jones, J O'Driscoll, M Colclough, R Norster, P Winterbottom, I Paxton.

Referee: F Palmade (France).

FOOTBALL

Maxwell tries again

Robert Maxwell has made another takeover bid for Reading football club. However, the Oxford United chairman's written offer of £5 a share is unlikely to meet with much response as major shareholders are firmly committed to Roger Smee, expected to be confirmed as chairman at an extraordinary general meeting in Reading on Tuesday. Meanwhile, Reading director Roy Tranter has called on the Football League to "step in and put a stop to Mr Maxwell's antics". They are "preventing Reading footbal club from making plans for the future".

● A takeover bid for Southend United has proved more successful. A three-man consortium of local businessmen have bought out majority shareholders, chairman Mark Rubin and his brother, Tony, and promised to invest heavily in the club. Mark Rubin, whose family has controlled Southend since 1967, said: "These people have a passionate interest in the club and their's has been the first genuine bid we have received which would ensure Southend getting back on the footballing map". Anton Johnson, the Rotherham chairman, is behind the move.

● John Robertson, the Derby County winger, has lost his appeal against a £1,000 fine, imposed while he was with Nottingham Forest. Brian Clough docked Robertson two weeks wages for failing to make himself available for a close-season tour. Forest, meanwhile, have given Sunderland permission to open talks with Mark Proctor, wo cost Forest £400,000 from Middlesbrough.

● Southampton are hoping to complete a transfer double by signing Frank Worthington, the Sunderland striker and Ken Armstrong, and defender from Kilmarnock.

● Spurs chairman Doublas Alexiou has pledged to make every effort to keep Glenn Hoddle at White Hart Lane "if that is in the best interests of the club". Hoddle, whose contract expires soon is interesting QPR and a number of Italian clubs.

Tottenham go public, page 15

Rivals into youth final

Mexico City (Reuter) – Brazil and Argentina, the great South American rivals, have reached the final of the World Youth Cup, which will be played on Sunday, and is likely to fill the Aztec stadium here which has a capacity of 110,000. In the semi-finals, Brazil beat South Korea 2-1, and Argentina beat Poland 1-0.

Brazil scored their winning goal only eight minutes from time through their late substitute, Mario Santos, after the Koreans had surprised Brazil when Kim Jong Boo gave them the lead after 15 minutes. Brazil equalized through Augilmar Oliveria seven minutes later.

In the other semi-final, Argentina scored their decisive goal after 59 minutes when Roberto Zarate, one of their few successes, coolly side-footed the ball into the net from close range.

● BASLE (Reuter), – Paulo Isidora, the Santos midfield player, will replace club colleague Pita in Brazil's team for today's friendly international against Switzerland.

YACHTING

Connor reaching his pique

In the fourth of a series on the America's Cup, BARRY PICKTHALL hears Dennis Connor's assessment of his challengers.

In what must be the most concerted effort yet to wrest the America's Cup from the New York Yacht Club, where it has remained for 132 years, seven challenging nations are between them outspending the American syndicates three to one, yet remain underdogs for the challenge, which begins tomorrow.

Favourite to retain the trophy for the United States is Dennis Connor, the 40-year-old Californian, who brought a new level of professionalism to the America's Cup three years ago when his intense two-year campaign resulted in a 4-1 victory over Alan Bond's Australia.

For this second attempt the American has put in more than 2,000 hours at sea – a time matched only by the British – and discarded two new 12s and helped to design a third in his search for a faster boat to Freedom, the 1980 winner.

Whether Liberty, the Fort Schuyler syndicate's latest yacht, is up to scratch will not be known until today, when the master announces his final choice for the Cup races.

Connor's principal rival for the defender's berth is Tom Blackaller, a 43-year-old Californian and twice Star class world champion. Blackaller and his team operating on a much smaller budget than the Fort Schuyler syndicate, have persevered with just one new 12, a Pedrick design aptly named Defender which they have trialled against Courageous, the America's Cup-winning yacht in 1974 and 1977.

This 10-year-old 12, which is also entered in the trials, is now skippered by the J24 world champion, John Kolius, and proved no pushover during races between the yachts last year.

One aspect likely to set this Cup series alight is the acrimony developing between defenders and challengers – and the British Victory challenge in particular.

Connor takes deep exception to the continual surveillance carried out, first by the British and now by other challengers, during his preparations afloat.

Blackaller is said to have been piqued that the Victory team failed to show the same degree of interest in his preparations last year. He even sent a message to the Victory team offering to subscribe to their surveillance service.

Connor discounts the British challenge out of hand. "They have yet to get a boat to beat Australia," he told me recently.

But what about the long hours spent testing sails, the computer technology and weather research programmes employed by the British?

"We went down that computer road far enough last time to know it doesn't work", he explained, "and as far as the weather is concerned you need local knowledge on the boat not an expert ashore who can offer no help once the starting gun has fired".

Connor remains convinced that at the end of the summer he will be paired against Alan Bond's Australia II. "Australia II must be accepted as an improvement on his earlier boat and has to remain the favourite challenger until beaten during the trials".

● Peter de Savary yesterday announced his Victory Crew list for the first race of the trials on Saturday: Phil Crebbin and Lawrie Smith, joint skippers; Derek Clarke, navigator; Chris Mason, mainsheet trimmer; Andie Burnell and Brian Bennett, sheet trimmers; John and Gerry Thompson, grinders; Kelvin Rawlings, mast; Denis Cooke, pit; Bill Bullarde, bow.

SWIMMING

Poulter out so Davey will be busy

By Athole Still

An attack of glandular fever has caused Stephen Poulter, the Commonwealth Games silver medal winner, to withdraw from the England team of eight for the Seven Hills meeting which opens in Rome today. The Wigan Wasps' all-rounder, aged 23, whose never-day-die attitude has earned him a deserved reputation as a crowd-pleaser, will be replaced, this weekend, by the equally competitive John Davey, of Milton Keynes.

A minimum four-week lay-off by Poulter could have serious repercussions for the British European championships team, which will be selected at the end of July. A fully-fit Poulter could reasonably have been expected to challenge for medals in the 400 metres individual medley and 200 metres butterfly events at the championships in Rome in August.

Davey, aged 18, is also a recent invalid, having missed four months training between December and April because of an operation to correct a which is prone to dislocation. In Rome, Davey will be competing at top level for the first time in six months, yet he will be our busiest competitor with a five event programme (200 and 400 metres individual medley, 200 and 400 metres freestyle and 200 metres backstroke). That will certainly help him towards the race fitness he badly needs.

At least 12 nations will be represented in Rome, including the Soviet Union and a Swedish team at full strength for an official international match against Italy. The men's 100 metres freestyle should therefore provide the improving David Lowe (Harrow) with yet another formidable challenge, as he strives to establish himself as one of the world's leading sprinters.

BASKETBALL: Britain have been drawn in the same group as Netherlands, Israel and Bulgaria in the pre-Olympic qualifying tournament in France on May 15 to 25 next year.

CLUB AND VILLAGE CRICKET

A mantle waiting to be picked up

By Michael Berry

With Scarborough, the 1981 and 1982 national Club champions already out of this season's competition, the way is open for the introduction of a new sponsor to coincide with the inscription of a new name on the William Younger Cup (formerly the John Haig Trophy).

Finchley, last season's losing finalists, are just one of a handful of sides ready to assume the mantle that Scarborough surrendered when they were beaten in the second round by six wickets by York, for whom Alec Backhouse, the former Young England cricketer, made an unbeaten 74.

The north Londoners are scheduled to meet Wanstead in the third round today with a group semi-final pairing with Richmond awaiting the winners.

Camborne, who were the surprise national semi-finalists last year, are through to the last four of Group 16 against Paignton; Old Hill, who were beaten by three runs by Scarborough in last season's semi-finals, and who are the leaders of the powerful Birmingham League, host a home game with Shrewsbury on Sunday in search of a place in the final of the North Midlands-based Group 12.

They will, however, be without Mushtaq Mohammad, the former Pakistan Test player, who is ruled out because of his professional status.

In the Whitbread Village championship, Tondu, victors over St Fagans (like Scarborogh, competition winners in both of the prvious two seasons) reached the final of the Dyfed and Glamorgan group with a dramatic victory of Ynysygerwn, who lost their last two wickets in failing to score the seven runs needed off the final over.

Troon, the most successful side in the history of the Vilage tournament as winners in 1972, 1973 and 1976, are again in the Cornwal West final where their opponents will be Beacon. Langleybury, semi-finalists on four previous occasions and one of this year's fancied sides, faced Cople in the final of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire section.

All the regional Whitbread finals are due to take place on Sunday, June 26.

هكذا من الاصل

Car Buyer's Guide

General

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Ambassador has space and comfort

When Austin Rover launched the Ambassador early last year as the replacement for the seven-year-old Princess, it went to a deal of trouble to rectify the shortcomings of the original model. The rather cumbersome, rounded shape gave way to a more modern, sharper outline and at long last it acquired a hatchback door.

New hydragas suspension units, modified drive shafts and wider wheels improved ride and handling. An attractive new fascia and instrument layout was much praised. Bigger *windows added to the feeling of* airiness, in what was already one of the most spacious family saloons on the market.

Despite all this, the Ambassador has not sold in the numbers the company hoped. This year its market share has been just over one per cent. The sad fact is that while the state-owned British car maker was trying to catch up with modern trends, its international competitors were already moving ahead with the next generation of cars.

Vital Statistics

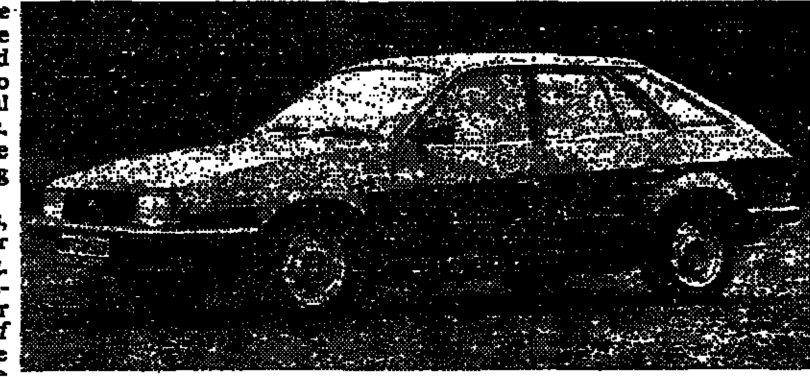
Model: Ambassador 1700 HL
Price: £6,234
Engine: 1700 cc 4 cylinder
Performance: Max speed 98 mph, 0-60 mph 14.8secs
Official Consumption: Urban 28.6 mpg, 56 mph, 42 mpg, 75 mph 32.1 mpg
Length: 14.9 ft
Insurance: Group 4

I take no pleasure in reporting this. There are enough "BL knockers" without increasing their numbers, but without the now obligatory modern *five-speed gear box and slick change* the Ambassador was dated before it appeared.

The 1700 H L version I have been trying was extremely popular with everyone I carried. The 54 Ambassadors being provided as chauffeur-driven courtesy cars for Wimbledon should be equally popular with the players, who will enjoy the cavernous interior. My passengers praised the luxury of the deep, velour-covered seats, the leg-stretching room and the smooth ride.

They were not so happy with the space wasted in the boot by the spare wheel strapped upright on the nearside.

As the driver, I was frustrated by the still notchy gear change in the old four-speed box, and the rather sluggish performance of the engine. I felt I was having to push it unduly hard whenever pressed for time. The latter is one of the penalties to be paid for having a big, genuine five-seat car powered by a relatively small engine.



Austin Ambassador 1700HL: spacious but dated

The two-litre version is an altogether more flexible proposition.

Starting, as with most engines fitted with BL's excellent SU carburettor, is a model of reliability. But why are they *still* using that inefficint and outdated choke pull with its cumbersome "twist for lock" action when everyone else is employing a much easier to operate and far more reliable straight pull? It is just another unnecessary niggle.

One of the dangers facing the motoring journalist who continually changes cars is that he may become hypercritical, obsessed with minutiae that the ordinary motorist ignores

To counter this I try to talk to as many drivers of the current test car as possible. Four out of five Ambassador drivers contacted agreed with the points I criticized, but three of them still insisted that its shortcomings were outweighed by its space, comfort and ride.

Fiat Uno arrives

The fiercely fought battle for the small car market hots up still further with the arrival here of Fiat's Uno. The much-publicized replacement for the Fiat 127, that long-serving pioneer of the super-Mini hatchback era, goes on sale next week at prices carefully pitched to undercut the present market *leader, Austin Rover's Metro.*

Six versions have been chosen for British tastes, starting with the basic 903 cc Uno 45 at £3,300. That is £80 cheaper than the 998 cc Metro City. But it is the Uno 45 Super ES (energy saving), with a higher compression ratio, electonic overrun, cut-off for fuel, electronic ignition and, most significantly, a five-speed gearbox, which appears to offer the biggest threat. It sells for £3,990, more than £400 less than the comparable Metro, the 998 cc HLE, with a four-speed box.

The rest of the range comprises the 1116 cc 55 Comfort at £3,690; the 55 Super at £3,889; the 55 Super five-door at £4,070, and the 1301cc 70 Super at £4,320.

The Uno fits into the Fiat range between the utility Panda and the restyled Strada II. Fiat expects to make *inroads into the VW Polo's* domination of the 25 to 34 age group and the Metro's claim to have the largest number of older users.

Until Nissan's one-litre Micra appeared last week to claim the title of "Britain's most economical car", with 67.3 mpg at a steady 56 mph, the Uno 45 ES's 65.7 mpg was the best.

In my view, however, such contrived figures are not worth the paper they are written on.

Nissan avoids quota

Mr Richard Lee, managing director of Alfa Romeo (GB), has just put a few minds at rest in the motor trade about the arrangements for selling the new Alfa-Nissan car, which goes into production in Italy in November.

Presently called the Arna, from the initials of the new joint company Alfa Romeo Nissan Automobili, it will only be sold in Britain by existing Nissan/Datsun outlets.

The Arna is really a Nissan Cherry assembled in kit form and equipped with Alfa's existing flat four engine and gear box. It will not help Alfa's upmarket image in Britain if it sold a car looking like the much cheaper Cherry. On the other hand, Nissan could do with a sporty version of the Cherry.

That, at least, is the official view. The real answer is much simpler. Nissan, for many years the leading Japanese importer, is desperate to sell more cars here, but is tied by the so-called "voluntary ceiling", which restricts Japanese cars to 11 per cent of the British market.

The Arna is claimed to be 80 per cent Italian in terms of its final value-added content. As such, it qualifies as an EEC product.

A GOOD MAN . . . shall not be afraid of evil tidings: his heart is fixed, trusting in the LORD. Psalm 112: 6, 7.

BIRTHS

BOISSEAU. – On June 15th, at Treliske Hospital, Truro, to Rosalind (nee Hackworthy) and David, a son.

COSTELLOE – on 15th June 1983, to June (nee Thomson) wife of Edmund Costelloe, a daughter, a sister for Christopher and Thomas.

FORD. – On 13th June, to Kate and Francis – a daughter, sister to Lil

JOHNSON-GILBERT. – On 14th June, 1983, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Emma (nee Woodhouse) and Christopher – a daughter (Cordelia Mary)

LAURENCE. On June 15th at University College Hospital to Mia (nee Scammell) and Charles, a daughter (Charlotte).

ROYALTON-KISCH – on June 13th, to Marlies and Martin – a son, David, a brother for Michael

SEILING. On 15th June at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Sheila (nee Hawkins) and Bruce – a son (Trevor Andrew).

ST AUBYN. – On 14th June, to Mary and James – a son (Hugh).

TAYLOR. – On 11th June at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Nicola [illegible]

[illegible]

BIRTHDAYS

[illegible]

MARRIAGES

[illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOIN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

Give to the Cancer Research Campaign and you'll be making a real contribution towards conquering cancer. The Campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity and it is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, a deed of covenant donation or gift in memoriam. Cancer Research Campaign, Dept. TX4, 2 Carlton House Terrace, SW1Y 5AR.

EX-RAF. Did you or any of your relatives fly with the R.A.F. during W.W.II? If the answer is yes I have some interesting information for you. Details from M. J. Edwards, 7 Nutleigh Grove, Hitchin, Herts SG5 2NH. S.A.E. please.

THE MARRIAGE of Karen Ann Judge and Michael Brian Nunn took place at the Battersea Parish Church (Old St Marys) on Saturday June 11th. The couple are honeymooning in Alvor, Portugal.

THE TIMES Nature Diary – D J M's beautifully written, "Nature Notes", now an illustrated book. £5.50. Robson Books.

HALLO PETRA WILLKOMMEN in London for the first time in the city, all the best to you.

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Athens, Greek Islands 17 June	£109	£139	£89
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Holidays inclusive of accommodation in villas, apartments, hotels and tavernas and flights from various airports subject to supplements and availability.

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JO'BURG £450, CAIRO £260, NICE £118, LOS ANGELES [illegible]

[illegible]

COSTA Del Sol (20 mins Puerto Banus, Marbella) Super house on beach 2 dble beds + 2 baths en-suite, patio, gdn, swim-pools, restaurants, supermarket. Award winning development. Maid service from £200 pw. Owner 01 883 6360 834 2682.

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[illegible]

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BEAUTIFUL double room available with private bathroom in happy retirement residence. Comfortable lounges, licensed, reasonable rates. Phone for details Woking (04862) 63671.

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[illegible]

RENTALS

KEITH CARDALE GROVES MONTPELIER SQUARE SW7
[illegible]

MAIDA VALE, W9
[illegible]
Call Jennifer Rudsay 629-6604

[illegible]

FOR SALE

VIDEO AGE
[illegible]
01-723 0644

[illegible]

WANTED

[illegible]

CRICKET World Cup Final tickets. Reserved seats. 01-221 6344 (office) 01-673 8382 (eves)

TWO PRUDENTIAL Final tickets wanted. Sington, tel: 01-631 0878 (days), 01-370 4484 (eve: wkend)

WIMBLEDON tickets wanted Top Prices Telephone 01-359 4347

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FIND FRIENDSHIP, love and affection. – Dateline Computer Dating Dept. T 1, 23 Abingdon Road, London, W.8 01-938 1011.

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Albany St, NW1. 01-935 8682
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WANTED



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Spacious, centrally located 2 bed. Flat in mod., p/b blk. Lrge. recep. & sep. dining rm. make this Flat ideal for entertaining. Air-cond. Avail. now for 12 mths.
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£200 per week

SMALLBROOK MEWS, W2
Attractive 3 bed. mews House in quiet res. location. Good sized recep. rm. Newly carpeted & well furn. Grge. Avail. now 12 mths. plus.
£180 per week

CHESTERTONS
01-262 5060

PIMLICO SW1: High quality flat. Living rm. 1 dble and 1 sgle bedrms, kit, bath, CH, £106 pw. 828 6178.

PRIMROSE HILL NW1 spacious delightful maisonette for 5/6 £175pw. Ring 722 4565.

LUX Furn studio flat with garage space corner Marloes St. £105 p.w. from 1st July. Tel 0233 24087 (eves).

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TWO YOUNG MEN. German speaking, seek employment in the UK. Previous experience in the building industry, but anything legitimate considered. Apply Driscoll, 64 Martyrs Field Road, Canterbury, Kent.

DIRECTOR of UK based company (female) now based in Madrid seeks remunerate commissions. Previously involved in marketing, public relations and also catering. Prepared to travel. Anything legal considered. Write Box 2669 G, The Times.

ATTRACTIVE LADY (26). Seeks challenging position with travel. [illegible]

[illegible]

SHORT LETS

[illegible]

U.K. HOLIDAYS

[illegible]

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

FLAT SHARING

[illegible]

HAMPSTEAD AND ALL N/NW London furnished flats and houses £75-£600 p.w. Hart Residential Lettings. 01-482 2222.

PIMLICO. Sunny 4 bed, 2 bath, 2 receps, family house. Fully furnished & equipped. Long let from 1 July £250 p w Tel: 834 2419.

W2 10 mins Marble Arch Studio flat, fitted kitchen, separate bathroom, entry phone. Company let preferred. £70 p.w. 902 8480.

REGENTS PARK. Architect's own 2 bedroomed fully furnished flat 6-12 months £98 pw. 267 3896 office 387 2695 home.

RUCK & RUCK 581 1741 Quality furnished & unfurnished properties in prime central areas urgently required and available £150–£850pw.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required – Phillips Kay & Lewis 839 2245.

KENSINGTON W8. Furnished family house, 3 bed, study, 2 recep, quiet street. Co. let. £300 p.w. 01-937 0575 6126.

LUX FLATS, urgently needed in central London. Short 'long lets for selective tenants. Enhanced Properties 629 0501.

NR HARRODS. Superb maisonette, large living room, 2 bedrooms, newly done & beautifully furnished. £200 pw. 589 1769.

IDEAL FOR VISITORS. New luxury flat for 2 South Kensington. Daily maid service. Lift. Telephone. Col TV, etc 584 2414 or 786 4281.

OPPOSITE Battersea Park SW11. 2 bed flat, rec & b, fitd kit. Views over park. Co let. 6 mths. £110 pw. Willett 730 3435

KNIGHTSBRIDGE opp Brompton Oratory £12,500. 2nd floor flat 21ft x 17ft recep, 3 bed 2½ year lease. 937 7644.

CHELSEA. – Artists light and spacious working studio, balcony, dble bedroom, lge new kit, bathroom, gas CH £160 pw 352 1874.

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On 01-628 4372 or 01-588 8180

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YACHTS AND BOATS

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SPORT AND RECREATION

HENLEY REGATTA
[illegible]
Littlewick Green 3261.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOS WANTED! Bechstein, Steinway, Bluthner, Kaps, Scheidmayer, Ronisch and all other German pianos wanted and for sale. Excellent prices paid 021 554 9318 eve 0827 289088.

THE PIANO WAREHOUSE 100 2nd hand upright & grands. £250-£5,000. Restoration, tuning, transport. 23 Castlehaven Rd, NW1. 01-267 7674.

PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 326 Brighton Rd., S. Croydon. 01-688 3513.

FEURICH upright model 123, 1965. No. 16279. In satin walnut, excellent condition. Musicians instrument. £1,250. Tel. 01-630 5768.

BLUTHNER 6ft Grand ebonised case 1908 fully restored superb instrument £3,000 Tel: Medway 42640.

BECHSTEIN model S, 1938 5ft B. Grand, excellent condition, £2,950. Delivery arranged. 021 554 9318.

THE PIANO WORKSHOP. UK Agents for renowned Young Chang pianos. Catalogue of all makes from £965. 2 Fleet Rd, NW3. 01-267 7671. 7 days.

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EAVESTAFF, very pretty upright, new from Chappells, 1980. Serviced by Broadwoods, immaculate, £995. 01 733 1805.

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STEINWAY grand piano. 6ft black, lovely condition, £5,000 ono Phone (0544) 230182 (Herefordshire).

YAMAHA upright, black almost new, unmarked. £1,280. Tel 937 3601.

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE/SMALL GROUP tuition all subjects. Tutel 01-435 7300/431 3099.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

RENTAPIANO
MORLEY GALLERIES
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APPOINTMENTS

INTERVIEWER with experience of placing top calibre office staff! The entire package exceeds £10,000. This is a new creation offering an opportunity to someone with 3 years+ previous experience to work in an exciting environment dealing with top clients and applicants. Please ring in confidence, Tina 01-242 1261 during bus hrs.

HOUSEPLANTS specialists and florists in Marylebone High St. require full time sales staff. Training given. Manager 935 9217.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MR H. J. WITHERIDGE, London Representative of The Bank of Bermuda, will retire on 30th June, 1983 and will be succeeded by Mr V. L. Stevens on 1st August, 1983. Mr Stevens is at present Joint Chief Executive of the London Branch of the Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale and will continue as Adviser to the London Branch

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

Receptionist £7,000
Renowned professional company in the City are seeking a first class receptionist to greet their clients, be responsible for the boardroom and some travel arrangements. Excellent appearance and pleasant social manner and the experience to deal constantly with clients.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

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We are looking for reliable and efficient shorthand/audio secretaries, word processing ops, receptionists/telephonists, telex ops. Competitive rates for bookings, starting Monday in Advertising, Property, PR, etc.
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Tel: 01-493 4372
BLIGH

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

CANADIAN PACIFIC LIMITED
(incorporated in Canada)
DIVIDEND NOTICE
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

[illegible]

By: CITIBANK, N.A.
Reference Agent
June 17, 1983.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER
London Borough Bills amounting to £230 million were issued on 14 June 1983 for maturity on 13 September 1983. Applications totalled £661 million. The minimum price of accepted tenders was £97.58 and 9% of the issue was allotted at this price. The average rate of discount was 9.65994%.
No other Bills are outstanding.

General Appointments

Teach in North Africa

The Oil Companies School located in Tripoli, Libya, SPLAJ, requires Elementary and Junior High School teachers who are familiar with the North American education system.

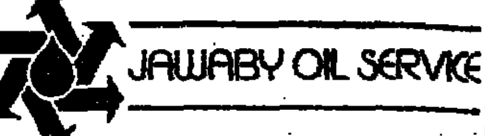
Positions include:
CLASSROOM TEACHERS K-6,
PRIMARY MUSIC, Grades 4-9
PHYSICAL EDUCATION,
ART 7-9 and YEARBOOK

Five years of successful teaching experience preferred. Experience in ESL/EFL teaching situation would be of benefit.

Attractive salary and benefits.

Interviews will be held in London.

Send complete applications and telephone number to:-



UMM AL-JAWABY OIL SERVICE CO. LTD.,
33 Cavendish Square, London W1M 9HF.
Telex: 261443 Jawabi G. Attn: Roy Nash

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If you have the right experience and would like to earn a good basic salary & attractive bonus phone me today to discuss an early interview.

John Jefferson
United Newspapers PLC
Tel: 01-583 9199 ext. 379

COMPANY NOTICES

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF EUROPEAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS (EDR'S) IN NIPPON SHINPAN CO Ltd

The 56th Ordinary General Shareholders Meeting of Nippon Shinpan Co. will be held on Wednesday, 29th June, 1983 at 33-5, Hongo 3-chome, Bunkyo-ku Tokyo at 10.00 am

AGENDA

1. Approval of Statement of proposed appropriations of unappropriated retained earnings for the 56th Fiscal year.
2. Election of 29 Directors.
3. Election of 3 Statutory Auditors.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of ALEX ENGINEERING COMPANY Limited and in the matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required, on or before the 21st day of July, 1983 to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Stephen Daniel Swaden, FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA the Liquidator of the said Company [illegible]

[illegible]

A & R BUILDERS (EAST ANGLIA) Ltd
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of LEONARD CURTIS & CO., situated at 3/4 BENTINCK STREET, LONDON W1A 3BA on Wednesday the 29th day of June 1983 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 10th day of June 1983.
R A Davis, Director.

IN THE MATTER OF OMNIBUS TRAVEL (LONDON) LIMITED
BY ORDER of the High Court of Justice dated the 21st day of October 1981, Mr Ian S. R. Franses of Lauder House, 34 Hanway St, London W1P 9DE has been appointed Liquidator of the above-named Company with [or] without a Committee of Inspection.
Dated this 10th day of June 1983.

[illegible]
Dated this 9 day of June 1983
By Order of the Board of Directors.
G. MUHLEY, Director

ADVANCE FINDINGS COMPANY (JEWELLERS) Limited
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of LEONARD CURTIS & CO., situated at 3/4 BENTINCK STREET, LONDON W1A 3BA on Monday the 27th day of June 1983 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 10th day of June 1983
K B Carr, Director

Contracts and Tenders

INVITATION TO TENDER
OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION

Tender No. BOP/SP/RIGS(CH)6/83

1. Oil and Natural Gas Commission, India invites bids for sale of its jack-up drilling unit "Sugar Vikas" on "as is where is" basis.

2. Specifications:
(i) Name .... SAGAR VIKAS
(ii) Year built 1981
(iii) Shipyard .... Hitachi Zosen, Japan
(iv) Specification .... Non-propelled cantilever type, self-elevating, three legged Jack-up rig
(v) Maximum water depth capability 300ft
(vi) Maximum drilling capacity 20,000ft
(vii) Hull dimensions .... 210ft x 193ft x 23ft

3. The rig suffered a well blow-out and fire which has caused damage to the drill floor, cantilever, starboard side leg and accommodation. Part of hull is also damaged. It is presently afloat in Bombay Harbour.

Arrangements for inspection can be made by contacting, Deputy General Manager (TS) 15-E, Maker Towers, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay – 400-005, Telex No. 011-6055 and 011-3556 ONGC IN.

4. Bidder requested to forward bid for a LUMP SUM PRICE for the unit SAGAR VIKAS on "as is where is" basis duly signed on every page in quadruplicate. Bid must be presented in a sealed envelope marked with the tender number and date. Bid must reach the Office of General Manager ONGC at above address on or before July 15, 1983 up to 1400 hours, (IST), keeping the offer valid for acceptance until October 20, 1983. Bid should be free of any conditions/
stipulations for award of contract for charter hire of rig after repairs.

5. Bidder is requested to submit a bid bond of US $50,000 valid for period of 120 days.

6. Oil and Natural Gas Commission reserves the right to reject any or all the tender(s) without assigning any reason.

هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: News headlines, sport, traffic and weather information available to everybody, teletext owners or not.
6.30 Breakfast Time: Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.18; Keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; Television (7.15-7.30); Gardening (7.30-7.45); Morning paprs (7.32 and 8.32); Horoscope (8.30-8.45); Food and Cooking (8.45-9.00). Closedown at 9.00.
11.00 For Schools, Colleges: Maths Games (1). Closedown at 11.15.
1.00 News: with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall; 1.27 Financial Report. And sub-titled news headlines; 1.30 Postman Pat; 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: James is Our Brother.
2.30 International Tennis: Live coverage of the semi-finals play in the BMW Championships from Devonshire Park, Eastbourne. It continues on BBC during the afternoon, with highlights on BBC2 tonight at 11.55.
3.55 Play School (see BBC2, 10.15am); **4.20 The New Schmoo:** cartoon; **4.40 Roger and Co:** with ventriloquists Ward Allen and Ken Wood (r); **4.55 Newsround Extra:** with John Craven and Paul McDowell.
5.05 Hunter's Gold: Episode 5 of this drama serial set in the New Zealand goldfields of the 1860s (r); 5.35 Roobarb.
5.40 News: with Richard Whitmore; 6.00 South East at Six and, at 6.25, Nationwide; on the eve of the Le Mans endurance race, Nationwide features the story of Steve O'Rourke, manager of the Pink Floyd, and the British-built EMKA Aston Martin in which he has invested some £250,000 of his own cast.
6.50 Daffy Duck: cartoon.
7.00 The Good Life: The Goods (Richard Briers and Felicity Kendal) persuade Margo (Penelope Keith) to go with them to evening classes – to the delight of Jerry (Paul Eddington). The delight is, however, to be short-lived (r).
7.30 Odd One Out: Word, music and picture game, conducted with many a merry quip by Paul Daniels.
8.00 The Time of Your Life: The comedian (and, lately, straight actor) Norman Wisdom explains why Christmas 1953 proved to be a turning point in his life. Other famous people also look back at that same year, and recall special memories. (See Choice.)
8.30 Emery: The comedy thriller Jack of Diamonds, continues, with private eye Bernie Weinstock (the late Dick Emery) still on the trail of the hidden diamonds. This is episode three.
9.00 News: with Michael Buerk. And weather prospects.
9.25 Cagney and Lacey: The two women police officers and their chums are looking forward to getting away for the Christmas Eve celebrations – but the fun fades when a "Santa Claus" is arrested.
10.15 A Family Band: Roy Castle introduces The Paynes from Orpington, and The Taylors from Hayes; 10.45 News.
10.50 Film: Trick Baby (1972) Comedy drama, with Kiel Martin and Mel Stewart as the two confidence tricksters who trick an elderly man out of 10,000 dollars not realising that his nephew is a Mafia boss. Directed by Larry Yust. Ends at 12.25am.

Sports coverage could be disrupted, or cancelled, through an industrial dispute.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain (presenters Anne Diamond and Nick Owen). Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Keith Michell at 6.33; Cartoon at 6.45; David Rappaport and the morning papers at 7.05; Sport at 7.45; Pop (Roman Holiday) at 7.50; Fantasy Time (Tony Blackburn) at 8.05; Television at 8.33; Diet with Diana Dors at 8.45; Checkout at 9.05. Closedown at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames News Headlines; 9.30 For Schools: Roads, rivers, canals; 9.55 Insects; 10.15 More Waste?; 10.35 French Programme; 10.58 Birth; 11.15 At the seashore; 11.32 Local customs; 11.44 Wool (for the hard of hearing).
12.00 Topper's Tales: with the late Julian Orchard (r); 12.10, Rainbow: 12.30 Do It Herself: Household hints for the adventurous woman. Steam-cleaning carpets; and beautifying the bathroom.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: JR Bites Back. A programme celebrating the first 100 years of the Jack Russell terrier. 2.00 Best Sellers: Condominium...When the Hurricane Struck. Part 2 of this adventure yarn about a badly-built apartment block in the path of a hurricane (r).
3.50 Cartoon Time; 4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r); 4.20: Speedy and Daffy; cartoon; 4.25 Animals in Action: Gardens of Coral: Exotic fish that live on the reefs; 4.50 Freetime: featuring the work of 13-year-old wildlife artist John Lee Payne, from Barrow-in-Furness. Also, a young Blackpool magician Glenn Kinsey.
5.15 Make Me Laugh: Chuckle contest involving Kenny Smiles, Andrew O'Connor and Cheese 'n' Onion.
5.45 News; 6.00 The 6 o'Clock Show: with, Michael Aspel and Janet Street-Porter.
7.00 Family Fortunes: Quiz, with the Cowperthwaites from Plymouth taking on the Bielbys from Accrington. With Bob Monkhouse.
7.30 The Bounder: Repeat screening of the comedy series co-starring (as brothers-in-law) Peter Bowles and George Cole. The Bowles character has just served a jail sentence for embezzlement (r).
8.00 Hawaii Five O: What lies behind a defector's request for asylum? McGarrett finds out.
9.00 The Gentle Touch: Menaces. Detective-Inspector Maggie Forbes (Jill Gascoine) is called in to investigate the blackmailing of a successful businessman and JP (Joss Ackland) (r).
10.00 New at Ten.
10.30 Shades of Darkness: Afterward. Edith Wharton's tale of the supernatural has been adapted for TV by Alfred Shaughnessy. Michael J Shannon (of We'll Meet Again) and Kate Harper (of Oppenheimer) play the Americans who buy an old manor house in England, are told it is haunted, but are advised that they will not know they have seen the ghost until a long time afterwards .....
11.30 The London Programme: An investigation into the worst of the city's death-traps: bedsits and hostels (known as Houses in Multiple Occupation). Ninety per cent of them are believed to be dangerous. Tonight, we hear of landlords who have failed to provide adequate fire precautions.
12.10 Close: Michael Hordern reads from the works of Plato.

John Stride and Rula Lenska BBC 2, 9.25pm

CHOICE

● Wild horses would not drag from me the nature of the dénouement of Hugh Janes's two-handed **CONVERSATIONS WITH A STRANGER** (BBC 2, 9.25pm), especially as the BBC has also made a special plea for me to keep mum. None the less, the photograph which I reproduce on the left, which comes from the Corporation's publicity department, practically gives the game away. But enough of that. The conversation piece is set in an out-of-season (i.e. February) Bath, with a snowfall pending and an Italian patisserie in the background. He (John Stride) is a painter, somewhat concerned about the permanence of his reputation. She (Rula Lenska), first spotted by him (and us) across a mound of sticky buns, proclaims herself Italian, pretending she has no English so that, she says, she can keep would-be lovers at bay. The apparent contradiction between this odd way of carrying on and her later assertion that "a woman can feel save in Bath", offers another clue to the outcome of this literate encounter which, like some Shavian exchanges that it echoes, goes on just that bit too long.

● Primarily a salute to Norman Wisdom and his first film, **THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE** (BBC 1, 8.00pm), is a hugely enjoyable mélange of things 1953: everything from Molly Parkin at the shocking Chelsea Arts Ball ("I was 21 and a virgin – when I arrived"), Bill and Ben the Flowerpot Men (all the studio trickery exposed at last), killer smog, Beverley Sisters, and Mr Wisdom himself, in nerve-rackingly good form.

● Radio highlights: Michael Bakewell's assessment of the poet John Cowper Powys, **ALL OR NOTHING** (Radio 3, 9.00pm) includes extracts from some of his quite extraordinary love letters, read by Robert Stephens . . . The performance of Holst's The Planets (Radio 3, 10.00pm) is of the version the composer himself made for two pianos. The performers: Richard Markham and David Nettle . . . Stravinsky's The Rite of Spring is among the works played by the Bavarian Radio SO in tonight's concert from Munich (Radio 3, 8.25pm). The all-Beethoven first half (starting at 7.15) includes Martha Argerich playing the Piano Concerto No 3. Seiji Ozawa conducts.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10). Maths; Catenary Approximation; 6.30 Chemistry: pure organic compounds; 6.55 Ring of Steel; 7.20 Science: Quantum Theory; 7.45 Engineering: Root Locus.
10.15 Play School: Robina Beckles-Wilson's Good Morning and Good Night (also on BBC 1, 3.55); Closedown at 10.40.
1.30 Tennis/Royal Ascot. The final day of the colourful racing and fashion occasion. We see the 2.30 (Windsor Castle Stakes), 3.05 (Hardwicke Stakes), 3.45 (Wokingham Stakes) and the 4.20 The King's Stand Stakes. And there is live coverage of the semi-finals of BMW Tennis Championships at Eastbourne.
5.10 Ceremony and the Citizen: Effigies of death in medieval times (an Open University film); 5.35 Weekend Outlook: What's in store for OU students.
5.40 Film: The Falcon Out West (1944). Modestly-made Hollywood thriller starring Tom Conway. The private eye is called in after a man is killed in a night club. Poison from a rattlesnake did it.
6.45 Cartoon Two: E. An award-winning political satire. 6.50 News summary.
6.55 Nimrod, the Mighty Warrior. The inspiring story of the sports car that brought the famous name of Aston Martin back into long-distance motor racing in the 1982 24-hour race at Le Mans. The narrator is Colin Blakely. This is a co-production in which BBC Wales was involved.
7.50 Did You See . . .? Television programmes discussed tonight are Ken Russell's View of The Planets (LWT), The Black Adder (BBC 1) and the Hot Shoe Show (BBC 1). The panel: Lindsay Anderson, Gillian Lynne and Ned Sherrin. In the chair: Iain Johnstone.
8.35 Gardeners' World: From Newby Hall, North Yorkshire. The head gardener, Dr John Harrison, demonstrates weed control, both natural and chemical.
9.00 My Music: Steve Race puts questions to Frank Muir and John Amis, who take on Denis Norden and Ian Wallace.
9.25 Conversations with a Stranger: Hugh Janes's two-hander drama, set in the city of Bath, co-stars John Stride and Rula Lenska. (See Choice).
10.15 Pete Sayers' Electric Music Show: with a guest appearance by Graham Preskett, playing classical and country music at the piano. The other (regular) guest is Diane Soloman.
10.50 Newsnight.
11.40 Royal Ascot: Highlights from today's big social and racing occasion.
11.55 International Tennis: Highlights from today's semi-finals of the BMW Championships, played at Eastbourne. Ends at 12.45 am.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 Countdown: The number and word game, presided over by Richard Whiteley, with Gyles Brandreth as the referee.
6.00 Switch: Pop music magazine. The guest performers are Nick Heywood and Coati Mundi. And ex-LaBelle sings Nona Hendrix flies in from the US to sing her latest single B/Boys. Plus Talking Heads, The Residents and Malcolm McLaren. There is also news of the latest pop videos. Presented by Yvonne French and Graham Fletcher-Cook.
7.00 Channel Four News.
7.30 The Friday Alternative. Tonight's theme: the welfare state. Three groups of workers are asked whether they prefer the NHS to private medicine. It emerges that they want both to have their cake and eat it.
8.00 Jazz on Four: Blossom Dearie entertains at the Barbican Centre in London, during the Silk Cut Festival of Jazz.
8.30 Jack London's Tales of the Klondike: In a Far Country. Robert Carradine and Scott Hyland play the two Southern adventurers, bound for the riches of the Klondike, who decide to spend a winter in an abandoned cabin while their companions push on, across the ice, to Dawson City. In the endless darkness of December, they become possessed by the notorious "Fear of the North".
9.30 Tilt: Song-and-dance show from Italy, relying heavily on technical wizardry.
10.00 Cheers: Comedy series set in a Boston saloon bar. Tonight, some embarrassing moments at a book promotion party held in the bar.
10.30 All of You Out There: Documentary about the life and work of the disc jockey Stuart Henry, who, five years ago, was found to have multiple sclerosis. Though confined to a wheelchair, he still presents programmes on both radio and television. With his wife's loving care, he is coming to terms with his debilitating disease.
11.30 Film: In Praise of Older Women (1977): Screen version of Stephen Vizinczey's novel about a man's sexual odyssey extending over two decades, directed by a fellow Hungarian (George Kaczender). Starring Tom Berenger, best-known for his role in Butch and Sundance: The Early Years. He plays the philanderer who graduates from teenaged black-market operator and procurer of women for American soldiers in post-war Vienna to his days in Canada, searching for sexual experiences. Co-starring Karen Black, Susan Strasberg and Alexandra Stewart. Ends at 1.30am.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Though for the Day.
8.43 Goon Abroad (5) Written and read by Harry Secombe. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. Sir Peter Pears.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story. "The Last Cowboy" by Jill Norris.
10.45 Daily Service†.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 You and the Jury (new series). Current and controversial issues are put on trial.
11.48 Bird of the Week.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours, including the latest news of the BBC's Action Special Campaign for school-leavers.
12.27 My Music†. 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 The King Must Die by Mary Renault (2)†.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 We Can Do That. Employment in the 80s (5).
4.40 Story Time: "Children at the Gate" by Lynne Reid Banks (5).
5.00 News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Programme highlights†.
8.10 Profile. A Personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter From America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News, including an Action Special report on the young and unemployment.
10.35 Week Ending.
11.00 A Book of Bedtime: "The Turn-around" by Vladimir Volkoff (14).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Glyn Worsnip in the BBC Sound Archives.
11.45 Friday Treat.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping.

ENGLAND: VHF with if above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; 9.05-10.45 For Schools; 11.00 Music Workshop; 11.30 Listen With Mother; 11.40-12.00 For Schools. 1.55pm Listening Corner; 2.00-3.00 For Schools; 5.50-5.55 PM. 11.00-12.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Vavaldi, Mozart, Beethoven, Faure, Debussy, Leopold Kozeluh; records.† 8.0 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Ibert, Berkeley, Elgar, Chausson; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer C. P. E. Bach; records.†
10.00 Hungarian Songs. Bartok, Kodaly.†
10.40 Northern Sinfonia of England. Mozart, Warlock, Bax, Larsson.†
11.35 Parikian/Fleming/Roberts Trio. Mozart, Brahms.†
12.25 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Part 1: Edward Harper, Berkeley.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.20 BBC Scottish S.O. part 2: Mahler, Haydn.†
2.05 Shura Cherkassey. Piano recital: Scriabin, Tchaikovsky, Messiaen, Liszt.†
3.00 The British Symphony. Boyce, Hurlstone, Britten; records.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from Winchester College Chapel.†
4.55 News. 5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Music for Guitar. Scarlatti, Bach.†
7.00 The 47th Saturday. Short story by William Trevor.
7.15 Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra direct from Bavarian Radio, Munich. Part 1: Beethoven.†
8.05 The German Occupation of France. "1940-44: Paris and Collaboration" – last of three talks by Richard Cobb.
8.25 Bavarian Radio S.O. Part 2: Stravinsky.†
9.00 All of Nothing. An assessment of the work of John Cowper Powys (1872-1963).
10.00 Holst. The Planets in the composer's version for 2 pianos.†
10.45 The English Madrigal. Robert Jones.†
11.15 News.
VHF only–Open University: 6.15 am Buffon: an Enlightenment Scientist? 6.35-6.55 The Classical Symphony. 11.20 pm Welfare Rights. 11.40 Control of Education in Britain. 12.00-12.20 am History of Rock 'n' Roll (2).

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) Major bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (on MF/MW). 5.00 Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00pm Music While You Work†. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford†. 2.30 Ed Stewart's Racing Special†. Last day at Royal Ascot: 3.05 Hardwicke Stakes. 3.45 Wokingham Stakes. 4.20 King's Stand Stakes 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.30 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only) 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 Barn Dance from the Radio 2 Ballroom†. 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night from the Hippodrome, Golders Green†. 9.30 20th Century Troubadour†. 9.47 Sports Desk. 10.00 Castle's On The Air. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (Stereo from midnight) 1.00 Night Owl†. 2.00 Bill Rennells presents You and the Night and the Music†. 3.30-5.00 Rugby Union: Second Test: New Zealand v The British Isles at Wellington. Commentary on the whole match.

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (on MF/MW). 6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read, including 7.45 Action Special: Money – benefits and allowances. Ring Freefone 8347. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-a-Disc, including 4.45 Action Special: Starting up on your own. Ring Freefone 8347. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show†. 12.00 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00am With Radio 2. 3.30-5.00 Bill Rennells continued†.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Gentleman of the Chapel Royal. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sing, Sing, Sing. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Parade. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Election Special. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Patriotism is not Enough. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 What the Foreigner Saw. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The Cults. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Love and Mr Lewisham. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 World Today. 3.30 A Day in the Life of. . . 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today. All times in GMT

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC WALES 1.27-1.30pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.25 Wales Today. 10.15-11.5 Week in Week Out. 11.5-11.6 News. 11.6-12.30am Film: The Sleeping Tiger (Dirk Bogarde). SCOTLAND 1.25-1.30pm News. 6.0-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 The Beechgrove Garden. 10.45-10.50 Scottish News. NORTHERN IRELAND 1.27-1.30pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.25 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 As I Roved Out. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.25am News. ENGLAND 6.0-6.25pm Regional News Magazines. 10.15-10.45 East – Weekend. Midlands – Together. (The Irish of Leicester). North – One Plus One – (Mike Smartt in cricket). North East – Animal, Vegetable, Mineral. North West – Changes: A Family Business – (travelling fairs). South – Focus (Ordnance Survey in Southampton). South West – The Attic Archives. West – Best of Jenner (Taunton, Bristol and Gloucester)

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20-1.30pm News 2.00 Full Life: Pearl Binder 2.30 Film: Go West Young Girl. Light-hearted hunt for Billy the Kid. 3.55-4.00 Cartoon 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Sport 7.30 Fall Guy 8.30 The Bounder 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness 11.15 Film: Fear is Spreading. Journalist finds herself held hostage by two escaped convicts. 12.35am Closedown

S4C

Starts 2.20 pm Stori Sbri. 2.35 Ganrif Hon. 2.55 Interval. 3.30 Numbers at Work. 4.10 Union World. 4.35 Design Matters. 5.00 Clwb S4C. 5.05 Pili-pala. 5.10 Bwganod ar FFO. 5.30 Loose Talk. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Sion a Sian. 8.30 Y bud yn ei le. 9.10 Cheers. 9.40 Soap. 10.10 Film: Red Monarch (Colin Blakeley). David Putnam on Stalin. 12.00 Jack London's Tales of the Klondike. 12.55 am Gair yn ei Bryd. 1.00 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Two of Us. 2.30-4.00 Film: An Inspector Calls* (Alastair Sim). J B Priestley mystery. 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 7.30 Fall Guy. 8.30 The Bounder. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Only When I Laugh. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: What Became of Jack and Jill? Couple plan to kill granny for her money. 1.10am Jancis Harvey Sings. Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Natives are Getting Restless. 8.00 Fall Guy. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Film: No Problem (Miou-Miou). Gunman drops dead on a woman's doorstep. 12.25am Company, Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Splendour Falls. 2.30 Gambit. 3.00-4.00 The Chisholms. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Happy Days. 7.30 Fall Guy. 8.30 The Bounder. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Report Extra. 11.00 Film: Fat City. Ex-prizefighter returns to the ring. 12.45am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Question of Stars.

TSW

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 7.30 Hawaii Five-O. 8.30 The Bounder. 9.00-10.00 Lou Grant. 11.30 Donovan in Concert. 12.25 Postscript. 12.31 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Slay Ride (Glenn Ford). Wealthy ranger killed by a mystery sports car. 3.50-4.00 Frogs. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 Flying Start. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 8.00 Fall Guy. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Friday Night. 11.45 Film: Tower of Evil (Dennis Price). Fishermen find the severed hand of a dead youth. 1.30 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: Starts 9.25-9.30am Day Ahead 1.20-1.30pm Lunchtime 2.00 Laurel and Hardy: From Soup to Nuts 2.30-4.00 Film: Double Bunk. (Ian Carmichael) Comedy. Newlyweds think they've solved their househunting problems. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster 6.30-7.00 Two of Us 8.00 Fall Guy 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness 10.30 Church Report 11.00 New Avengers 11.55 Witness 12.00 News, Closedown

CENTRAL

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Three Little Words. 2.00 Here Here. 2.15 Film Deliver Us from Evil (George Kennedy) Hijacker's ransom drops into the laps of six greedy men. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00-7.00 News. 8.00 The Fall Guy. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 News. 11–35 Film: My Lover, My Son (Romy Schneider) A mother's incestious passion for her adolescent son. 1.25 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Man About the House (Richard O'Sullivan). TV comedy spin-off. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.30 Fall Guy. 8.30 Bounder. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Film: Madhouse (Vincent Price). Horror-film star may be a killer. 12.00 News.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Benson. 2.30-4.00 Film: Company of Killers (Ray Milland) Hired killer vanishes from hospital. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Spice of Life. 8.30 The Fall Guy. 9.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Film: Murder on the Midnight Express. A trainload of dying and spying passengers. 11.50 News. 11.53 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: starts 9.25-9.30am News 1.20-130pm News and Lookaround 2.00 Great North Face Air Race 2.30-4.00 Film: Court Martial of Major Keller, (Laurence Payne) Officer is accused of cowardice. 5.15-5-45 Joanie Loves Chachi 6.00 News 6.02 Make Me Laugh 6.30-7.00 Northern Life 7.30 Fall Guy 8.30 The Bounder 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness 10.32-11.00 Film: L'Homme Presse, (Alain Delon) man with an insatiable appetite for life and beauty. 12.30 Three's Company 12.35 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 It's a Vet's Life. 2–30-4.00 Make Me Laugh. 5–15-5–45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Benson. 8.00 The Fall Guy. 9.00-10.00 Shades of Darkness. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 9 to 5. 11–30 Late Call. 11.35 City of Angels. 12.30 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Brady Bunch. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 7.30 The Bounder (r). 8.00 The Fall Guy. 9.00-10.00 Lou Grant. 11.30 Donovan in Concert. 12.25am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.



Roses in Picardy: Mr Deighton lays a wreath at the grave of his fallen comrade. Photographs: Brian Harris

Historical landmark: Somme veteran Ernest Deighton follows the line of a British trench at Delville Wood.

Quiet reflection where once was a monstrous roar

By Alan Hamilton

There are not many left now, and soon there will be none. Old age hits even more, surely than the murderous guns of the Somme which, 67 years ago, slaughtered and wounded nearly half a million Allied men in a little more than four months.

Nine veterans, bowed with the wieght of medals and years but with memories bayonet-sharp of their day in Hell, returned this week to the fields of Picardy where a generation was lost, to recall miraculous escapes and to honour dead comrades. There will be few more such pilgrimages by those who were there.

Time has healed the blasted heath where, in 1916, men drowned in the mud and no blade of grass remained between the charred and splintered stumps of trees. Replanted woods have grown to maturity, the trenchlines are little more than shadows across the cornfields, and where once the monstrous roar of artillery made ear-drums bleed the air is filled with the rustle of growing barley and the song of skylarks.

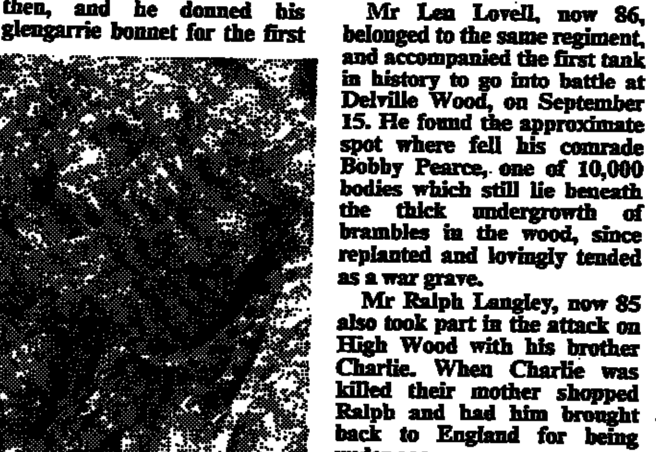
To those born long after, Hell is difficult to picture on the rich chalk farmland under the wide summer skies. Yet almost every other field has its war cemetery with up to 5,000 white headstones drilled in immaculately-tended order, and on Thiepval Ridge the massive Lutyens Memorial to the missing of the Somme has 73,412 names cut on its panels.

Those thousands lie under the fields, along with their equipment. Every winter the ploughs turn up tons of shells and lumps of rusty iron, which the farmers pile by the roadsides. Only two months ago a curious Frenchman was blown to pieces in front of his family as he reclaimed a rusty artillery shell for his collection.

To those who were there, the memory remains in sharp detail, but the exact locations of their individual baptisms of fire are sometimes hard to find among the well-drilled rows of potatoes and the waving fields of maize.

Mr Ernest Deighton, now 89, was a marksman in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry who attacked in the first wave on the first day of the battle, July 1. Nearly 20,000 men died on that day. Ernest was wounded in the shoulder; beside him his comrade Clem Cunnington was shot dead through the chest. For five days Ernest lay in the shell-hole until he could crawl back to his trench.

His composure faltered as he found Clem's headstone, laid his wreath, and wrote a shaky message of farewell in the cemetery visitors' book.



War cry: Comfort is provided by Lynn Macdonald, author of "Somme", after the wreath-laying.

Mr David Watson of the Fifth Royal Scots, now aged 87, was one of a company of 230 men who attacked High Wood on July 17; after an hour only he and ten others remained alive, no single officer or NCO among them.

He had not been back since then, and he donned his glengarrie bonnet for the first time since the Armistice to lay his private wreath on the solitary memorial to the 51st Highland Division. But he cast around in vain for the ridge from which his suicidal assault was launched into the hail-storm of German machine gun fire.

Mr Len Lovell, now 86, belonged to the same regiment, and accompanied the first tank in history to go into battle at Delville Wood, on September 15. He found the approximate spot where fell his comrade Bobby Pearce, one of 10,000 bodies which still lie beneath the thick undergrowth of brambles in the wood, since replanted and lovingly tended as a war grave.

Mr Ralph Langley, now 85 also took part in the attack on High Wood with his brother Charlie. When Charlie was killed their mother shopped Ralph and had him brought back to England for being under age.

Charlie lies in the next row to Roland Leighton, fiancé of Vera Brittan.

Hell is a place none of them has ever forgotten. They recall bodies blackened and bloated, infested with bluebottles after weeks in the sun because they could not be retrieved from No Man's Land. They recall that ignorance of the true conditions bred near-indifference from their families when they went home on leave.

They recall bad communications at the front which led to appalling errors and even more needless slaughter. They recall the noise of the artillery, like a huge tuning-fork being drummed constantly on their tin hats. And they recall not being afraid, because they dared not admit fear to their minds.

Their memories are legion, and need to be preserved. A new vernacular history of the battle, called simply *Somme*, by Lyn Macdonald, is published on Monday, and is based chiefly on the reminiscences of private soldiers, who thought they were going to France for a picnic and found themselves in one of the bloodiest and most pointless episodes of war.

When the battle of the Somme ground to a halt on November 13, 1916, more than 150,000 Allied men lay dead, and more than 300,000 had been maimed or wounded. In one small part of the line, the armies of the Kaiser had been pushed back rather less than four miles.

Five-power freeze plea by Moscow

Continued from page 1

win the East-West struggle by peaceful means.

The nuclear freeze was proposed by Mr Boris Ponomaryov, a candidate Politburo member and foreign affairs specialist in the Central committee Secretariat, who called on other nuclear powers to show responsibility and political will be agreeing to it.

Moscow has proposed a joint freeze with the United States before, but has not previously suggested a five-power freeze. The British and French deterrents have been the focus of Soviet arms propaganda since last December when Mr Andropov argued that Soviet medium-range missiles should be balanced against them.

As for China, Moscow is aware of Peking's anxieties over the possible redeployment of SS20s in the Soviet Far East, but is also aware that Chinese nuclear technology is not as advanced as that of the other four nuclear powers.

Photograph and Andropov acclaimed, page 5

Pope's clear message of support

Continued from page 1

Socialist state organism strong and efficient."

The first day of the pilgrimage and above all, the Pope's Mass, showed that the church has no intention of abandoning fundamental elements of its mission in return for concessions from the Government.

The Pope, addressing hundreds of thousands of young and old Poles crammed into the Old Town district of Warsaw around the cathedral, declared: "Together with all my compatriots, especially with those who are most acutely tasting the bitterness of disappointment, humiliation, suffering, of being deprived of their freedom, of being wronged, of having their dignity trampled upon, I stand beneath the Cross of Christ."

Without explicitly expressing his support for the Solidarity supporters at bay, his backing was none the less clear enough to the audience. By quoting extensively from the late primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski's prison notebooks, he drove home the message.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne visits Staffordshire: opens Baggeridge Country Park near Dudley, 10.30: visits Tower Housewares, Wombourne, 11.50; attends a luncheon given by the Chairman of Staffordshire County Council, Wombourne Ounsdale High School, Wombourne, 12.50; visits Compower, Cannock Chase, 2.25, and the Information Technology Centre, Cannock Chase, 3.40.

Princess Alexandra, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, attends Sounding of Retreat by the Massed Bands and Bugles of the Regiment, Raby Castle, Durham, 7.

New exhibitions

A Moment in Time: Scottish contributions to photography 1840-1920; and Childrens' Photographic Exhibition, Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Colliergate, York; Tues to Sat 10 to 6 closed Sun amd Mon; (both from today until July 16).

Architecture and Landscape, Manchester Polytechnic, Grosvenor Building, Cavendish Street, Manchester; Mon, Tues and Fri 10 to 7, Sat 10 to 4 closed Sun; (from today until June 21).

Degree Show: Work of students at Winchester School of Art, Winchester Gallery, Park Avenue, Winchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 6, Sat 9 to 12, closed Sun; (from today until June 24).

Last chance to see

Kafka centenary exhibition: Paths out of Prague: the diffusion of Kafka's work, Taylor Institution, Oxford; Mon to Fri 2 to 5; (ends today).

Cotswold Art Club exhibition, Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence Street, Cheltenham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Paintings by Graham Bannister, Nevill Gallery, 2a York Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Annual exhibition of work by local artists, Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, East Cliff, Bournemouth; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Music

Piano recital by Michael Jones, Peterborough Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by Laurentii Groskor of Sweden, Canterbury Cathedral, 12.

Concert by Yorkshire Classica Brass, St Peter Mancroft, Norwich, 1.10.

Belfast Folk Festival: Concert by Tommy and Colin Sands, Ulster Hall, Belfast, 6.

Portsmouth Festival: Music of Spain, by Bournemouth Sinfonietta and Renaissance Choir, St John's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Edinburgh Road, Portsmouth, 7.30.

Concert by London Symphony Orchestra, Ely Cathedral, 7.30.

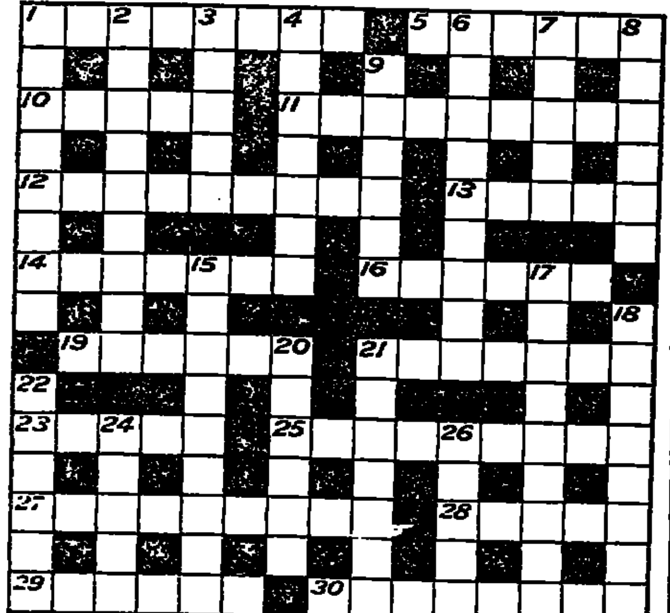
General

Essex County Show, The Showground, Great Leighs, Chelmsford, all day today & tomorrow.

Grand Firework Display & opening of Merseyside River Festival, near Canning Dock, Pier Head, Liverpool, 10 pm.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,158

This puzzle, used at the Leeds regional final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 18 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS

1 But poor Rasputin was not of their persuasion (8).
5 Webster once taught Robert a lesson (6).
10 A lot of paper money in this province (5).
11 Historian wanders into Ely tavern (9).
12 Hybrid of second class buried outside (9).
13 Is unable to love some poetry (5).
14 Trouble about letters in a marginal note (7).
16 Delightful as Tennyson's fair women (6).
19 Like a bird following a ship? (6).
21 Solvent colonist? (7).
23 Baptist joined with a rich gentleman of this city (5).
25 Religious type – one of Indo-European origin, say (9).
27 No complicated fee for this, the tenth legal point? (9).
28 His music halls were marble (5).
29 "He bravely broach'd his boiling bloody — " *(M N Dream)* (6).
30 Excuses for holy man's return after worrying expert (8).

DOWN

1 Guerrilla weapon (8).
2 Chemical processes making coarse tin (9).
3 West Country flower for the army to spoil (5).
4 Old city in part of S Africa unspoiled by man (7).
6 Forewarned of being confined, inwardly cries unhappily (9).
7 Same money for the senior member (5).
8 Chance for Roderick (6).
9 Submission on such low joints perhaps (6).
15 Is Isaacson right to be in so informative a book? (9).
17 Not a prime number – a number of many parts (9).
18 Royalty in tax after polling system (8).
20 Not without an expression of disgust for a poor score (6).
21 Rough ripples cause drag (7).
22 Coolness of a doctor for some Palestinians? (6).
24 No, nothing missing in fish ball (5).
26 Part of the morning circuit? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,157

[illegible]
[illegible]
INSURER OPINION
[illegible]
PARTSONGS CIGAR
[illegible]
SEWUP CAPINHAND
[illegible]
UNDERDONE SIMPLY
[illegible]
ELIOT TESTIFIES
[illegible]
OPENAIR FONDANT
[illegible]
TOTE MYOLDDUTCH

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

National Day

Today is National Day in Iceland, when the country celebrates independence from Denmark. The freedom struggle, which began in the nineteenth century, led to home rule under the Danish Crown in 1918 and to complete independence as a republic in 1944.

It is also the Day of German Unity, a public holiday in West Germany, commemorating the brief uprising in East Germany against Communist rule in 1953.

Anniversaries

Births: Edward I (reigned 1272-1307), London, 1239; John Wesley, Epworth, Lincolnshire, 1703; Charles Gounod, Paris, 1818; Sir William Crookes, physicist, London, 1832. Deaths: Joseph Addison, London 1719.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.83	1.74
Austria Sch	28.75	27.10
Belgium Fr	81.50	77.00
Canada $	1.95	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.55	13.80
Finland Mkk	8.90	8.40
France Fr	12.15	11.60
Germany DM	4.06	3.85
Greece Dr	134.00	125.00
Hongkong $	11.53	10.88
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.22
Italy Lira	2390.00	2270.00
Japan Yen	389.00	369.00
Netherlands Gld	4.55	4.32
Norway Kr	11.57	10.97
Portugal Esc	167.00	154.00
South Africa Rd	2.24	2.06
Spain Pta	220.50	209.50
Sweden Kr	12.07	11.55
Switzerland Fr	3.38	3.21
USA $	1.57	1.51
Yugoslavia Dnr	136.00	128.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 332.5.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 0.2 at 715.7.

Food prices

Fish prices are mostly unchanged since last week. Cornish fishermen report good catches on mackerel and prices range from 45-55p a lb. Herring, at 58-86p a lb, is being caught in the north and central areas of the North Sea for the first time in six years. Scottish salmon ranges from 240p to 300p a lb.

Beef hindquarter cuts are up a little this week. Topside, silverside and thick flank now range from £1.89-£2.34 a lb, and fillet steak £3.30-£4.40 alb. Home produced lamb is slightly cheaper, with whole leg ranging from £1.60-£2.28 a lb, and whole shoulders from £1.57. Sainsbury's have all leg and shoulder cuts in their special price category: whole leg £1.70 a lb and whole shoulder £1.12 alb. Marks and Spencer have 20p a lb off chops and 40p a lb off their joints.

Home-grown green vegetables are in fairly short supply, apart from Hispi and Primo summer cabbages from 28-40p a lb; courgettes 45-70p a lb, asparagus 90p-£2, depending on grade. English new potatoes 10-16p and Jersey Royals, 12-17p a lb, are delicious.

Spanish apricots 40-60p a lb, nectarines 12-35p each, peaches 8-30p each and Honeydew melons are all good buys. Strawberries are from 45p a punnet and raspberries can be found for around £1.20 a small punnet. Best lettuce buys are Cos and Webbs 28-36p and 35-50p each. There are good supplies of beef tomatoes at 50-60p a lb, and excellent quality hot-house tomatoes from 38-45p a lb, cucumbers are 36-55p each and spring onions 18-24p a bunch.

The papers

"So-called metropolitan authorities merely give councillors a bloated idea of their own importance", says the Daily Express. They are expensive, unjustifiable nuisances and must be swept away ... No plea for a stay of execution.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
(1) (1) Return of the Jedi
(2) (–) Octopussy
(3) (2) Tootsie
(4) (3) The Hunger
(5) (4) Local Hero
(6) (5) Sophie's Choice
(7) (6) Educating Rita
(8) (–) Private Popsicle/New Year's Evil
(9) (8) Heat and Dust
(10) (–) Haloween III: Season of the Witch

The top five in the provinces:
(1) Return of the Jedi
(2) 48 Hrs/American Gigolo
(3) Educating Rita
(4) Tootsie
(5) The Dark Crystal

Compiled by Screen International

Roads

London and South-east: A3220: Redcliffe Gardens, Chelsea: reduced width; delays for southbound traffic. A13: Ripple Road, Barking: Lodge Avenue flyover closed; delays for westbound traffic. A132: Heavy traffic N of Chelmsford, Essex, because of Essex County Show, Great Leighs.

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures at junction 19 (M6). A1: Lane closures between North Muskham and Newarkwill, Nottinghamshire. M1: Lane closures between junctions 28 and 29 (A38, Mansfield to A617, Chesterfield).

North: M6: Northbound lane closures between junctions 32 and 33 (M55 turn-off to Lancaster South): diversions possible. A1: Temporary lights at Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland. A650: Lane closures on Bradford Road, Leeds, at M1 interchange.

Wales and West: M5: Lane closures between junctions 8 (M50 junction) and 9 (Ashchurch). St James Street, Cheltenham, closed.

Scotland: M9: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 7 (Grangemouth and Kincardine Bridge). A9: Lane closures on Pitlochry by-pass at north access to Pitlochry. A68: Temporary lights on Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh, near Highwoods Corner.

Information supplied by the AA.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	med	6 to 9 pm
Basildon	low	3 to 6 pm*
Bath	med	3 to 6 pm
Belfast	low	3 to 6 pm
Bradford	med	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	high	6 to 9 pm
Carlisle	low	3 to 6 pm
Darlington	low	3 to 6 pm
Dudley	low	3 to 6 pm
Edinburgh	med	6 to 9 pm*
Exeter	low	3 to 6 pm
Glasgow	low	3 to 6 pm
Hull	low	3 to 6 pm
Leeds	low	3 to 6 pm
Lincoln	med	3 to 6 pm*
Maidstone	low	3 to 3 pm
Norwich	low	3 to 6 pm
Preston	low	3 to 6 pm
Reading	low	3 to 6 pm
Rotherham	low	3 to 6 pm
Runcorn	low	3 to 6 pm
Salford	low	3 to 6 pm
Southampton	med	3 to 6 pm
Swansea	low	noon to 3 pm
Tewkesbury	med	3 to 9 pm
Warwick	low	3 to 6 pm

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 19 (low); for today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

Weather forecast

An area of high pressure is expected over S Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry with sunny periods developing; wind variable, light; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F)

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Mostly dry with sunny intervals, a few coastal fog patches; wind variable, light; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy at times, sunny intervals, mainly dry; wind SW, light; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Dry with sunny periods developing; wind mainly SW, light; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly cloudy with a little rain or drizzle, some hill and coastal fog patches; wind SW, moderate to fresh at times; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for the weekend: Dry and sunny, but rather cloudy with some drizzle in NW Scotland; warm or very warm.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NW, light or moderate; sea slight. Strait of Dover: Wind variable, mainly N, light; sea slight. English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind variable, light; sea smooth. Irish Sea: Wind variable, mainly W, light; sea slight.

Sun rises: 4.43 am | Sun sets: 9.20 pm
Moon sets: 1.28 am | Moon rises: 12.14 pm

First quarter: 8.46 pm

Lighting-up time

London 9.50 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 10.0 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.31 pm to 3.56 am
Manchester 10.10 pm to 4.09 am
Penzance 10.04 pm to 4.42 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	13	56	Guernsey	c	14	57
Birmingham	c	13	55	Inverness	r	12	54
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	f	14	57
Bristol	c	16	61	London	c	16	61
Cardiff	r	14	57	Manchester	c	14	57
Edinburgh	r	11	52	Newcastle	f	24	75
Glasgow	r	11	52	Ronaldsway	c	12	54

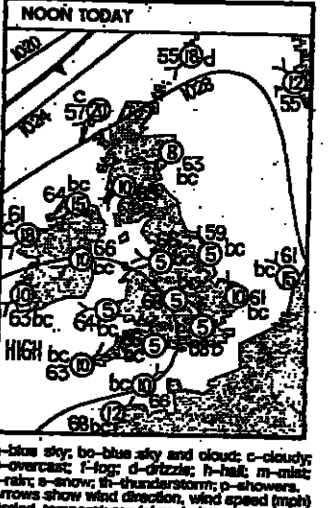
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 18C (64F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 57 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 3.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1028.4 millibars, falling.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Littlehampton, Falmouth, 19C (66F); lowest day max: Tynemouth, Fair Isle, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Benbecula, 0.43in; highest sunshine: Lerwick, 13.3hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are on advancing edge



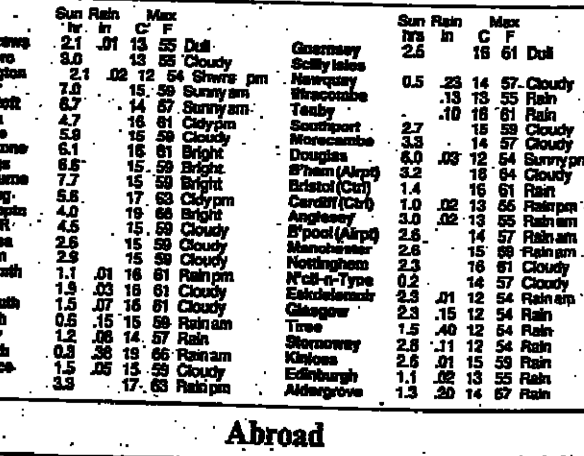
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.22	6.9	7.41	6.5
Aberdeen	6.56	3.9	7.52	3.7
Avonmouth	12.26	11.9	1.0	11.4
Belfast	4.28	3.6	5.16	3.1
Cardiff	12.09	11.0	12.43	10.6
Devonport	11.43	4.7	11.59	4.9
Dover	4.32	6.0	4.56	6.0
Falmouth	11.13	4.5	11.29	4.7
Glasgow	6.03	4.6	6.54	4.1
Harwich	5.22	3.9	5.43	3.6
Holyhead	3.44	5.2	4.34	4.8
Hull	11.42	6.7		
Ilfracombe	11.47	7.9		
Leith	8.18	5.0	8.53	5.0
Liverpool	4.38	8.7	5.17	8.3
Lowestoft	3.13	2.3	3.02	2.3
Margate	5.34	4.5	5.47	4.4
Milford Haven			12.2	6.0
Newquay	11.0	6.0	11.29	6.2
Oban	11.50	3.0		
Penzance	10.58	4.7	11.15	4.9
Portland			12.43	1.5
Portsmouth	4.48	4.2	5.43	4.4
Shoreham	4.37	5.6	5.20	5.7
Southampton	4.20	4.1	5.09	4.2
Swansea			12.08	8.0
Tees	9.19	4.8	10.08	4.6
Walton-on-Naze	5.10	4.0	5.27	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

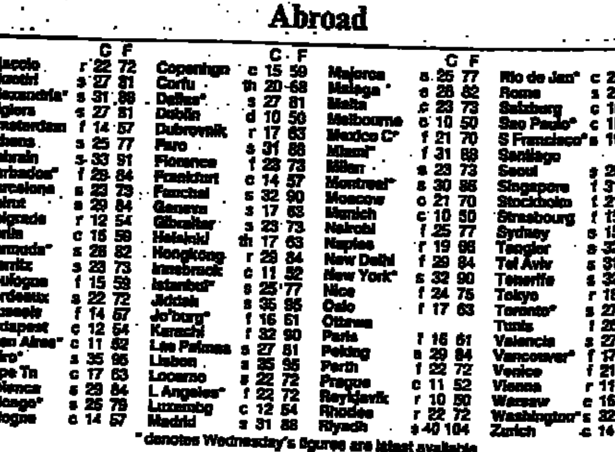
Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	2.1	.01	13	55	Dull
Scarboro	3.0		13	55	Cloudy
Bridlington	2.1	.02	12	54	Shwrs pm
Cromer	7.0		15	59	Sunny am
Lowestoft	6.7		14	57	Sunny am
Clacton	4.7		16	61	Cldy pm
Margate	5.9		15	59	Cloudy
Folkestone	6.1		16	61	Bright
Hastings	6.6		15	59	Bright
Eastbourne	7.7		15	59	Bright
Worthing	5.6		17	63	Cldy pm
Littlehmptn	4.0		19	66	Bright
Bognor R	4.5		15	59	Cloudy
Southsea	2.6		15	59	Cloudy
Shanklin	2.9		15	59	Cloudy
Bournemouth	1.1	.01	16	61	Rain pm
Poole	1.9	.03	16	61	Cloudy
Weymouth	1.5	.07	16	61	Cloudy
Exmouth	0.5	.15	15	59	Rain am
Torquay	1.2	.08	14	57	Rain
Falmouth	0.3	.38	19	66	Rain am
Penzance	1.5	.05	15	59	Cloudy
Jersey	3.9		17	63	Rain pm

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	2.6		16	61	Dull
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	0.5	.23	14	57	Cloudy
Ilfracombe		.13	13	55	Rain
Tenby		.10	16	61	Rain
Southport	2.7		15	59	Cloudy
Morecambe	3.3		14	57	Cloudy
Douglas	6.0	.03	12	54	Sunny pm
B'ham (Airpt)	3.2		18	64	Cloudy
Bristol (Ctrl)	1.4		16	61	Rain
Cardiff (Ctrl)	1.0	.02	13	55	Rain pm
Anglesey	3.0	.02	13	55	Rain am
B'pool (Airpt)	2.6		14	57	Rain am
Manchester	2.6		15	59	Rain pm
Nottingham	2.3		16	61	Cloudy
N'cstl-n-Tyne	0.2		14	57	Cloudy
Eskdalemuir	2.3	.01	12	54	Rain am
Glasgow	2.3	.15	12	54	Rain
Tiree	1.5	.40	12	54	Rain
Stornoway	2.8	.11	12	54	Rain
Kinloss	2.6	.01	15	59	Rain
Edinburgh	1.1	.02	13	55	Rain
Aldergrove	1.3	.20	14	57	Rain

Abroad



		C	F
Ajaccio	r	22	72
Akrotiri	s	27	81
Alexandria*	s	31	88
Algiers	s	27	81
Amsterdam	f	14	57
Athens	s	25	77
Bahrain	s	33	91
Barbados*	f	29	84
Barcelona	s	23	73
Beirut	s	29	84
Belgrade	r	12	54
Berlin	c	15	59
Bermuda*	s	28	82
Biarritz	s	23	73
Boulogne	f	15	59
Bordeaux	s	22	72
Brussels	f	14	57
Budapest	c	12	54
Buen Aires*	c	11	52
Cairo*	s	35	95
Cape Tn	c	17	63
C'blanca	s	29	84
Chicago*	s	26	79
Cologne	c	14	57
Copenhgn	c	15	59
Corfu	th	20	68
Dallas*	s	27	81
Dublin	d	10	50
Dubrovnik	r	17	63
Faro	s	31	88
Florence	f	23	73
Frankfurt	c	14	57
Funchal	s	32	90
Geneva	s	17	63
Gibraltar	s	23	73
Helsinki	th	17	63
Hongkong	r	29	84
Innsbruck	c	11	52
Istanbul*	s	25	77
Jeddah	s	35	95
Jo'burg*	f	16	61
Karachi	f	32	90
Las Palmas	s	27	81
Lisbon	s	35	95
Locarno	s	22	72
L Angeles*	f	22	72
Luxembg	c	12	54
Madrid	s	31	88
Majorca	s	25	77
Malaga	s	28	82
Malta	c	23	73
Melbourne	c	10	50
Mexico C*	f	21	70
Miami*	f	31	88
Milan	s	23	73
Montreal*	s	30	86
Moscow	c	21	70
Munich	c	10	50
Nairobi	f	25	77
Naples	r	19	66
New Delhi	f	29	84
New York*	s	32	90
Nice	f	24	75
Oslo	f	17	63
Ottawa			
Paris	f	16	61
Peking	s	29	84
Perth	f	22	72
Prague	c	11	52
Reykjavik	r	10	50
Rhodes	r	22	72
Riyadh	s	40	104
Rio de Jan*	c	20	68
Rome	s	25	77
Salzburg	c	10	50
Sao Paulo*	c	19	66
S Francisco*	s	16	61
Santiago			
Seoul	s	29	84
Singapore	f	31	88
Stockholm	f	21	70
Strasbourg	f	15	59
Sydney	s	15	59
Tangier	s	32	90
Tel Aviv	s	31	88
Tenerife	s	32	90
Tokyo	r	18	64
Toronto*	s	27	81
Tunis	f	26	79
Valencia	s	27	81
Vancouver*	f	17	63
Venice	f	21	70
Vienna	r	11	52
Warsaw	c	16	61
Washington*	s	32	90
Zurich	c	14	57

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available